The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Thursday, the Sixth Day of July

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To secure uniformity and fairness in bidding and avoid complications all necessary blanks and instructions will be furnished by the undersigned, and no proposal will be considered unless made upon the prescribed form and accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of $30,000, with two or more sureties, who must be freeholders and residents in Wisconsin and justify to their responsibility in the aggregate to twice that amount.

If any acceptable contract is offered it will be in force and binding as soon as accepted by the undersigned and approved by the State Board of Supervision, but the right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved.

Proposals should be suitably indorsed, inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed or delivered to

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PROPOSALS FOR Building School House

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Education of School District No. 2, T. 38, R. 14, for the erection of a new School Building on Wabash-av., near Fifty-first-st., in the Village of Hyde Park, until 4 o'clock p. m. the 15th day of June, A. D. 1882. Plans can be seen at the office of Ackerman & Menam, Architects, Room 74 Ashland Block, bids to be directed to the President of the Board of Education at the Pullman School-House. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

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WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Commission as Organized Is Considered a Weak Affair.

Mr. Phelps Will Not Join It, and the Democrats Will Oppose It.

A Democratic Senate Caucus Held—Bayard Bitter in His Criticisms.

The House Passes the General Dead-Horse Bill, with Robeson's Rider for $362,000.

A Glance at the Gigantic Federal Machine—6,156 Clerks to Be Increased to 7,522

The Mason Outrage—The Counterfeiters—Star-Routes—Windom's Investigation—Arizona.

THE SENATE.

EXPENSES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The Senate devoted the afternoon to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia. A proviso that the President might appoint a non-resident as Commissioner was ruled out on a point of order as legislation which changed an existing law. This will prevent the appointment of the President's personal friend, ex-Collector Tom Murphy, of New York. An amendment was adopted cutting down the pay of the Engineer Commissioner, a position just given by the President to Maj. Lydecker, the son of an old friend. After July 1 the Engineer Commissioner will only receive his pay and allowances as an officer of the engineer corps, which is about $1,000 less than is paid each of the citizen Commissioners. The proposition to remit the taxes due on the estate belonging to the heirs of the late Capt. Patterson, of the Coast Survey, as was done for Mrs. Sprague's estate a few years since, was rejected. The bill had been carefully pruned by Senator Plumb, and quite a number of appropriations were razed.

THERE IS UNEXPECTED OPPOSITION on both the Republican and Democratic sides of the Senate to the Tariff Commission selected by the President, and it is by no means certain that they can be confirmed. Mr. Bayard this morning privately expressed great indignation at the selection, and stated that, if he had known that such a commission would have been selected, he should not have urged the passage of the bill. It will be remembered that Mr. Bayard had charge of the bill in the Senate, and was one of its most earnest advocates. The sentiments of the Democrats were well expressed at the meeting of the Senate Finance Committee this morning, which was called to consider the nominations.

THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE all voted to report the names favorably to the Senate, while Senators Bayard and Beck voted no. The Democratic opposition was so great, and so nearly unanimous that a caucus of the Democratic Senators was called to meet immediately after Senate should adjourn this afternoon, and the Senate adjourned early to enable the Democrats to attend their caucus.

WHETHER THE COMMISSIONERS WILL BE CONFIRMED will depend very much upon the attitude of David Davis. While a great many of the leading Republicans express the opinion that the commission as a whole is weak, it is not expected that any Republican, with the probable exception of Van Wyck, will vote against confirmation. Van Wyck yesterday, by his motion that the confirmation should be considered in open session, undoubtedly indicated that he intended to oppose the confirmation, and wished the country to know it. It is safe to say that the consideration of these nominations will be had with closed doors. While Mr. Van Wyck flatly says that he shall vote not to confirm, Senator Brown of Georgia, on the other hand, says that he shall vote to confirm, and that he will not be bound by any caucus action of the Democrats should they determine to oppose the confirmation. Ex-Senator Underwood, of Georgia, who is one of the Commissioners nominated, is a lifetime friend of Brown and believes with Brown in protection to a degree that is now

FASHIONABLE AMONG THE GEORGIA INDEPENDENTS.

Underwood is of the school of Felton, Brown, and Speer on the tariff question, and is a Bourbon in everything except as to that. McPherson, of New Jersey, it is said, would also vote in favor of confirmation if he were here, but he is absent from the city, not likely to return at present, and he paired with a Republican. His vote would offset that of Van Wyck. In these circumstances much, possibly everything, depends upon the vote of David Davis. It is known that he is a strong personal friend of Garland, one of the members of the commission, and was instrumental in securing his nomination. The custom in such cases is to treat the nominations of the Commissioners as a unit, and Judge Davis could hardly vote for the confirmation of the nominee in whom he has an interest, and vote against the remainder of the Commissioners. It seems probable, therefore, tonight that the Commissioners will be confirmed by an extremely slender majority, and that the Democrats, with one or two exceptions, will undoubtedly oppose them.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS MET IN CAUCUS this afternoon, directly after the adjournment of the Senate. There were twenty-four present. The object of the caucus was to secure an interchange of views as to the Tariff Commissioners, and to endeavor to come to a unanimous agreement as to the action of the party. The Democratic Senators, however, seldom have a caucus in the sense in which that word is understood in the House. They do not pass a resolution, ordinarily, binding each Senator to abide by the result. There was about an hour's debate. The opposition to the commission was almost universal, and, with few exceptions, nearly every Democratic Senator stated that he should vote against confirmation. The only Democrats who, it is thought, may possibly vote for the commission, are Brown of Georgia, Jonas of Louisiana, Harris, of Tennessee, and McPherson of New Jersey. The latter is not in the city, and it is doubtful if he is paired on the Tariff Commissioners.

BROWN OF GEORGIA,

for the reasons already indicated, will support the commission. Jonas, of Louisiana, is expected to vote for all the Commissioners, for the reason that Duncan F. Kenner, of that State, the President of the Louisiana Sugar Commission, is one of the members, and although Mr. Kenner's appointment was undoubtedly due to the influence of Senator Kellogg, Jonas could hardly explain to his constituents a vote against the confirmation of Kenner. The report which credits Harris, of Tennessee, with an intention of supporting the commission is not accompanied by a statement of any reason, and it may not be accurate. The Commissioners are pretty certain to be confirmed by a very small majority.

THERE WAS ONE AMUSING INCIDENT in the caucus. Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, commenting generally upon the Commissioners and opposing them, asked: "Who in the world is Ambler, of Ohio?" Mr. Pendleton is apparently not well informed as to the political history of his State, or he would have known that Mr. Ambler, at an important period, was a member of Congress for two terms. Ambler is a lawyer interested in pottery, who lives in McKinley's district in Ohio, is strongly recommended by McKinley, and is supposed to represent the pottery interests.

SENATOR BAYARD

in speaking of the commission tonight, said that its object had been defeated by the way in which it is proposed to carry it out. The commission, he said, was designed as a way out of a difficulty, and to take the question of tariff entirely out of politics. It was expected that the President would appoint men of large views, who would combine all interests and secure a harmonious result; but, Mr. Bayard said, he did not believe that there was a single man on the commission who knew anything specially about the subject. They know what they want themselves, but they are too much the representatives of special interests.

AMONG THE REASONS

assigned by the Democrats for their opposition to the commission is the fact that Hayes represents the wool manufacturers, and is always in Washington in their interest whenever there is any measure pending in Congress affecting that industry. Garland is President of the Wool-Growers' Association, giving two wool men to the commission, while Underwood, who probably represents Gov. Brown's views, will do what he can to protect iron. Oliver is an iron man. Kenner will look after the sugar interest.

SENATOR COCKRELL

said tonight: "I do not like the commission. I think it contains too many special-interest men. I thought it was to be composed of men who would look outside of their own pockets. I am very sorry that Gov. Phelps did not accept. He would have been an excellent man. He was on his way to Kansas when we notified him of his nomination. We had had no consultation with him beforehand, and he did not know that we had recommended him."

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The Senate resumed consideration of the District Appropriation bill.

The committee amendment remitting about $40,000 of unpaid taxes on the property of the late Superintendent Patterson, of the Coast Survey, was rejected upon the usual question of order.

Upon the bill being reported from the Committee of the Whole, the committee was sustained in each instance and no further changes made.

The bill passed.

Mr. Hawley reported from the Military Committee a joint resolution appropriating $10,000, or so much thereof as may be needed to furnish food to the people made destitute by the Mississippi floods in the State of Mississippi. He said the planters there had been paying field hands in expectation of being remunerated by the coming crop, but the new flood had dissipated those expectations and made necessary this additional provision. The joint resolution passed.

Adjourned.

PHELPS.

Missouri Senators state that John S. Phelps has declined the nomination for Tariff Commissioner.

THE HOUSE.

PASSAGE OF THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The General Deficiency bill ran along smoothly in the House today, and, after a session of five hours and a half, was passed by a large majority. All of the amendments proposed on the Democratic side were voted down by majorities of 30 or 40. The Democrats yesterday demanded that a yea and nay vote should be taken in the House on the provision to appropriate $112,000 to pay Marshals for services during the Congressional elections of 1878 and 1880. When that item was reached, S. S. Cox, a Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee, said that, for his part, he could see no sense in resisting this appropriation.

THE MARSHALS HAD EARNED THEIR MONEY. The fight over their appointment was a thing of the past. By voting them money, the Democrats would not place themselves in the attitude of saying that the laws under which the appointments were made were constitutional or otherwise. The demand for the yeas and nays on this item was withdrawn, and, on a division, it passed by an almost unanimous vote. Only a few Democrats, however, voted. After the General Deficiency bill had been disposed of, Cannon called up

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL BILL,

and the House went into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. In an excellent speech of half an hour, Cannon, who is Chairman of the sub-committee that prepared the bill, explained its provisions. The bill is notable chiefly for the additional provisions it contains with a view to an early disposition of the pension claims, which are now greatly in arrears. The increased appropriation for clerical service in the offices which have charge of the examination and adjudication of such claims amounts to $174,243 for the payment of 1,210 additional clerks. With this force it is estimated that the arrearages of pension-claims can be disposed of, as well as the current work, within a period of three years from the 1st of next month. The committee have also recommended some additional clerical force in the General Land-Office, Patent-Office, the Department of Justice, and in the Post-Office Department, an increase necessitated by

THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY

and the attendant increase of public business. From the report accompanying the bill it is found that the number of persons employed in the several executive departments and bureaus in Washington for the current fiscal year is 6,155, the aggregate cost of which was $7,367,531. The number recommended in the bill is 7,522, at a cost of $9,195,611. The Committee on Appropriations has done

EXCELLENT WORK

in framing this bill. Heretofore it has been the practice in the several departments to employ, besides the clerks and copyists specifically authorized by law and appropriated for, additional clerks and copyists who were paid out of other appropriations. The committee has attempted to reform this, and the bill reported by them forbids the employment of any person except as specifically provided for in the appropriation. It is hardly expected that the bill, which is a large one, appropriating in the aggregate nearly $20,000,000, will be disposed of by the House this week.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The bill passed increasing to $40 per month the pension of any person who, in the late War, lost an arm, leg, hand, or foot, or received disabilities equal thereto.

The House went into committee and resumed consideration of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill.

The only discussion was upon the clause to refund to Missouri payments made to officers and privates of the militia of the State for services actually performed in the suppression of the Rebellion. It was finally agreed to. The amount involved is $234,594.

The committee rose and reported the bill back to the House.

The first vote was on Mr. Holman's motion to strike out the clause appropriating $125,000 for payment for army transportation to such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government lands. Lost—yeas, 59; nays, 88.

The motion to strike out the clause appropriating $362,000 for the Bureaus of Construction and Repairs and Steam Engineering was also lost—yeas, 67; nays, 97.

The motion to strike out the clause appropriating $112,600 for the payment of special Deputy Marshals at Congressional elections in 1881 and prior years was lost.

The bill then passed—yeas, 116; nays, 57.

The House immediately went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, in the chair,

ON THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, explained that the bill provided for an increase of employés in the Pension Office, at an expense of $1,742,000, but outside of that item appropriated only $220,000 more than the bill for the current year. If this increase of force in the Pension Office were agreed to during the next four years, there would be required $425,000,000 to pay pensions, but it was better to expend the surplus revenue in that manner than to have it remain in the Treasury, a standing temptation to those who promote schemes at the cost of the Government.

The committee then rose. A joint resolution passed to loan 1,000 army-tents for the shelter of Russian refugees at Vineland, N. J.

Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, reported a bill creating the Oregon Short-Line Railroad Company in Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming. Printed and recommitted; also to incorporate the National Railway Company to connect New York City and Washington. Same order.

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, submitted a report in the matter of expense accounts of parties to contested-election cases. Referred. It recommends that in no case shall the appropriation exceed $2,000 to meet the expenses of a contestant or contestee.

Adjourned.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.

VERBECK'S INVESTIGATIONS—NO NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—G. J. Verbeck, the Chicago engraver, was at the Treasury Department today making further examinations with respect to the Doyle plate, but singularly enough he was not permitted to see the plate, and it is not probable that he will be allowed to see it. He has been examining still further the spurious bonds, and he gives it as his opinion that the portions of the plate surrendered on behalf of Doyle, which, it is claimed, are original, are genuine transfers, and that the probability is that the vignets and counters were cut out from a full plate, the location of which Doyle knows. From the observations which Verbeck has had, he inclines to the opinion that

DOYLE WILL NOT BE RELEASED

until he makes more complete disclosures. That is the opinion entertained by Treasury officials, and the expectation now is that Doyle will be sentenced on the 20th, and that further action in his case will depend upon future developments. Secretary Folger insists that there cannot possibly be any spurious bonds in circulation, and that if there were the Treasury would soon know it. He characterizes

THE $20,000,000 RUMOR

as "the idlest story ever started by sensational gossipers." Brockway's case is still under consideration by the Attorney-General, and no definit action has been taken; but it is believed that he will be released on the ground that he has not violated the conditions of the immunity granted to him. Mr. Leake left this morning as confident as ever that Doyle would be sentenced June 20.

KNIT-GOODS AND IRON.

M'KINLEY'S RIDER TO KELLEY'S "CORRECTION."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The measure known as the Knit-Goods bill, which Mr. Kelley attempted to get passed under a suspension of the rules on Monday last, failing by a few votes, really contains more than would be indicated by the title. For some time past Mr. McKinley has been waiting patiently to secure consideration by the Ways and Means Committee of his Iron-and-Steel bill, which consideration was promised him by the committee as soon as the Tariff-Commission bill should be out of the way. There seemed to be, however, a disposition on the part of the committee to ignore the measure, and when the Knit-Goods bill was under consideration

MR. M'KINLEY STRENUOUSLY INSISTED

that if the bill were before the House there should go with it, as an additional section, the Iron-and-Steel bill. There was considerable opposition to this in the committee, but Mr. McKinley persisted, and finally carried his point by a decisive vote, striking the word steel from the bill, and making it apply to hoop-iron alone. The bill was reported in the House on Monday, and, had there been a quorum of Republicans present, would have been taken up for consideration. The knit-goods and woolen manufacturers of the Eastern States assert that if this bill does not pass it will be impossible for them to continue their business much longer, and should the bill become a law Mr. McKinley's bill curtailing the discretion of the Treasury Department will go upon the statute-books.

THE WHISKY INQUIRY.

HILL'S EVIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The Windom Committee today examined Hawthorne Hill, of the Louisville *Commercial*; A. C. Buell, of the Washington *Critic*; and Charles Nordhoff, of the New York *Herald*. Hill, the first witness, related the incidents of his interview with Atherton; that he called upon him at his (Atherton's) residence late in the evening, and stated that charges having been made in connection with the Bonded-Spirits bill he (Hill) had called upon him to learn what the Kentucky whisky men had to say upon the subject. The witness then stated the substance of the conversation which ensued, and declared the interview published in the *Commercial* April 28 was a substantially correct recital of that conversation; that the only errors were of verbiage, not facts; that the statements were correct, though the language was not verbatim.

MR. ATHERTON,

who was present, asked permission to question the witness, and was allowed to do so, but failed to secure any admission other than those contained in the direct statement.

Mr. Hawley asked if the witness knew of any Senator or member of Congress who had received or had been promised any consideration.

The witness did not know of his own knowledge. He had conversed with a good many members of Congress, but, without conferring with them, would not care to give their names or the substance of conversations held with them covering a period of several months. The impression produced upon his mind was, that with the exception of one or two Representatives, and possibly one Senator, the members of each House took no other interest in the measure than they naturally would in any pending legislation.

Witness was asked: "Can you give us any information going to show that any member of Congress, or Senator, or any journalist ever received or was offered any consideration whatever in connection with this bill?"

Answer—No, sir. I have no information whatever,

ONLY SUSPICIONS—

much of it based on the fact that I never before knew a bill that involved $60,000,000 between individuals and the Government passed through the House under suspension of the rules. I thought that was a pretty plain indication that the beneficiaries of the bill did not count on inquiry or discussion.

Witness did not desire to have it supposed for a moment that he had alluded to any newspaper men in a spirit of malice, but only in a spirit of joking.

MR. BUELL

was examined at some length as to what information he had upon which to base the charges which had from time to time appeared in his paper. The witness stated that his information was entirely general and cumulative, and was derived from a great number of conversations with different people, from current gossip, from newspaper articles, and from the manner in which specific legislation had been accomplished. He had been inclined to regard the Bonded-Spirits bill from the start as a job, and therefore was

NOT INCLINED TO GIVE IT THE BENEFIT OF ANY DOUBT.

He had no specific information apart from that in the possession of other people. The general run and tenor of public discussion of matters were the only means of information which he possessed. He was asked why he had, in various articles in the *Critic*, mentioned the name of Gen. Boynton, Mr. Nordhoff, Maj. Carson, and others as influential journalists who were under the suspicion of being corruptly influenced. The witness did not remember having ever mentioned the name of Gen. Boynton. He had alluded to the others only in the spirit of "chaff." He had treated the charge that influential journalists had been bribed as a farce. He had spoken of it in his paper as a joke—at least that was his intention. He might be a poor joker, but that was the best he could do.

A QUESTION TO BUELL.

Mr. Hawley read an article clipped from the *Critic*, in which were mentioned the names of Nordhoff, Carson, and Boynton, and inquired of Mr. Buell, the editor of the *Critic*, "Whence came the rumor that justified you in associating the names of influential journalists with the subject of bribery and corrupt influences?"

The witness did not know. He heard it passing around as a joke, as mere chaff, and laughed at it.

Hawley—What would you say if they joked you about taking bribes? Would you knock them down?

A. (laughing)—Oh, no, General.

Hawley—Well, you should do so, if you are an honest man. Hawley continued: Is there any fact whatever upon which you can base the insinuation against three gentlemen named in that article?

A.—No, I cannot say. From information I have reason to believe that one of the gentlemen named sometimes gets a valuable consideration. I cannot say I have any information or reason to suppose either of the three gentlemen were in any way corruptly influenced in this connection.

NORDHOFF

took the stand and said: "For the honor of the profession I have been trying to discover the names of the journalists, if there were any, who attempted to profit corruptly by this legislation." Mr. Carlisle had agreed with him (the witness) that the parties should be exposed, and had told Col. Wharton he could give the information. At his (the witness') request Col. Wharton called upon him, but declined to give the names, and he (the witness), with a good deal of warmth, said to him: "I have never known in past years a piece of rascality in danger of being exposed that it did not have a lawyer standing in front of it to protect it." [Laughter, in which Col. Wharton joined heartily.]

Atherton made a statement that the first time he heard the name of Senator Voorhees mentioned in connection with the bill was when it appeared in the dispatches; that he never spoke with Carlisle, or Willis, or Thompson about the names of the party who approached him.

THE PRINTERS.

REPLY OF ROUNDS TO SENATOR PLUMB'S INQUIRY ABOUT THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—In reply to the resolution recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Plumb asking for information with regard to the Government Printing-Office, Rounds, Public Printer, has addressed a communication to Vice-President Davis covering the ground of inquiry. Among the questions asked was the following: "Whether the prosecution of the business of said office is in any wise dependent upon the action of any organization existing inside or outside of said office." To this Rounds replies:

"The prosecution of the business of the Government Printing-Office, working now as it has been for many years past, in accord with the Typographical and Bookbinders' Unions, is dependent upon the action of those organizations, in so far that, if, on the refusal of the Public Printer to abide by any or all of their rules and regulations, a general strike of workmen in the office was ordered it would make necessary the stoppage of the Government printing until the office could be supplied with non-union workmen, and in the opinion of the Government Printer to supply the Government Office with so large a number of skilled workmen necessary to do so great an amount and so high a grade of work from among the number of non-union workmen would involve a serious loss of time, and for such time necessarily lower the standard of work done in the Government office. At any and all times, should any serious difficulty or difference arise between the public service and these unions, the Public Printer, holding the interest under his charge and the laws of Congress paramount to all other considerations, would sustain them without regard to the laws and regulations of any and all trade organizations, and as Congress might direct."

ACTION IN THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—The fourth day's session of the International Typographical Union began this morning. A telegram was received from the Secretary of Columbia Union, No. 101, Washington, D. C., stating that Senator Plumb was fighting the union through the United States Senate because the union refused to allow one of his political followers to work in the Government Printing-Office as proof-reader, as he was not a printer, and asking the convention to protest against Senator Plumb's procedure. A resolution in accordance with this telegram was introduced and adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with Senator Hawley, of Connecticut.

Various resolutions were introduced, and an adjournment was had until tomorrow.

THE MASON OUTRAGE.

COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF THE MARTINETS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME, IN SPITE OF LAW AND FACTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—A prominent lawyer who has had experience in military matters said today: "The Secretary of War has caused the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Sergt. Mason to be published in orders to the army. The decision enunciates nothing new in military jurisprudence, having been founded merely on the face of the order promulgating the charges, findings, and sentence of the court, and the approval of Gen. Hancock. The court decides that a soldier on duty guarding a prisoner who discharges his piece at such prisoner is guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. This has never been questioned by any military authority. This decision, however,

DOES NOT TOUCH

the correctness of the views of the Judge-Advocate-General in the same case, which are founded on the facts developed by the evidence, which showed that Mason was not regularly on duty guarding Guiteau, but was merely guarding the jail under the supposition that it was the property of the United States, but, as a matter of fact, it was not the property of the United States, but the District of Columbia.

THE SUPREME COURT

did not review the testimony in the case of Mason, and knew nothing of the facts of the case as developed by the evidence on the trial. How can it be possible that Guiteau was under military surveillance in view of the act of Congress of 1878 expressly forbidding the use of troops for any such purpose? The Supreme Court could not properly review or notice the evidence in the case, but confined their decision to what appeared on the face of the charges, specifications, and orders, which, independent of the evidence, show clearly a military offense. The Judge-Advocate-General reviewed the case as made and developed by the evidence on the trial, which failed to bring the case legally within the charges and specifications, but showed a fatal variance between the allegations and proofs."

STAR ROUTES.

JUDGE WYLIE'S REMARKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—In the Criminal Court, as Mr. McSweeney was about to resume his argument in the star-route cases he was interrupted by Judge Wylie, who said his attention had been called in the last day or two to certain articles which had appeared in the papers of this District and New York City in regard to certain jurors in this case, especially the talesmen. These articles, it appeared to him, did great injustice to the Marshal as well as to the jurors. Ten of the jurors were selected from the regular panel. The Court then ordered talesmen to be summoned, and only two were called. The first of these two was Hugh T. Murray. He was interrogated as to his qualifications as juror, and after he had answered interrogatories by counsel on both sides the District-Attorney accepted him. Now when the United States, through its own counsel and in the presence of the Court, accepts a juror, he thought the juror ought not to be assailed by writers for newspapers who deal in vague reports and draw inferences without foundation. He did not know the gentleman personally, but he had been regularly summoned, passed examination as to his qualifications, and been accepted. He had no doubt the juror would perform his sworn duty according to his conscience.

IT WAS A CRUEL INJUSTICE

for newspaper writers to assail such juror without foundation of fact. His past experience convinced him that these charges were without foundation. These flying rumors were calculated to do great harm and render these persons liable to persecution, and he thought it the duty of the District-Attorney to take official notice that these newspaper articles were intended to embarrass the administration of justice. He cautioned the jury to avoid even the appearance of collusion with persons outside, to keep their own counsel, and to keep themselves uncontaminated by the outside world. These remarks, made with the greatest earnestness and deepest feeling by Judge Wylie, produced a great sensation in the court-room, and all eyes were fixed upon the jury during their delivery. Mr. McSweeney, after a few moments, took up the thread of his argument, and proceeded to defend ex-Senator Dorsey.

WHEN THE COURT REASSEMBLED

the examination of witnesses began, but the testimony related entirely to the business system of the Post-Office Department. The Court, in overruling the objection of counsel for the defense, said he was not going to allow argument on such trivial points.

ARIZONA AFFAIRS.

THE RUSTLERS MUST GO.

Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Gov. Tritle, of Arizona, when asked this evening if he had read the letter published in the *Globe-Democrat* a short time since, bearing the signature of one Poston, said he had, but considered it unworthy of notice. He stated that times were somewhat dull in the Territory, yet it was being rapidly opened by railroads, and more prosperous times were promised. As to the cow boy element, he said that it was now well downed, except in the vicinity of the Southern boundary; that the valleys of San Simon, Sulphur Springs and San Pandro were now cleared out of cattle, and there was little for the marauders to feed on. In relation to the putting down the depredators he said:

"As I understand it, the proposition is in such shape that if necessary to preserve law and order in the country the army may be used. I am desirous to have means to run the law-breakers out of the country, or to arrest them. At this time there are no funds for that purpose. All of the means were expended before I got there. As it is, I can offer no rewards unless the funds are provided by the people of the Territory. On account of the misunderstanding between Gov. Fremont and the Legislature, that body failed to make

ANY APPROPRIATION

to put detectives in the field to do that character of work. There should have been money to fit out the militia, and there should be a secret service fund. There is no contingent fund. There should have been means to have the Territory's interest properly represented at the Denver Exposition. As it is, I have got to appeal to the people to do from their own pockets, and ask the railroads to transport cars gratis, which is doing things on a niggardly scale, and it is a matter of vast interest to us. Arizona is like a vast empire, and should be able to present the resources of the Territory. The valleys should be secure against intrusion, that people would go there and erect dwellings and make farms. The valleys are now naked, because there is no security to property. But things will now continue to get better. As a matter of course, the people who compose that country are no worse than those in other new countries, but it is an expensive matter to follow those who commit depredations there. The assistance that was given came there, I think, on our representation of the condition of affairs, and not that of others. As to lawlessness, I represented to the President that armed men were roaming through the country. Why, during the seven days I was in Tombstone

SEVEN MURDERS

took place, and I thought it a matter that a stop should be put to. The Democratic and Republican papers alike demanded it. It will not do to follow after the desperadoes and their class, as the military do, but they should be driven out as they were in Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado, with rangers. Our Indian reservations are large, but not properly bounded. The Indians do not know when they are off their reservations, which should be properly surveyed and marked. The agents should not be allowed to issue passes to them, and I think the system of enlisting scouts and informing them in the use of arms is wrong. I think by educating the Indian in this way, when you discharge him in six months and put him back in the reservation he goes back as an educated soldier. The army, instead of being placed at the forts, should be around the reservation where it can be used, and the border, to prevent the Indians from passing north and south. I think the General Government is collecting little revenue along the frontier. They have but one officer, I think. There should be appointed

A PATROL GUARD

on the frontier to assist in the collection, and the frontier Indians and cattle thieves would meet with an additional obstacle in crossing the border. It is not a country that requires much preparation of houses to live in. There is a body of sixty-five men that have been in service, furnished, and sustained by the citizens. Fifteen of them have been at Tombstone since March 31. Since then no crimes have been committed in that locality. The remaining fifty men are in service as Deputy Sheriffs, and also commissioned as militia, outfitted, equipped, and put in the field by Pima County, of which Tucson is the county seat, and warrants were placed in their hands for the arrest of desperate men who had committed crimes and who are at large, and also warrants for the arrest of Indians who were supposed to be off the San Carlos Reservation, and who had killed certain citizens in the raid of last fall. I do not know whether the quiet that now prevails resulted through the presence of this force or not. The Government responded very quickly to our request for assistance, and sent a large force to quell the outrages, and from my interviews today with the President, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Interior I am convinced that they are determined that the citizens of Arizona shall be absolutely protected."

The Governor will remain here most of this month.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

CONSIDERABLE ILL-FEELING EXISTING AMONG THEM.

Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Considerable dissensions and much bad blood exist among the Kentucky Democracy in several districts where heated contests are in progress for Congressional nominations. One of the young Democracy of Central Kentucky said tonight that in the Lexington District Congressman Joe Blackburn has a formidable competitor for the nomination in the person of Judge Owens, of Versailles, the present Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature at Frankfort; that Blackburn, who used to be the idol of the Democracy of his district and of the whole State, has for several years been losing popularity; that he has not proved to be the brilliant orator and statesman that his friends predicted in his younger days he would grow to; that the indications now point to a most spirited and close contest for the nomination between him and Judge Owens, and that if the Judge does not beat him now, so rapidly is Blackburn's hold upon the esteem, confidence, and affections of the Democracy of the district weakening, that it will certainly

BE THE LAST TIME

he will ever be returned to Congress.

In the Hopkinsville district, now represented by Congressman McKenzie, the Hon. James Clay, a relative of the great Henry Clay, and a young orator of brilliancy, has announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination, with most favorable prospects of defeating McKenzie; that in the Louisville district Mr. Willis, the present Representative in Congress from there, will have as his opponents for the nomination Judge Hoke, who came near defeating him in 1880, and Maj. Hays, with the chances on the side of Judge Hoke; that Congressman Phister, of the Maysville district, and Caldwell, of the Richmond district, whose records as members of the House are not specially creditable, and who have not met the expectations of their Democratic constituency, concluding that discretion is the better part of valor, and seeing defeat inevitable, have concluded to decline standing for renomination. That the old wheelhorse of independent Democracy, the Hon. Oscar Turner, of the Paducah District, who refuses peremptorily to submit his claims for renomination to a convention, will run without a nomination and will be elected; that Carlisle's renomination and reëlection are absolutely certain, whilst defeat at the polls if he shall be renominated by the Republicans, is equally certain; that Hamilton, a Democrat and near relative of Senator Cerro Gordo Williams, will probably succeed White, as under the redistricting of the State White has a majority of 4,000 to overcome.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

A REPORT SHOWING THE NUMBER PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The Secretary of the Senate has just completed and had printed a detailed statement showing all the private claims that have been brought before the Senate since the commencement of the Fourteenth Congress to the close of the Forty-seventh Congress. The name of every claimant and the various actions of the Senate upon each claim are given. The date of every private act is also given. The statement covers 2,054 pages in two octavo volumes. This report contains only the proceedings of the Senate.

REGARDING PRIVATE CLAIMS.

From this statement it appears by estimate that 49,296 private claims were brought before the Senate alone. Of these 10,270 passed the Senate; 8,216 became laws, or about one-sixth of the whole number of private bills considered. The number of private bills considered by the Senate is small compared with the number brought before the House. It is safe to say that in the neighborhood of 200,000 private claims have been introduced in Congress during this time, taking the Senate report as a criterion. A private claim before Congress stands about one chance in twenty-five of getting through.

NOTES.

MARSHAL HENRY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Marshal Henry is the latest of Garfield's appointees booked for removal. It has been said for a long time that there would be a change in his office, but no charges of any sort have been made against him. Within a few days it has been stated that there was carelessness in the drawing of the star-route jury, but the Judge today denied that the jury was not regularly drawn, and said that the Government had accepted the panel. Marshal Henry was one of President Garfield's intimate friends, and had Gen. Garfield lived he would have presided as master of ceremonies at all the public receptions at the White House.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The President is considering the selection of the members of the court to be appointed under the Geneva Award bill. There is great pressure on the part of the claimants upon the Alabama award to have the old court reappointed, so far as its members are living. Judge Wells, of Michigan, who was a member of the former court, is being strongly urged for the place.

RESIGNATION OF JUSTICE PRINCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Chief-Justice L. Bradford Prince, of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, will tender his resignation to the President tomorrow. He was appointed three years ago by Hayes, and will leave this office to enter upon the practice of his profession in New Mexico. Col. Roberts, of Nebraska, one of the Grant delegates to the Chicago Convention, is spoken of as the probable successor of Judge Prince.

CONTRACTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Hough & Kechtum, of Indianapolis, were awarded the contract for iron stairs and floor-lights of the Custom House at St. Louis, at $13,387. The Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass., and the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., acting together, made the lowest bid ($456,197) for the contract for supplying the Post-Office Department with stamped envelopes for four years. The Morgan and Plimpton Companies also secure the contract for official envelopes for the use of the Postmaster. Gould Pierce & Co., of Cincinnati, were awarded the contract for cotton twine.

SILVER.

The Treasury Department today purchased 365,000 ounces of fine silver for the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints.

RESIGNED.

Chief Justice L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico, and Judge Porter, of Arizona, have resigned.

THE ARMY BILL.

It is said the conference committee of the House and Senate will strike out the Senate amendment to the Army bill, and fix the age of retirement at 62, as the House passed it. Gen. Grant favors 65, but Senator Logan and President Arthur won't consent. It is said both have broken with Grant. The President is said to have stated that Grant's urgent requests for various appointments have been distasteful to him.

THE FRIENDS

of the Mississippi improvement measures are afraid to trust a river and harbor bill to the House in its present savage state of mind, as they fear the Mississippi clause may be slaughtered. It will probably be postponed for some time.

RELIEF PARTY.

A steamer will sail from St. John, N. B., July 1, with parties to relieve the signal service party at Lady Franklin Bay.

HENNEPIN CANAL.

The friends of the Hennepin Canal have pretty well determined to attempt to add an appropriation for the canal to the River and Harbor bill in the Senate.

MEXICAN SILVER.

The Mexican Minister has received official information from the Department of State of Mexico to the effect that the Mexican Congress has repealed the duty on silver coin and silver bullion, which has been in existence since Spanish rule, and which was one of the principal drawbacks to the development of the mining industries of that country. Among several reasons which determined the Mexican Congress to repeal the duty is the wish to encourage the investment of American capital in Mexican mines. The act takes effect the 1st of November.

THE DEATH OF DE LONG'S PARTY.

Lieut. Danenhower has received information by mail from Irkoutsk to the effect that letters from Engineer Melville, giving particulars of the finding of the bodies of Lieut. De Long and his men, have reached there by courier from the Lena Delta. In a memorandum found on Lieut. De Long's body and bearing date Oct. 18, it is stated that four of the party were dead and Collins dying.

DON'S POLITENESS TO THE PRESS.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Don Cameron recognizes the power of the press *sometimes*. Not content with pressing one of the most valued and voluminous contributors to the Pennsylvania press (Sundays excepted) for Congressman-at-large, he is devoting himself assiduously to the representatives on the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, now here on their annual summer trip. It is rumored that, with the same generosity which he exhibited in paying for the "306" brass pot-lids, he is defraying the expenses of this trip. Be this as it may, his tooth has ceased to ache, and he is making himself very agreeable to the editors and their families. Last night he presented the party at a special audience to the President, in his most engaging manner, when he kissed a little dot and then handed her to the President, who promptly and gracefully followed his example. They won the hearts of all the ladies and two-thirds of the gentlemen. That wicked kicker, Dr. Bradley, the editor of Gov. Hoyt's organ at Wilkesbarre, was the only guest who sneered audibly when Senator Cameron invited his colleague to accompany him to the White House last night. Senator Mitchell declined, pleading his prior engagement. He went to hear the father of Bright Eyes, late a Ponca maiden, lecture instead. He regrets disconsolately today that he did. Senator Cameron will entertain the editors at his handsome Scott Circle residence before they leave. The toothache has fled, and he is smiling sweetly, save when he thinks of it.

INDEPENDENCE IN THE SOUTH.

The Administration does not think the South is solid. It sees cracks for the Administration wedge everywhere. It is ready to put the wedge in whenever it appears probable that the Administration party in the vicinity of that particular crack is strong enough to drive it home. It laughs at the recently-published opinions of fifty up-country Democratic editors respecting the solidity of the South. Southern Democrats favorably disposed to the Administration may assert that their State is good for 50,000 Democratic majority every year in this century. The Republican straightouts may corroborate this statement with many solemn shakes of the head. Both may claim control of Federal patronage on the strength of it. The Administration don't believe it. It knows better. Its representatives in the several cracked States along the Gulf keep it informed weeks in advance of everybody else. It looks upon the Democrats and Republicans above referred to as Bourbons. It advises them to come in out of the coming rain. It reminds them that "recognition" is conditioned on conversion. To one of these gentlemen Secretary Chandler (commanding in the Department of the South), said the other day, speaking of Louisiana, popularly regarded as a Democratic State: "The two old parties in Louisiana are just ready to break in two. The cracks are perceptible, all that is wanted is a fearless, able leader, around whom the Liberal elements can crystallize into an independent movement. I think he'll be found."

OBITUARY.

Allan Tomlin, One of the Earliest Settlers of Galena, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., June 8.—Allan Tomlin, one of the earliest settlers and best-known residents of the Galena lead mines, departed this life at 1 o'clock this morning, at the family residence in this city after an illness of about one week. The deceased was born in Cape May, N. J., Nov. 12, 1810. At an early age he emigrated to the West, which was at that time an unbroken wilderness, and located in Galena in 1827. He attended college at Jacksonville in this State, and was a member of the first graduating class of that institution, his classmates being the late Richard Yates, War-Governor of Illinois; the Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., long the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago; and the Rev. J. H. Dixon, formerly of Shullsburg. He afterwards studied law, and graduated at the Cincinnati Law College. He did not practice long, however, but engaged extensively in mining, land speculations, and other pursuits. He was Postmaster at Galena during the Presidency of Martin Van Buren, but when Gen. Harrison was elected in 1840 he was shortly after removed. He also served as Alderman of the city. He leaves a wife and five children—three sons and two daughters—Edward, Allan, and Harry S. Tomlin, of Chicago; Miss Annie R. Tomlin, teacher in the Central School Building; and Miss Sallie T. Tomlin. He was the father of the late Mrs. Mary Shields, wife of the Hon. J. H. Shields, of Dubuque, whose death occurred about two years ago. The funeral occurs tomorrow afternoon.

Death of Robert Stephenson, the Great Lumber Merchant of Menominee, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—The sorrowful intelligence of the death of Robert Stephenson, the great lumber merchant of Menominee, was telegraphed here today. While attempting to extinguish a fire in a slab-pit yesterday at the Ludington, Wells & Van Schayck mills, he was completely enveloped in flames by the sudden changing of the wind. His face, neck, and hands were badly burned, but at the time it was not thought seriously. Later in the day, however, it was evident that he was fatally injured. He was born in New Brunswick in 1834, removed to Maine in 1843, came to Wisconsin in 1856, and went to Masonville, Mich., the same year. He afterwards returned to the Menominee River. In 1863 he was one of the firm which has since become the Ludington Wells & Van Schayck Company, remaining associated with them until the present time. He had held various offices of public trust in his county, and in 1880 was elected by the Republicans to the Michigan Legislature, and upon taking his seat he became an influential member of that body. He was the younger of the three Stephenson brothers—Issac, Samuel, and Robert. With them he did his share in developing, encouraging, and fostering the industries of the Menominee River.

William H. Adams.

The funeral services of the Episcopal Church were held yesterday over the body of the late William H. Adams at Trinity Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The usual services for the dead were read in an impressive manner by the Rev. Dr. Holland, and at the close of the lesson he paid a touching tribute to the memory of the deceased, who had so long been connected with the church, and whose loss was mourned by so many sorrowing hearts. The reverend gentleman spoke with considerable feeling, and was moved almost to tears in speaking of his dead friend. Bishop McLaren then added his tribute to the worth of Mr. Adams as a churchman and a citizen, and said he believed the deceased was one of those of whom it was said: "Blessed are those who die in the Lord."

There were a large number of the friends of Mr. Adams in the church. Among those present were J. M. Adsit, S. B. Cobb, A. H. Burley, Jerome Beecher, J. A. Cobb, E. P. Hall, and Col. Doty. The pall-bearers were J. W. Doane, W. C. D. Grannis, A. F. Seeberger, William M. Tilden, H. I. Higgins, and J. H. Dwight. The remains were taken to Graceland for interment.

Col. George W. Lee, a Pioneer of Michigan and an Eminent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 8.—Col. George W. Lee, Indian Agent for the State of Michigan, died at his home at Ypsilanti this morning after a long illness. He was born in New York State in 1812, and removed to Michigan in 1836. In 1861 he was appointed a Quartermaster, with headquarters at Detroit, holding the position during the War, having full charge of the equipment and transportation of the troops of the entire State. He had been State Indian Agent more than twelve years. Col. Lee was a member of the famous Republican convention at Jackson in 1854, when the party was organized, and was a Presidential Elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1860. He was a man of the highest integrity and of great popularity.

Robert Stevenson.

Mr. Robert Stevenson, Superintendent of the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Lumber Company at Menominee, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received at a fire in a slab pile Wednesday. He was well known throughout the Northwest, especially among the lumbermen, who will greatly regret his sudden death. Mr. Stevenson was born in New Brunswick, N. S., in 1839, and came West in 1857, and had been engaged in the lumber business ever since. He was a public-spirited man, and a member of the present House of Representatives of Michigan. He leaves a wife and five children, who are well provided for.

Lucius Robinson, Not the Ex-Governor of New York.

BOSTON, Mass., June 8.—The Hon. Lucius Robinson, President of the National Bank at Newport, Vt., died this morning. A few days ago he had his left leg amputated on account of gangrene, which had set in from a sore toe.

HONORS TO THE BRAVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ill., June 8.—This was Decoration-Day in Paris, being compelled to postpone the regular day on account of the scarcity of flowers. The procession was formed from Court-House Park and marched to the cemetery, headed by the light infantry and the drum corps. The exercises at the cemetery were short, consisting of a short address by Senator Hunt, music, which was followed by the strewing of flowers and evergreen wreaths upon the graves of the heroic dead. The procession was quite lengthy and the assembly at the cemetery (many having preceded the procession) was very larg

POLITICAL.

Meeting at Springfield of the Bourbon Bosses of Illinois.

They Decide to Hold a State Convention the 7th of September.

The Republicans of Ohio, as a General Thing, Feel a Little Blue.

More Dissatisfaction Among the Prohibitionists than Among Even the Germans.

Iowa Fiatists Go Through the Farce of Nominating a State Ticket—Their Platform.

E. A. O'Neal Nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Alabama—Other Matters.

Meeting at Springfield of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee—All the Old Gang Present.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—The Bourbon bosses of Illinois, otherwise known as the Democratic State Central Committee, and a collection of advisory outsiders, met today, decided that long campaigns, notably that of 1880 for example were peculiarly unfortunate, agreed to have a late convention, and virtually admitted that their only show this fall would be to hold their own in the Congressional and Legislative districts, and take their chances of picking up a few stragglers here and there. The same old stagers who have put in an appearance at State Central Committee meetings for fifteen years turned up today as fresh and vigorous as though they had never known political defeat or been swamped in party disaster. The few comparatively new faces on the committee only served to make the veterans of former frays all the more noticeable. L. B. Parsons, who so ably succeeded in "organizing" and leading the party to defeat in 1880, was here of course. An epidemic could not have kept him away. Lyman Trumbull, long enough a Democrat to have been snowed under as the head of the State ticket two years ago, pointed his long finger and

TURNED HIS COLD, GRAY EYE ON PARSONS,

and as much as said, "Thou didst it." Among the other party lights who came to hold the biennial experience meeting and plot together for the sacrifice of a couple of more victims this fall were Tom McNeeley, the ex-Chairman of the committee; John R. Eden, Bob Hanna, Charles Ridgley, Senator Lanning, William G. Ewing, Maj. Alfred Orendorff, Senator Vandeveer, James L. Ewing, J. M. Bush, Dan Gilham, present Chairman of the committee, William J. Mize, its Secretary, Tom Bouton, B. K. Durfee, Gen. John A. McClernand, Jim Robinson, Scott Wike, A. N. Yancey, Melville W. Fuller, Thomas E. Courtney, and Mike Benley, of Chicago. With the exception of the three last named there was a remarkable absence of people from the northern part of the State.

The committee met at 10 o'clock in the politicians' parlor of the Leland, Dan Gilham presiding. Tom Bouton, who seemed to have a temporary affliction of previousness, made

THE FIRST BREAK

by moving to make the ratio of representation in the State Convention one delegate to every 500 Hancock votes and one for every fraction of 250 or over.

The Chairman, in putting the motion, rather absentmindedly referred to the convention as the State fair—a little slip which occasioned a good-natured laugh, hardly in keeping with the funereal character of the services.

Another brother suggested 500 and 200 instead of 500 and 250, and, after a good deal of unprofitable talk, the suggestion went through, and the convention will consist of something like 650 delegates.

The next question was as to the time of holding the convention. Maj. Orendorff favored Sept. 5, Mr. Ewing Sept. 19, and Mike Bailey the third Tuesday in August, each holding out for a late convention and a correspondingly shorter campaign. For the purpose of getting outside light on the subject the committee invited expressions of views from their visitors. Judge Trumbull was of course called for, and was found ready to impart

A FEW CHUNKS OF ADVICE.

He began by expressing his pleasure at seeing so many Democrats present. Their very presence, he added, showed that the same old principles were underlying the party, though he omitted to state what the alleged principles were. Nothing but a sense of the rightfulness of their cause could bring them together. Then he swung off to the subject of Federal patronage, and mournfully admitted that it would take a large majority to dispossess their adversaries of the power they now controlled. Boss rule, the alleged demoralization of the Republican party, and more particularly the political muss in Pennsylvania, were glibly referred to as signs of a political disintegration most welcome to the Democratic heart. Besides all this, the attempt to cram sumptuary laws down the throats of people in Iowa, Kansas, and Ohio would be followed by a popular rebellion against the Republican principle of making the Government everything and the individual nothing. In this lay the Democratic party's hope of success and reformation. He was in favor of a short, active canvass. "If any fault is to be found with the last campaign," he continued, looking hard at Parsons, "it is that

THE DEMOCRACY RELAXED ITS EFFORTS

during the last ten days preceding the election. Our public speakers and people got very tired. Of course, the Ohio and Indiana elections had a very discouraging effect, but every man should have put forth redoubled efforts. The Republicans held more meetings those last ten days than they did at any other time."

For these reasons Judge Trumbull said he was in favor of a late convention and a short campaign, especially since but few State officers were to be elected, and the candidates themselves would be very apt to see that the several Congressional and Legislative districts were pretty thoroughly canvassed. Judge Trumbull's reflections on the conduct of the last campaign would probably have brought some men to their feet, but Parsons never stirred nor gave his critic any back talk—at least not in meeting.

John P. Eden, who says he isn't a candidate, but who is figuring just the same to beat Sam Moulton out of his Congressional boots in the new Seventeenth District, remarked that the canvass in the districts would be largely local, and the State Convention, in his opinion, should be held early in September.

MR. FULLER

favored the 5th of September, and went on to comment upon the alleged tendency of the majority to disintegrate. The Democrats, by holding an early convention, would give their adversaries a basis on which to close up their animosities. In his opinion it was wiser to let them go on fighting for a while. The Democracy was doing well enough as it was, and could afford to wait and let the opposition do its fighting for it. In conclusion, Mr. Fuller also had something to say about sumptuary legislation, remarking that the Democracy's opposition to anything and everything of that sort was in strict accordance with the Jeffersonian theory that the object of the Government was to keep people from injuring one another, but not to interfere with their having a good time themselves.

This finished the grist of outside advice, and, without further ado, the committee decided to hold the State Convention Thursday, Sept. 7, instead of Tuesday, Sept. 5, in order to give the country delegates a chance to get here in the middle of the week.

THE QUESTION OF LOCATION

took up very little time. Mr. Ewing, of Bloomington, a would-be Democratic candidate for Congress, tried to curry favor with Macon County, which is in his district, by making a plea in behalf of Decatur. Brad Durfee, of that city, extended a cordial invitation to the committee and the yet unnamed delegates. Mike Bailey proposed Chicago. Maj. Orendorff shouted for Springfield. The committee evidently thought it was hardly the thing for a Democratic State Convention to meet in a prohibitionist tabernacle in Decatur. Nobody supported Chicago, and Mike Bailey was afterwards overheard remarking that he guessed the committee don't want to go where Carter Harrison and the "terriers" would have a chance to bulldoze them. The committee finally fixed on Springfield, which is nearer the great corn-juice producing belt, let Decatur's prohibition tabernacle and Chicago's Mayor alone, and thereupon adjourned sine die. Subsequent

CONVERSATIONS WITH SEVERAL MEMBERS

of the committee only served to confirm what THE TRIBUNE has already stated, that the nominations for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction will go abegging. Pool, of Shawneetown, doesn't hanker after an empty alleged honor, and as for L. Z. Leiter, the unterrified sadly realize, to use the expressive phrase of Mr. Joseph Mackin, that they "couldn't hand him a peach on a pole." They have fallen back, it appears, on Billy Seipp, ex-City Treasurer of Chicago, in the hope that he will consent to be led forth to the slaughter. S. S. Jack, a Decatur newspaper man, is the only one mentioned for Superintendent, and can probably get the nomination by simply chirping for it.

The Ohio Political Situation as Seen from Columbus and Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—After the flurry of the State Convention, when men of large and wide political experience have expressed their opinions and made their estimates, it is clearly apparent to the casual observer that the platform and ticket indorsed by the Republican Convention yesterday does not and will not meet with the approval of a majority of the citizens of the State. It is already freely recognized and admitted on all sides that the Republican ticket is beaten in Hamilton County, and that two Republican Congressmen have been thrown overboard to make room for others who have expressed sympathy for the liquor-dealers in their warfare against the Sunday bill, which the Cincinnati *Commercial* pronounces as

A DEAD LETTER.

Delegates were free to say that all the saloons would be opened within thirty days after the Republican Convention. As to the ability of the candidates to draw to themselves any support which will contribute to their welfare it is quite apparent that those who predict Republican success in October next are looking forward to what may and probably will result in sad disappointment. It is admitted on all sides that, on a square election, where the Republican vote can be brought out, the Republicans will win, but the temperance element, as well as the whisky ring, promise to give the Republicans all they can do between this and October next. In a long interview with a member of the State Executive Committee today the astounding fact was made known that the head of the ticket was not indorsed, and was evidently opposed. In an interview with

JOHN G. THOMPSON

tonight that gentleman expressed the opinion that the Republican Convention had made a sad mistake in their platform. He said that they had endeavored to hedge themselves between the Democratic and the Republican ticket. "As a Democrat I see a flattering prospect for success. I do not regard the bait thrown out by the Republicans as at all calculated to bring them Democratic votes. The Republican Convention, by their enactments, have estranged from their party a large and growing influence in the rural districts. Whatever they may do hereafter will be

LOOKED UPON WITH SUSPICION,

and no sound Democrat will change his political convictions or vote with the Republican party on this issue." The State Central Committee, which will assemble tomorrow, will undoubtedly affirm and approve all the suggestions that Mr. Thompson may make, its experience in the past having resulted in nothing but disaster in their party. John G. is evidently at the head of the Ohio Democracy, and against him and not

CLARK IRVIN

will the contest be made. In this connection it might be said that the candidate for Secretary of State, although backed by his party, is liable to run behind his ticket, and in all probability will remain behind. Whatever may be said of the Ohio platform, it's an unmistakable fact that, in the larger cities, the platform has proved a most miserable failure. The Democratic party will use its best endeavors to harmonize and bring to the front all the former dissenting members of the party. It will present a man of character, of influence, and integrity before the Democratic Convention. The people of Ohio have not yet learned, nor will they accept, a spasmodic or sudden introduction of such laws as were contemplated by the Pond bill. To summarize, it may be said that the success of the Republican party of Ohio in October next largely depends on the nomination and the character of the men that the Democratic State Convention may present to the people. It is universally acknowledged that, unless the rural districts can be secured by the Republican party,

THE JIG IS UP.

No hope of success in Hamilton or Cuyahoga Counties can be anticipated, although the counties are strongly Republican. The success of the Republican party in October next, it may be said with much truthfulness, hangs dangling in the air. The dissatisfaction of the German element, as well as the whisky interests, is bound to be felt, and, whatever politicians and partisans may say in regard to this matter, the influence is bound to be felt in the October election. While it is generally conceded, and that, too, by prominent members of the Republican State Executive Committee, that

TOWNSEND'S NOMINATION WAS A DRAWBACK

in the party, they have braced themselves up and strongly advocate the support of the ticket by the Republicans of the State. Townsend, as Secretary of State, was probably the most unpopular State officer that was ever renominated. The custom, however, of giving a State officer a second term served him well, and to this custom, and not to his popularity or ability, was Mr. Townsend nominated for a second term. It is probable that

NOT OVER FIFTY DELEGATES

in the convention were favorable to his renomination, but the time-honored custom ruled, and he is again found at the head of the ticket, with no opposition. The nomination of Mr. Townsend, although unanimous in the convention, will not meet the approval or indorsement of the citizens of Ohio. Many Democrats formerly occupying high position in the Democratic council are found unwilling to express an opinion or foreshadow the work of the coming campaign. It is quite apparent, however, that the Ohio Democracy have gained much strength and enthusiasm from the work of the Republican Convention of yesterday.

INTERVIEWS WITH PROMINENT RELIGIOUS PEOPLE IN CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Interviews with a large number of Cincinnati Republicans obtained today go to show that the platform adopted by the State Convention received the general indorsement of the party. Although the platform declares emphatically in favor of the taxation of the liquor traffic, the Germans are better pleased with it than the temperance people. Leading Germans say that the temperance plank is not objectionable to them, and that the action of the convention in ignoring the Smith Sunday law also goes to show that the party, as a whole, is not antagonistic to the principles universally held by the Germans. It is quite evident, therefore, that, so far as the Germans are concerned, the convention

FOLLOWED A DISCREET COURSE.

The danger is that ultra-temperance people will refuse to be satisfied with the proposition to place an equitable tax upon the liquor traffic, and go off and hold a convention of their own. Should this be done, they may be able to hold together the Prohibition vote of last year, which was about 17,000 strong, and would be a serious loss, though Gov. Foster carried the State last fall by 24,000 majority, in spite of the Prohibition ticket. What the temperance people object to in the present platform is that

TO LICENSE THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

is to make it legitimate instead of putting it down. The Rev. Dr. Walden, of the Methodist Book Concern, said to a reporter today that he saw in the action of the convention an advance from the temperance standpoint over the action of any preceding convention, and he therefore felt like taking courage and acting with the Republican party. All the other ultra-temperance people seen, however, expressed their disappointment at the stand taken by the convention, and a disposition to assist in nominating a Prohibition ticket.

PROBABLY THE MOST REMARKABLE SPEECH

that was ever delivered before a State assemblage was that of Judge West before the Republican State Convention yesterday. It must be remembered that Judge West is totally blind, and that he argued the case of the State before the Supreme Court in favor of the enforcement of the Pond bill. He is an orator and unsurpassed in eloquence, and, on being led on the stage by a friend, he spoke as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND PEOPLE OF OHIO: I come not to make a speech. I have some bruises and scars by reason of a recent discomfiture, and can only exhibit them and ask your sympathy. I am a Republican. The indications are, from what I have heard—for I see no faces before me—that there is a large number of other Republicans here also. the fountains of the Republican deep are aroused, and floods will again submerge the mossback Democracy. We are right. We are generally right, and always will be so, when we know it, and, knowing the right, the Republican party is going to carry it out. Talk about the Democratic party!

IT IS THE SEWER

into which all dissatisfied elements rush. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] I've heard the name of the German mentioned here today. If there is a heart on this continent which admires the German it is here [striking his breast]. I remember the time that the men of 1848 sought our shores. I remember how they were thrilled as they felt themselves rocking upon the billows of liberty, and stretched forward their hands toward the bright sky as they approached the 'Land of the free and the home of the brave.' We welcomed them then, and we welcome them now. But we have no German, we have no Irish, we have no Scotch, no New-Englander, no Southerner. We have nothing but American citizens. [Loud applause.] The rights of each are the rights of all. The liberty of each is the liberty of all. If we have

SOME OLD-FASHIONED, CHERISHED INSTITUTIONS,

which our fathers loved, and which we do not like to relinquish, it is because of our old-fashioned ways. With the institution of one day of rest in every seven among our forefathers, the forests fell, cities grew, liberty was planted, and all nations came to enjoy it. Shall we be criticised because we love and want to preserve the institution in which it was all done? Never, never, my friends. By the memory of our fathers, by the ashes of our mothers, by the shadows of our dead heroes we must, we shall, we will stand by and defend the institutions of our civilization. Shall the Democratic party take it from us? Never! We may be baffled for a season, but 'Truth crushed to earth will rise again.' The glory of the Democratic party is past—

Gone glimmering through the dream of things that were,
A schoolboy's tale, the wonder of an hour.

"The glory of the Republican party illuminates its past."

Resolutions of the Iowa Greenbackers Assembled in State Convention.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 8.—At the Greenback State Convention Gen. Weaver was made permanent Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

First—That we reaffirm the principles of our party as declared at our convention in 1881.

Second—We are opposed to the monopoly of money through the National banking system, and favor the General Government issuing all currency, making it a full legal-tender, and keeping its volume uniform with the requirements of increasing business and population.

Third—We are opposed to all refunding of the interest-bearing National debt which places it beyond the power of the Government to pay at will, and demand that said debt be paid as rapidly as possible.

Fourth—We favor the unlimited coinage of gold and silver on equal terms.

Fifth—We are opposed to the present system of allowing railroad and telegraph monopolies to determine the rates for transporting persons and property over railroads or for the use of telegraphs, and hold that all corporations created by law should be governed by law in the interest of the people, and we regard the Iowa Railroad Commission as a willful and intentional hindrance to that end.

Sixth—We are opposed to a monopoly of land, and demand that all public lands, including those forfeited by non-compliance with law, be held for actual settlers.

Seventh—We hold that the representatives of labor have the right to combine to protect all their constitutional rights, and that they should be protected by law in the exercise of that right.

Eighth—That our patent laws for granting patents should be so amended as to prevent courts from assessing damages against innocent purchasers who in open market purchase any patent article which may be an infringement on any other patent.

Ninth—We are opposed to all monopolies, and are in favor of equal rights, equal burdens, equal taxation, and equal benefits for all, with special privileges for none, and we hold that is the best government "wherein an injury to one is the concern of all."

Tenth—We favor a revision of the tariff laws in the interest of American labor, and not in the interest of rich corporations and monopolies.

Resolved, That we, the National Greenback party, are in favor of using any and every honorable means for the promotion of temperance.

The last resolution passed by a close vote. A State Central Committee was chosen as follows: First District, J. W. Wright, Van Buren County; Second, J. W. Fleming, Jackson; Third, M. S. Hitchcock, Buchanan; Fourth, L. H. Weller, Chickasaw; Fifth, George Carter, of Iowa; Sixth, Dr. Perry Engle, of Jasper; Seventh, E. H. Gillette, of Polk; Eighth, W. H. Robb, of Union; Ninth, F. Q. Lee, of Hamilton; Tenth, C. H. Jackson, of Greene.

The following State ticket was nominated: Treasurer of State, George Dorr, of Union County; Auditor of State, G. W. Wyant, of Ringgold; Attorney-General, J. H. Rice, of Mahaska; Judge of the Supreme Court, M. H. Jones, of Mahaska; Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. M. Clark, of Allamakee; Reporter of the Supreme Court, J. H. Williamson, of Buchanan.

O'Neal Nominated for Governor of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 8.—The Democratic State Convention nominated E. A. O'Neal for Governor by acclamation. H. C. Tompkins was nominated for Attorney-General, Elias Phelan for Secretary of State, J. H. Vincent for State Treasurer, J. M. Carmichael for Auditor, and H. C. Armstrong for Superintendent of Education. The following platform of principles was adopted:

Resolved, By the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama in convention assembled, that we reaffirm our devotion to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, obedience to the laws of the General Government within its constitutional limits, and maintain the right of the State to regulate its local affairs by its own authority. We are unalterably opposed to the continued acts of the Federal authorities tending to the centralization of all power in the General Government, to the destruction of local self-government. We present the record of the administration of the State's affairs while in the control of the Democratic party as an earnest of the fidelity of the party to the principle of economy and good government. We invite immigration and capital to our State, and pledge full and perfect protection to all such as may come among us; that public education should be fostered and encouraged by the State as far as the means of the State will allow, having at the same time due regard for the preservation of the public credit. We recognize the necessity of protecting and preserving the purity of the ballot-box as a safeguard of free institutions, and condemn any attempt to interfere with a free and full exercise of the elective franchise.

Sherwin's District—What Sherwin's Friends Who Are Not Officeseekers Say About Him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., June 8.—There is very little said about who shall represent us in the Forty-eighth Congress. Many are in favor of returning Sherwin. The Aurora *Beacon*, one of whose publishers was grievously disappointed in not being Postmaster at Aurora, has been hunting up Mr. Sherwin's errors as County Clerk, and is putting forth its best efforts to defeat him. The Elgin *Advocate* chimes in with the *Beacon* in opposition. But there is a strong probability of Sherwin's carrying both Kane and McHenry Counties, which will insure his nomination. His bitterest enemies find no fault with his acts while in Congress, but say he has not dealt fairly with his friends in securing their appointment as Postmasters. But we non-officeseekers care nothing for that. He has faithfully represented us, and we mean to return him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 8.—The Republican town caucus to select nineteen delegates to the Kane County Congressional Convention to be held at Geneva on the 30th inst., held here today, was quiet and uneventful. Although a considerable vote was polled, only one ticket was in the field, that headed for S. S. Mann. There was no opposition, this place being as a unit against the present incumbent. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit. The whole north part of the county is solid for Mann. This is the first Congressional caucus held in the Fourth District.

Action of the Democrats of the Thirteenth Illinois Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—The Thirteenth Congressional District Democratic Committee met this afternoon at the Leland and made short work of calling the Democratic Congressional Convention and figuring out the delegates to which each county would be entitled. Tom McNeely presided, and a program which had an eminently cut-and-dried-Bill-Springer flavor about it was rushed through without any fuss whatever and unnecessary loss of time. W. J. Barnes, of Jacksonville, a gentleman who had the unpardonable audacity, as the Springerites regard it, of threatening to contest Springer's right to forever represent the district, was present at the meeting, but might as well have been muzzled for all the good it did him. If he had any program he did not announce it, and if he had the result would have been just the same. The convention was called to meet at Springfield July 20, and the delegates apportioned among the several counties as follows: Sangamon, 12; Tazewell, 7; Morgan, 7; Christian, 7; Mason, 4; Menard, 3. This makes a total of forty delegates in the convention, and, in the absence of anything in the shape of a miracle, Bill Springer will not only be renominated in July, but elected in November. A district with nearly 3,000 Democratic majority in it is hardly a promising field for a Republican candidate.

The Republicans of the Eighth Indiana Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 8.—The Eighth District Congressional Convention occurred at Crawfordsville today. It was large and enthusiastic. The convention assembled at 11 o'clock, and, upon motion, Judge Albert D. Thomas, of Montgomery County, was made permanent President, and W. H. Duncan, of Vigo County, Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform reaffirming the principles of the Republican party. The Hon. Jacob D. Early, of Vigo, in a neat speech, renominated the present incumbent, the Hon. R. B. F. Pierce. Mr. Griner, also of Vigo, placed in nomination the Hon. Mike White, of Montgomery. Mr. Pierce was nominated on the first ballot. In Vigo County for some time past there has been a decided opposition among the working Republicans to the renomination of Mr. Pierce. In the convention the Vigo delegation was almost unanimous against and fought him bitterly. His opposers now say that, although they will vote for him, they will not make any effort to elect him. If the breach cannot be healed it may lose the party not only the county but also the district.

Congressman Desendorf's War on Mahone in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., June 8.—The straight-out Republican State Committee met here today. This committee is composed of Congressman Desendorf and a few other Republicans who are determined to throw every obstacle in the way of the Liberal movement in the South, and especially in Virginia. They are opposed out-and-out to Mahone and want a straight Republican Congressman nominated in every Congressional district, and no coalition with Mahone. The committee decided to have a straight-out convention in this city at some time to be hereafter determined upon, and also authorized the members of the committee to hold conventions in every county for the purpose of "reorganizing the Republican party," as they put it, the object really being to get the straight-out anti-Mahone movement agoing. This indicates that the opposition to Mahone in his effort to carry Virginia next fall for his Administration candidates may be more troublesome than he has anticipated, and that, with a Democratic ticket in the field, a Mahone Administration ticket, and a straight-out Republican ticket, the triangular fight may be decidedly lively, but at the same time with chances in favor of Mahone.

Sentiment in Favor of the Return to Congress of the Hon. J. C. Burrows from Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 8.—There is a unanimous call from the Republican press of this Congressional district to renominate our present member of Congress, the Hon. J. C. Burrows, for another term at Washington. He has been in Congress three terms, and his services have proven themselves of more value to the district than those of new and untried men. There appears to be no opposition to him whatever, and the convention, which will be called some time next month, will doubtless substantiate the people's choice. His services during the present session have given him a rank which his constituents desire him to retain, and propose to keep him there unless satisfactory reasons are given in the future for his recall. There are many people in this district who would like to go to Congress, but none so wild as to attempt to thus antagonize the district's choice.

The Wisconsin Woman-Suffragists Have Enlisted for the War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 8.—A number of representative women-suffragists from various portions of the State met here this afternoon and evening to map out the summer and fall campaign. They say they propose to pledge as many Legislative candidates as possible to vote for woman-suffrage at next winter's session, and will organize a strong lobby to stay by the next Legislature until they can secure the preliminary adoption of a joint resolution to amend the State Constitution making suffrage equal. The women say they are enlisted for the war this time.

Will Support Only Protectionists.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 8.—The Wool-Growers' Association, which has been in session here for a day or two past, adopted the following today by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we, the wool-growers of Texas, in convention assembled, do solemnly pledge ourselves to one another and to the people of the United States, not to support any man for office in the National Legislature who does not emphatically and in good faith advocate the protection of the wool-growing interest against foreign importations.

Republican Nominations in Jackson County, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., June 8.—The Republican County Convention was held at Murphysboro today, with the following result: Judge, R. W. Hamilton; Sheriff, M. A. Ross; Clerk, Dan Stroh; Treasurer, Charles Kirkham; Superintendent of Schools, Frank Boyd; Coroner, T. C. McKinney; Representative, J. M. Scurlock.

The Fayette County, Illinois, Democratic Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 8.—The Fayette County Democratic Convention this afternoon nominated Jacob Fouke for Judge, J. D. Perine for Clerk, John Cox for Sheriff, Nathan Garland for Treasurer, J. F. Shepley for Superintendent of Schools, and William O'Neal for Coroner. Delegates were appointed to the State and Congressional Conventions and will go uninstructed.

An Indiana Greenback Nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 8.—The Hon. John W. Copner was nominated for Congress at the National Greenback Convention at Crawfordsville today. About seventy delegates were present.

Eighth Indiana Congressional District.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 8.—The Republicans of the Eighth District today in convention at Crawfordsville renominated Congressman Pierce on the first ballot.

Political Feeling in the South—Is There Any Sympathy for an Independent Movement?

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 7.—The mooted question as to whether there is any feeling of sympathy in the Southern States for an Independent political movement, and whether there is any such movement there in embryo, was most fully and interestingly discussed in an interview which I held today with a gentleman who has recently taken much pains to investigate the subject as he proceeded on an extensive business tour. He possesses the philosopher's instinct and the politician's interest. I submit what he said as the most complete and unbiased answer to the question that has yet been furnished.

"There is," he began, "a wonderful change taking place in the South today, of which no one who has not closely observed the conditions there can form any adequate idea. Old prejudices and traditions are passing away, and giving place to new and advanced ideas. This is of necessity a comparatively slow process. But it is coming. Like everything looking towards progress and advancement, it is obliged to make its way with slow and constantly-retarded steps. Walter Bagehot, the noted English writer, said in one of his essays that there is no other so great pain to the human mind as the pain of a new idea. It is upsetting. It brings about new conditions, and disturbs established institutions and modes of thought. Those who are well to do under the existing state of affairs may be temporarily, at lerst, incommoded and deposed by the change of surroundings resulting from the adoption of the new conception. So it is with the idea of any change in the present condition of political parties. The wheelhorses of the Democrats, of course, do not want any change, for now they hold the offices of the State under that party. The editors of the Democratic papers don't want any change, for their papers circulate among their party adherents and hold the county printing. All these fight anything that looks like a change of the present state of affairs, and loudly claim there is no such thing in existence."

"How is it with the Republicans?" I asked.

"I was just coming to them. They are worse than the Democrats, so far as fighting the new idea is concerned. Under the present arrangement the Republicans hold all the Federal offices in the South, and that amounts to a very considerable patronage. The few leaders of the party in those States are provided with the post-offices, collectorships, etc., and are quite happy. They fear that, if a new deal is made, new leaders might come to the front, and they would be thrown out. It is astonishing to me how small the calibre of the Southern politicians under the present arrangement is. This is true of Democrats and Republicans alike. They are magnified beyond all proportion, and they really know it themselves, many of them."

"How does this come about?"

"It would be hard to answer that question. Before the War the Southerner who owned a plantation and large droves of slaves had much leisure, and he usually devoted a large part of this to the study of politics. Wealth had a much greater influence in the South in those days than in the North. There was no questioning of the desires and commands of the feudal lord who inhabited the mansion-houes. His slaves were but little more obedient and dependent than the poor white man who lived just beyond the borders, or who had squatted on some of his worn-out cotton and tobacco fields. These poor white men were looked down upon with contempt even by the slaves, who gave them the name, which has always prevailed, of 'poor white trash.' That day is gone by to a large extent. In many instances the sons and daughters of the lordly planters, who are unused to toil or hardship, have changed places with the offspring of the 'poor white trash,' who by their thrift have purchased one batch of land after another, and are now independent. It is in this new generation in the South that the hope of the future lies."

"Did you see the long list of letters recently published in the New York *Times*, purporting to come from editors of Democratic papers in the South?"

"I did, and consider them interesting as contributions from the hands of the men who wrote them, but as absolutely worthless as showing the sentiment of the people of the South on the subject concerning which information was sought."

"Why is that so?"

"In this way: The editors of papers in country towns are usually the strongest partisans. They are apt to believe that certain things exist which they have firmly in mind ought to exist, and really consider it a large part of their calling to assert with confidence that everything is lovely with their party, and in that way contribute as much as might be towards making it so. Again—the average country editor, especially in the South, knows very little of political sentiment, is closely confined to the cast of type from which he sets up most of his own paper, and comes in contact with very few people except now and then a person who comes in to renew his subscription or display a large egg or squash. People of this kind are usually under the political ring of the county in which they are located, and their subsistence consists in humbly obeying the behests of a few local politicians, and in keeping the party ranks closely closed up. For an editor of this kind to write to a paper like the New York *Times* and report any other condition of affairs in his bailiwick than that of perfect harmony and glorious solidity, would be simply an act of suicide, and would require more nerve than any member of the guild whom I have seen possesses."

"You have given the side of opposition to the new state of affairs in the South. Now, what is there in favor of it; and what do you think in regard to the subject yourself?"

"I think there is as yet nothing that can be called an Independent movement in the South. I hardly know as it is safe to say that the South is yet in the throes of the birth of such a movement. I am bold in saying, however—and am certain that I am correct in the assertion—that the South is rapidly changing in a temporal and material way for the better; and that this must result sooner or later in new issues there, and in some new political affiliations. The large mass of the South will not be content long to follow the old track. They will not come forward simply for the glorious love of it, but self interest will lead them there. There are large and vigorous manufacturing establishments springing up in Chattanooga, Nashville, Atlanta, and in all the leading towns. Northern talent and the new generation of Southerners present are combining in a vigorous effort to make these new enterprises a success. In doing this they naturally look to the North to see how success has been won there. That naturally affiliates them with the North. When a new enterprise starts up many hundreds of miles farther South than any such thing ever was attempted before, there is very naturally and properly a strong feeling of gladness among the people of the vicinity, and a trust that it may succeed. It would astonish those who have not investigated the subject to see what a very strong desire there is among the people to have manufacturing establishments of their own. Their poverty has consisted largely in the fact that they have been obliged to sell the products of their soil at a low price because it must be conveyed so far away to be manufactured, and then pay a very large price for the manufactured product because it must be conveyed so long a distance back to them. Under the slave-régime little attention was paid to such wastes as these. The planter would be wealthy anyhow; and the poor white man, in his ignorance, scarcely rose to the intellectual hight where he could ask himself the cause of his degradation."

"Will these people come to the Republican party?"

"Some of them may; but, as a general thing, they will very much dislike to do so. The Southern people have deep-seated and lasting prejudices. The Republican party was the party that prosecuted the War against them, and defeated them. They see—the best of them—that the War was a blessing; that it was necessary as a step in the development of the race; that in the long run the South will be better for it. But they do not have a tender feeling for their conquerors any the more on that account, and I doubt whether they ever will. The killing of a weak buck by a stronger one of the same species, in order that the stronger may take possession of the herd, is a step in the process of development, and in time will bring good results; but there is no great love in the heart of the dying buck for his victor, and it is hard for him to appreciate the beauty of the philosophic law."

"What is the feeling in regard to the Democratic party?"

"The feeling is, that it is the party of magnificent professions and uniform failure. The people generally are confident that it has made many mistakes; yet they stick to it from habit. They feel that the Democratic party sympathized with them before the War, and helped them as much as possible during the War; and that to desert their friends now would be wrong, without the best of cause. Southern chivalry would demand as much as that. I talked with men in Nashville and Atlanta, who said in substance that what the people needed more than anything else was to feel that they were working with a live party, that had progressive ideas and would fight for them, and that they might sometime win. As it now is, the voting is sort of listless, and the people expect to be defeated at the National elections. Whenever there is any meanness performed or any cheating resorted to, it may be set down as a general rule that it is to accomplish some local result, like the counting in of Gen. Chalmers in the Shoestring District, or something of that sort. There never seems to be any expectation very well grounded that a National election will be carried."

"Your belief is, as I understand it, that the Democratic party still holds the South pretty much solid?"

"That can be counted on till there is something besides the Republican party presented for the suffrages of the people. If there was some Independent movement in which they could be really interested, I think they are ready to embrace it." GARY.

THE CROPS.

Wheat Harvest in the Southwest—The Best for Twelve Years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8.—A gentleman from Springfield, Mo., who reached this city today said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "I come via Howell County, Missouri, and through Sharp and Independence Counties in this State. Wheat harvest is just now in progress in that section of country through which I passed. The crop is the finest I ever saw. In Howell County, Missouri, I noticed a tract of wheat belonging to a farmer who recently removed from Blue Mound, Ill., which it is estimated will yield thirty bushels to the acre. There were twenty-five acres in the tract. A large number of Illinois people, principally from Blue Mound, Ill., have settled lately in Howell County, in the vicinity of West Plains, and more are yet to come. The general average of wheat on the Missouri border will be about eighteen bushels to the acre. In Arkansas the yield will not be large. The variety grown is Mediterranean generally, though I noticed many fields of other varieties. The heads are well filled and the berry is plump and firm. All along the route old farmers told me the crop, both as to quality and quantity, was the best that had been raised, either in the border counties of Missouri or the northern counties of Arkansas, for twelve years past."

A Splendid Outlook in Marshall County, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALL, Ill., June 8.—During the past several days the weather has been warm, and the prospect for a large yield of wheat and corn has been materially improved. Wheat is now maturing rapidly and will be ready for harvest in about two weeks. Experienced farmers estimate the crop as being above the average. Corn, which has been delayed in planting on account of the wet and cold weather, is now being put in in large quantities, and the farmers have hopes of having a large yield. The present fine weather has created a great deal of joy among the tillers of the soil.

Crop-Prospects in Wisconsin.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 8.—The *Republican and Leader* has reports today from La Crosse, Vernon, Monroe, Trempeleau, and Buffalo Counties, giving a fair and truthful statement of the condition of the crops and an estimate of the probable yield during the coming harvest. The unusually late frost experienced this year has had a disastrous effect on fruit, and little is looked for, even by the most sanguine. Owing to the partial failure of wheat during the past few years farmers retired this crop to the background this year, and are turning their attention to the other cereals. In the counties from which the reports have been received corn, oats, and barley are in the ascendant, while sugar-cane comes next in increased acreage. Of potatoes there will be an increased yield.

Vegetation at Blackberry, Ill., Getting a Good Start in the Warm Sunshine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., June 8.—The weather of the past three days has given vegetation a good start. Corn which was planted between the middle and last of May is just coming up. Some fields, planted the first of May, have a good stand. Gophers and worms are doing a good deal of damage to corn. The corn crop this year will be short. Small grain looks well though very backward. Pastures are short, meadows do not look promising. From present appearances there will be an abundance of fruit.

Warm Weather Forcing the Crops Along Splendidly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., June 8.—It is hot today, which is an unfrequent feature of the weather this season. This week so far, however, has been quite warm and pleasant, and crops are beginning to grow rapidly. Some farmers have begun cultivating corn, others are awaiting the corn to grow large enough to cultivate. Small grain, pastures, and meadows look quite well. Old potatoes are selling in peck lots at the rate of $2 to $2.25 per bushel, and there is not more enough in the market to supply the demand.

The Nice Weather Doing Good in Southern Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., June 8.—The nice weather for the past few days has sent crops of all kinds booming, and has enabled the farmers to prepare corn-ground and plant the seed. Wheat and oats have appeared to take a fresh start, although some pieces look ragged and rough. The light rains today did no harm.

Smiles and Hopefulness Follow the Advent of Warm Weather.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 8.—The warm weather of the past few days has been a great help to the growing crops. Wheat is beginning to turn, and in about ten days harvest will commence. The prospect is a splendid one. Corn prospects are improving. The army worm is beginning to disappear, and the farmers are happy.

THE IOWA SPORTSMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 8.—The State Sportsmen's Association shot two purses today. The $300 purse was divided by eleven teams. There were eighty-two entries for the free-for-all purse of $800. Mullins, of Council Bluffs, took first money—$24. There was increased attendance and interest.

THE STRIKES.

Important Results Promised Today at the Bay View Conference.

Wednesday's Action of the Manufacturers at Pittsburg Received with Favor.

Members of the Amalgamated Association Regard It as a Favorable Indication.

The Situation at the Iron Mills Near Chicago Remains Unchanged.

Important Results Promised Today at the Bay View Mills.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Important results are promised from the conference of the rolling-mill officials and workmen tomorrow. There was an informal meeting today, but nothing of interest occurred. Superintendent J. C. Parks, of Chicago, will arrive tomorrow forenoon to participate in the conference. It is probable that Vice-President Bullock, representing the Bay View lodges, will be back from Pittsburg with an important communication from President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Association. The intelligent Bay View union men realize that the chief source of weakness in the present general strike is that so few men are at work to pay assessments. Many former strikes have succeeded because the strikers, who were comparatively a small segment of the entire union, have been supported by the many who remained at work. Now the situation is changed. So many are out that their earnings must soon be exhausted. Eastern mill-workers do not comprise so large a proportion of union men as the employés in the Western mills. In the latter, notably at Bay View, a very liberal policy has prevailed in regard to admitting the junior grades of workmen to the lodges. It is claimed by Eastern manufacturers' organs that the men in that section will contribute very grudgingly to the support of the Western strikers. On the other hand, Western unions profess themselves fully able to dispense with outside assistance. There are other factors in the problem that a few days will develop. One is the effect of the strike in decreasing the demand for coal and so cutting away the foundation of the Western coal-miners.

The Action of Wednesday's Conference of Manufacturers at Pittsburg, from the Standpoint of the Employes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8.—Members of the Amalgamated Association today spoke rather favorably of the action of the conference of iron manufacturers yesterday and last night. The new organization is not intended to supersede the Western Iron Association. It will look after labor and wages. Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, said of it this evening:

"You will do the right thing if you contradict the impression conveyed by some of the morning papers that the idea of the new organization is to crush out the Amalgamated Association. We welcome the organization, and we have advocated just such a move on several occasions in the past twelve months."

"Do you know positively that it is not antagonistic?"

"A prominent member told me this morning that the crushing out business I spoke of is the veriest nonsense. It is just the contrary. When the employés organized they did so to more conveniently confer with the employers, and the employers must be organized to make conferences result in anything tangible. The gentleman said there was none other than good feeling towards our association, and that as soon as the book of rules, constitution, etc., is printed a copy will be sent to our headquarters."

"Nothing especially mysterious about the rules, then?"

"No, nothing more than in our own. We furnished the mill-owners with ours long since. Of course such matters are not for general distribution."

"You augur no ill, then, from the great mystery which was harbored up against reporters yesterday?"

"Never an ill. On the contrary, it is a strike toward the peaceful solution of all present and future differences that should be adopted generally."

President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Association, was asked what he thought of the new organization.

"It will be a good thing," replied Mr. Jarrett, "if the employers will get up a harmonious organization. If the new association will fix the uniform prices for their iron, if they will stick by these prices, and never undersell one another while professing to treat each other fairly, then they can afford to pay good wages, which is what the workingmen want. That's what we have always told them."

Secretary Weeks, who is the right-hand man of the manufacturers here, said this evening that the action taken by the conference to checkmate the Amalgamated Association in the present strike was such as could hardly fail of success, but he declined to enter into details. The strikers are perfectly quiet, awaiting developments. President Jarrett went to Youngstown, O., today.

The Pittsburg Conference—The Manufacturers Determined to Stand Firm.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE called yesterday upon Mr. D. C. Bradley, of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company, upon his arrival in the city from the conference of iron manufacturers, held at Pittsburg Wednesday and yesterday.

Mr. Bradley said that the conference was most satisfactory in point of numbers, the iron interests of the country east of the Alleghenies being fully represented. The conference was still in session when he left Pittsburg, but the business on hand was an arrangement of details merely, and there would be no change in the ground taken in the first day's meeting. While some of the matters acted upon must for the present remain secret, it might be distinctly and emphatically stated that the manufacturers were unanimous in their decision to stand firm. They would not grant the demands of the men, simply because they would not. If this decision called for an indefinite lockout, well and good, the manufacturers were prepared to maintain it for three months, and longer if necessary. The conference was absolutely unanimous upon this point, and would abide by the decision, because the manufacturers could not afford to run their mills at the wages demanded on the new scale during the present state of the iron market. This alone would keep the manufacturers firm, and in addition there was another important consideration involved.

"When the scale was signed last year," said Mr. Bradley, "it was understood that no advance upon the wages fixed at that time was to be asked. Notwithstanding that understanding a general advance of 10 per cent is asked this year. If we could afford to grant it and did grant it, what is to prevent a demand for a further increase next year? The men have shown that they do not regulate their demand by conformity with the state of the market, and what is to prevent them from demanding an advance each year?

"Just see the wages these men make. Here is the average amount received per day, taken from the last pay-roll:

Plate-mill roller	$12.50
Plate-mill heater	7.95
Plate-mill catcher	3.90
Puddlers	4.75
Puddlers' helper	2.49
Nailers, maximum	11.53
Nailers, minimum	4.50
Truck roller	10.00
Guide-mill roller	12.50
Guide-mill heater	7.10
Guide-mill rougher	3.55
Guide-mill heater's helper	2.10
Bar-mill roller	8.00
Bar-mill heater	5.90
Bar-mill catcher	5.40
Bar-mill heater's helper	2.00
Straightener	1.75

"It is absolutely certain that we can give no advance on these wages: we do not want to be hard on our men, and we want them to get good wages, but we cannot go higher than these wages and run our mills."

Mr. Bradley said that Pittsburg seemed like another city. The sky was clear and the streets almost deserted, and the effect of the cessation of work was apparent on all classes of business. The strike if prolonged would have a paralyzing effect upon many of the railroads, whose business consists mainly, if not entirely, in carrying the crude materials to the mills and taking away their finished products. It would close many of the coal mines, and its effect would extend through almost all classes of business.

"This decision, then, puts an end to any prospect of the resumption of work at Irondale, does it not, Mr. Bradley?"

"Yes, sir. I don't see how anything can be done there for some time. We shall simply keep the mills closed until the men are ready to work at the old scale of wages. I am exceedingly sorry that the men are not at work. We have a pretty good lot of men down there. I have had a good deal of direct contact with them, and they are, very many of them, exceedingly nice fellows, and a good deal above the average in intelligence. I still maintain that a large number of them would never have struck of their own accord, and were it not for the fact that they are bound hand and foot by this union they would be working today. Now that they are in for it they will undoubtedly stand firm for some time, and from all appearances the strike will last for an indefinite period. While we have no hard feelings against the men, they are none the less our employés, and we might as well decide who is managing the mills—ourselves or our men."

Mr. O. W. Potter, when seen by the reporter, stated that he knew nothing more concerning the action of the conference than what he had seen in the newspapers, and could not tell what the effect of their action would be. He thought, however, that if the manufacturers held fast to their decision the effect on the Amalgamated Association would be practically to break its power.

He was, however, rather incredulous as to the manufacturers abiding by the decision, and thought that they would be governed by the circumstances in their own particular case rather than by any uniform plan of action.

Indications are not wanting at Irondale to show that the men are not by any means of one opinion concerning the strike. How widespread the difference of opinion is it is impossible to say; but the feeling of dissatisfaction is most prominently noticable among the poorer paid workmen. It may not be generally known that the common laborers who are paid at the rate of $1.50 and $1.75 per day will reap no advantage by this strike even in the event of a victory for the strikers. While they belong to the union, and are out with the other members, no increase in their wages is demanded. Naturally enough they are dissatisfied with the situation of affairs, and it is very probable that the feeling has spread somewhat generally among the poorer-paid workmen in the mills. Several of these men were emphatic in the expression of the feeling to the reporter. They said that the strike was inaugurated in the interest of the puddlers and other high-paid workmen, who exerted a controlling influence in the councils of the Amalgamated Association. They were most emphatic in their statements that they were heartily tired of the strike, and regretted every day's idleness and the consequent loss of wages. This feeling, however, will have no direct bearing on the situation. If these workmen were ready to go to work they could not do so for the reason that they are tied hand and foot by the power of the association, and do not represent the skilled labor necessary for a resumption of work.

The Trades Assembly at Milwaukee and the "Republican" Newspaper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—The following preamble and resolutions have just been adopted by the Trades Assembly:

"WHEREAS, It is the belief of the members of the Milwaukee Trades Assembly that the principal grievances of the working classes must be remedied at the ballot-box if they are ever to be redressed, by a workingman's party, and

"WHEREAS, It is generally conceded that the late defeat of the Republican party in this city was the legitimate outcome of the difficulty between the Cream City Typographical Union and and newspaper called the *Republican and News*, and

"WHEREAS, It is a duty we owe to ourselves and our families to take advantage of all the means within the law to prevent the *Republican-Sentinel* from following the course adopted by the *Republican and News*; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this assembly will hold the Republican party of this city and State responsible for the attitude of the above-named paper towards union men, inasmuch as it is the mouthpiece of that party and receiving its support from the same source.

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly call upon subordinate unions to boycott said paper in every way within the law.

"*Resolved*, That, in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, we do not wish to be understood as giving either aid or comfort to the Democratic party or bosses.

"T. W. LEIFF, President.

"JOHN JACQUES, Secretary."

The above resolutions imply that the Trades Assembly has dissolved its connection with the Democracy. Nevertheless, the mischievious spirit of the Democratic managers is apparent in the action. Absolutely the only men out of work in the city are the striking cigarmakers and ironworkers. There are not over a dozen printers idle. The literary talent of the Trades Assembly is supplied by two or three Democratic union printers who have found themselves unable to either run the *Republican-Sentinel* office or to alarm the political friends of the paper.

Everything Quiet at Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 8.—Several of the manufacturers of this city who were present at the iron meeting at Pittsburg yesterday have been interviewed since their return with a view to ascertaining the probabilities of a long continuance of the present strike here and elsewhere. They report that the Pittsburg meeting was the largest ever held in that city, embracing about sixty mills, and covering every principal point west of the mountains, five representatives being present from St. Louis. They state that the object of the meeting was not only to consult upon the present troubles, but to settle as far as possible the plan of a permanent organization, modeled, in some respects, after that of the Amalgamated Association. This plan has been under consideration for some time prior to the Pittsburg meeting in the shape of printed details sent out from Pittsburg, and the object of the meeting was to decide upon the best plan to be adopted. After a day and night session an organization of a general character was first adopted, and then a plan of organization by districts. These districts are eight in number, each having a Vice-President. A scale of voting was adopted, based upon the capacity of each mill. When interrogated as to the unanimity of those present in regard to the demands of the Amalgamated Association, the reply was that the meeting was a unit in determining to resist said demands. No opinion was expressed as to the length of time which the strike might last, but the spirit of all present was to stand as a solid organization by the position which they had assumed, be the time long or short. All rumors sent out from here as to troubles of any sort between the manufacturers and employés are absolutely false, as the best of feeling prevails on all hands, both sides regarding it as a fair fight, to be determined by peaceable methods only.

Everything Quiet and Orderly at Newburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—The situation at Newburg continues quiet and orderly, and, so far as the strikers are concerned, they evidently intend that it shall remain so. Today twenty-five of the leading men of the Amalgamated Association, and each a taxpayer in the ward, applied to the authorities and requested that they be sworn in as special policemen without pay. They do this, they say, from a desire to secure order. The number of men at work in the mills was somewhat increased today, and ranged from 150 to 200. They managers claim that if order is maintained they will soon have hands enough; but the union men lose none of their confidence.

All Lovely with the Brickmakers.

The South and West Side brickmakers started to work yesterday morning in accordance with the resolution adopted by them on the previous evening. The resumption of work was general in all the yards, and every one is now running at full capacity. Several hundred of the late strikers find themselves left by the new deal, as the supply of labor yesterday morning was considerably in excess of the demand. Most of these will, however, have work within a few days. There was nothing new yesterday in regard to the tanners and curriers, except that the two large firms are constantly increasing their force of non-union men and getting their new machinery in running order. There is a general belief that the strikers now out will recognize the folly of further continuing their opposition, and that by Monday this strike will also be ended.

The Horseshoers.

Matters are said to be assuming a more serious aspect in connection with the strike of the horseshoers. Violence has already been resorted to, and a man named Thomas Connors, living at 110 West Polk street, was attacked Tuesday evening by three men at the corner of Jackson street and Third avenue as he was returning from work. He had been at work in Connell's shop, 78 Jackson street, where the men struck the other day, and it is supposed some of the strikers laid in wait for him. He was knocked down and unmercifully kicked, but no bones were broken. He has been unable to leave his bed since. Yesterday morning some of the leaders called at Connell's shop and induced those at work to quit. Mr. Connell procured other men, however, and said he could fill his shop with new men as often as it was emptied.

Dissatisfied Workmen Quit Work.

READING, Pa., June 8.—About 100 men in the tube-mill of the Reading Iron-Works quit today, being dissatisfied with the notice posted up by the management regarding certain iron.

HIT WITH A PITCHFORK.

M. Mueler, of No. 2958 State street, went to the corner of Thirty-third street and Wentworth avenue last night to dump a load of manure. A man named McDonald, who occupied the house in front of which the manure was being dumped, remonstrated with Mueler, who struck him over the head with a pitchfork, inflicting a severe scalp wound. McDonald then struck Mueler, cutting his scalp badly in three places. Mueler was attended by Dr. Ellsworth, who says the injuries are serious. McDonald was attended by Dr. Simon, who pronounced his wound not dangerous. He was accordingly locked up at the Thirty-fifth Street Station on a charge of assault.

A FATAL KICK.

Rudolph Codisky, 21 years of age, living at No. 125 Canalport avenue, was kicked by an unshod horse yesterday afternoon, receiving a fracture of the skull on the right side of the head. He was attended by Dr. Brown, who pronounced the wound fatal.

John B. Eldridge's Bequests.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6.—The will of the late John B. Eldridge, formerly President of the Connecticut Fire-Insurance Company, was admitted for probate today. He gives $106,000 to relatives, including the use of $40,000 to his niece, Mrs. Fanny M. Jones, of Charleston, S. C., which upon her death goes to her daughters. The public bequests are $10,000 each to the American Board of Foreign Missions, Missionary Society of Connecticut, and Woman's Christian Association of Hartford; $20,000 to Mount Holyoke Female Seminary; $15,000 to Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; $10,000 to the American Missionary Association. The residue of the estate is to be equally divided between the Hartford Hospital and the Hartford Orphan Asylum. The special bequests amount to $191,500, and the total value of the estate is estimated at about $300,000.

TURF MATTERS.

The Races at St. Louis Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The attendance at today's races of the St. Louis Jockey Club was very large. The immense grand stand was filled to overflowing. The weather was bright and very warm, the track fast and very dusty, and betting the heaviest during the meeting.

First race, handicap for all ages, purse $250, of which $50 went to second, one and one-eighth miles. Starters: Maggie Ayer, 105 pounds; Hegiaz, 100 pounds; Metropolis, 100 pounds; Susie Jennings, 100 pounds; Saunterer, 102 pounds; Bell Boy, ninety-five pounds; Topsey, ninety-five pounds; Cocoanut, ninety-three pounds; Lizzie S., 105 pounds. Pools: Maggie Ayer, $200; Lizzie S., $90; Topsey, $40; Hegiaz, $35; the field, $35. There was a good start. Lizzie took the track half way to the stand and made the running throughout, winning with ease by two lengths, Maggie Ayer second, Metropolis third, Saunterer fourth, Topsey fifth, Cocoanut sixth, Hegiaz seventh, Bell Boy eighth, Susie Jennings last. Time, 1:56¼. French pools paid $21.70. Post-betting 7 to 2 against the winner.

Second race, Jockey Club Stakes, 2-year-olds, $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $500 added, of which $100 went to second; one mile. Starters: Clipsetta, 105 pounds; Violator, 110 pounds; Lord Raglan, 110 pounds; Bondholder, 110 pounds; Ascender, 107 pounds. Pools: Young's pair (Bondholder and Ascender) $700; Clipsetta, $240; Violator, $135; Lord Raglan, $20. There was a fair start. Ascender went away like a rocket and was never headed, winning by a length, Bondholder second, Clipsetta third, Violator fourth, Lord Raglan last, beaten off. Time, 1:46. French pools paid $7.50. Post-betting 1 to 2 against the stable, and 3 to 1 against the winner. Ascender could have won way of, but Taylor pulled him to let Bondholder win if possible.

Third race, club purse $350, all ages, $300 to first and $50 to second; 1½ mile heats. Starters: Pope Leo, 114 pounds; Rochester, 118 pounds.

First heat—Pools: Pope Leo, $205; Rochester, $115. The pair went away head and head. Pope Leo showed a neck in front at the quarter, led by half a length at the half, by a length at the three-quarters, and won the heat in hand by three parts of a length, with Rochester whipping. Time, 1:56¾.

Second heat—Pools: Pope Leo, $220; Rochester, $50. The pair made a magnificent race to the three-quarters, leading alternately. At the head of the straight Pope Leo came away and won the heat and race by a length and a half. Time, 2:00.

French pools paid $7.40. Post betting: First heat, one to two against the winner; second heat, one to six against the winner.

Fourth race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds that have not won since April 1, 1882; one mile. Starters: Highflyer, 110 pounds; Lost Cause, 107 pounds; Findout, 107 pounds; Bernice, 105 pounds; Ranger, 107 pounds; Emma E., 105 pounds; John Henry, 110 pounds; Harry Doswell, 107 pounds; Bassett, 110 pounds. Pools: Ranger, $130; John Henry, $105; Lost Cause, $100; Highflyer, $75; the field, $80. Harry Doswell got the best of the start and led to the half post, where Ranger headed him. After a driving finish, Ranger won by a length, John Henry second, Lost Cause third, Bassett fourth, Highflyer fifth, Bernice sixth, Findout seventh, Emma E. eighth, Harry Doswell last. Time, 1:45. French pools paid $16.20. Post-betting, 2 to 1 against the winner.

Second Day's Races at Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 8.—The second day's races at the fair course were largely attended, about 2,000 people witnessing the sport.

First race—2:30 trot; mile heats, three in five; purse $500, divided. Summary:

Neshannock	2	4	3	2	b'd	
Hoosier Girl	3	3	2	3	b'd	
Big Ike	4	1	5	5	1	2
Walter	5	2	1	1	2	1
Fola	1	5	4	4	3	3

The fifth heat was a dead one, Neshannock and Walter coming under the wire neck and neck. The time for this heat was 2:37½. The time of the other heats were 2:32, 2:35½, 2:34½, 2:39, and 2:49½. In the last heat there was a great deal of jockeying, Big Ike's driver holding him back to keep him from winning the heat, and thereby demoralizing the pool-box.

Second race—2:20 pace; mile heats, three in five; purse, $400, divided. Summary:

Charlie H.	1	5	1	1
Bay Jim	3	1	2	2
Wake-Up Jake	4	2	5	3
George G	5	6	3	5
Little Mac	2	4	4	6
Sorrel John	dis.			
Captain Jack	dis.			

Time—2:27; 2:33; 2:25¼; 2:28½.

In the first heat Captain Jack, in coming up the homestretch, stumbled and threw his driver and, running wild, smashed the sulky. The driver was uninjured, but the horse was badly cut about the legs.

Third race—Running race; mile heats, two in three; purse, $200, divided. Summary:

Hula T.	dr.	
Millie B.	4	5
Frank Harper	1	1
Fairy Queen	3	2
Falkenbridge	5	4
Buckshot	6	dr.
Nancy Lyle	2	3

Time—1:47; 1:48.

The Races at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—The two races today were well attended. The weather was a trifle catching, but not enough to injure the track.

The first race was the 2:25 class, purse $800, $400 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third, $80 to fourth; mile heats; eleven entries; eight starters. The following is the summary:

Rose Wilkes	1	2	2	1	5
Forest Patchen	2	1	1	3	4
Dan Donaldson	8	3	6	4	1
Jerome Eddy	5	5	3	2	2
Aldine	3	8	4	5	3
Largess	4	4	5	7	6
Big John	7	6	7	6	8
Mamie	6	7	8	8	7

Time—2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:24½; 2:26¾; 2:28½.

This race was left unfinished, and will be trotted tomorrow—all the horses but Patchen, Wilkes, and Donaldson having been sent to barn.

The next was the free-for-all for pacers, same purse and prizes as the preceding. Six entries. Keno scratched. Summary:

Lucy	2	2	1	1	1
Big Tom	4	3	3	2	2
Sweetzer	5	4	2	3	3
Buffalo Girl	1	dis.			
Bay Billy	3	1	dr.		

Time—2:19; 2:19¾; 2:26; 2:31; 2:28¾.

The Mystic Park Races.

BOSTON, June 8.—The following are the summaries of the races at Mystic Park today:

Class 2:38, to harness:

Jack Sailor	3	1	1	1
Frank	1	2	2	2
Fondling	2	3	3	3
Mary	6	4	4	4
Emma D	4	dis.		
Howard	5	dis.		

Time—2:32¼; 2:26¼; 2:28¼; 2:28¼.

Class 2:29, to harness:

Don	1	3	1	2	1
R. P.	2	2	2	3	4
Brandy Boy	3	1	5	1	2
Portia	4	6	8	10	dr.
Stephanus	5	5	6	5	5
George A.	6	4	3	4	6
Lady Lemon	7	dr.			
Clemmie G.	8	7	9	6	3
Vivid C.	9	10	12	7	7
Dandy J.	10	8	7	8	dr.
Judge Gildersleeve	11	11	11	11	dr.
Dave Young	12	9	4	9	dr.
Lady Waring	13	dr.			
Arthur	14	12	10	12	dr.

Time—2:25¼; 2:28½; 2:26¼; 2:25¼; 2:25¼.

The Races at Jerome Park.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., June 8.—The first race, half-mile, was won by Soubrette, Parthenia second, Vintage third. Time, 49 seconds.

The Belmont Stakes, 3-year-olds, mile and one-half, was won easily by Forester, Babcock second, Wyoming third. Time, 2:43.

Thora and Grenada were the only ones that ran for the Westchester Cup; 2¼ miles.

Grenada was distanced.

The auction race, mile and one-eighth, was won by Clarence, Girofla second, Itaska third. Time, 1:59½.

The one-mile race was won by Dan K., Mark second, Clarence third. Time, 1:46½.

The Races at Dubuque, Ia.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 8.—There was a large attendance at the Driving Park today. The weather was fine, if anything, too warm. The attendance was large, upwards of 5,000 people being present. The first race was the 2:30 class, in which Clara Cleveland, of Quincy, Ill., won in three straight heats, Sucker Maid, of Dixon, Ill., second, Transit, of Chicago, third, Lucy, of Davenport, fourth. The purse of $400 was divided. Time, 2:29¾, 2:30¼, 2:30¼. The pacing race, purse $400, divided, was won by Keno, of Dallas, Tex., in three straight heats, Vases, of Council Bluff, second, Red Jacket, of Ottawa, Kas., third. The running race for a purse of $50 was won by Sinbad, Arabia second, Burglar third.

The July Meeting at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—The Louisville Fair Association is making great preparations for the Fourth of July meeting. Some of the best of Kentucky's horses are being selected to compete in the mile and repeat chariot races, and odds are offered on Kentucky Girl in the ten-mile and ladies' race. Excursions are being arranged for from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Nashville, and Central Kentucky, and the interest shown reminds one of the approach of the Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarthy race.

$15,000 Offered for Henlopen.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The *Spirit of the Times* says James R. Keene offered $15,000 for Henlopen, winner of the Juvenile Stakes at Jerome Park, which was declined.

Matched for $5,000 a Side.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 8.—Lamasney's Wild Moor has been matched against Gilmer's Red Bird to run a mile and a half for $5,000 a side at Salt Lake, June 23.

SOCIETIES.

Proceedings in the Convention of Medical Men in Session at St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—The General Assembly met at 10 o'clock this morning, Vice-President Hooper in the chair. The Committee on Nominations reported through the Chairman, Dr. Pratt, and the report of nominations was read. As absentees in a number of cases were placed in office and upon committees, Dr. Keller, of Arkansas, moved that the report be referred back to the committee for amendment. Dr. Pratt urged that the reports were made in compliance to custom and precedent. The question was put and carried, and the report referred back to the committee.

The following are the nominations: President, Dr. John L. Atlee, Pennsylvania; Vice-Presidents—First, Dr. Eugene Grisson, North Carolina; Second, Dr. A. J. Stone, Minnesota; Third, Dr. J. A. Octerlony, Kentucky; Fourth, Dr. H. S. Orme, California; Treasurer, Dr. R. J. Dunganzon, Pennsylvania; Librarian, Dr. William Lee, Washington, D. C.

The report of the Committee on Journalizing Transactions, as made on Wednesday by Dr. Packard, of Philadelphia, which was made a special order of the house, was taken up. Dr. Davis, of Chicago, offered resolutions, preluding their reading by a stirring explanation and address in their support. They are:

First—That the interest of the medical public can be better subserved by a medical journal than by the usual method of a single volume, provided it can be so carried out without pecuniary embarrassment.

Second—That so much of the report of the committee as relates to an increase of membership be approved.

Third—That so much as provides for the appointment of Trustees be approved, etc.

Fourth—That a committee of seven be appointed to nominate said Trustees, etc.

Fifth—That the name of the proposed journal be the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, etc.

Sixth—That the Trustees selected shall retain control, under whatever circumstances, of the advertising pages, as well as all pages, of the journal, etc.; that a full and competent corps of editors be selected, etc.

Seventh—That the Treasurer of the association be authorized to pay from the treasury the expenses of the said Trustees in distributing their letters, etc.

The resolutions were readily and strongly adopted.

Dr. Guion introduced a resolution also that a museum of hygiene be established at Washington for the collection and exhibition of all things and contrivances that contribute to the enforcement, the development, and simplifying of hygienic and sanitary laws. Adopted.

Dr. Toner, of Washington, D. C., presented a necrological report, which contained biographical sketches of sixty members passed away, the record extending back through several years. Read and to be printed.

The sectional meetings this afternoon comprise special topics of importance, as follows: At the Opera-house, the section on Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, etc.; papers by Dr. Warren, Boston; Dr. A. Byrne, Brooklyn; Dr. Cutler, New York. At Sherman Hall, Surgery and Anatomy; papers by Dr. Byrd, Quincy, Ill.; Dr. Trumbell and Dr. Poore, New York; Dr. Ranoskoff, Cincinnati; Dr. Andrews, Chicago. Workingmen's Hall, State of Medicine; not named. Market Hall, Opthalmology, etc.; paper by Dr. Trumbull, Philadelphia. Druid's Hall, Diseases of Children; paper by Dr. Cutler. Council Chamber, Dentistry; papers by Dr. Marshall, Syracuse, N. Y., and Dr. Alport, Chicago.

In the afternoon session the Chairman announced the following Committee on Journal: Dr. L. A. Sagre, New York; Dr. J. M. Toner, Washington; Dr. S. Foster, Pratt, Mich.; Dr. R. J. Dungleson, Pennsylvania; Dr. Robert Bailey, Georgia; Dr. W. J. Peck, Iowa; Dr. H. O. Marcy, Boston.

The Judicial Committee reported back the resolution of Dr. Dennison, of Colorado, without recommendation, and it was made a final order for tomorrow, as were the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Annual Meeting of the Pioneer Society of Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 8.—The annual meeting of the State Pioneer Society convened at the Capitol yesterday, and is proving to be one of the most interesting in the history of the society. About seventy-five members are present. Yesterday afternoon, Henry Mutley, Secretary of the Board of Education of Detroit, read an interesting and ably-written memorial of Chancellor Henry P. Tippan, first President of the Michigan University. About 200 people were present last evening, the time being occupied mainly by a finely-written memorial of the beloved and lamented ex-Gov. John J. Bagley, by George H. Hopkins, of Detroit, and an interesting address by President Holmes, giving the history of the Michigan Historical Society and the Michigan Pioneer Society.

Today the principal papers read were "The Rise and Progress of Michigan," by the Hon. T. Ferry, read by W. J. Baxter; "Life and Times of William A. Burt, of Mount Clemens," by George A. Canon; and "The Early Settlement of Southwest Michigan," by the Hon. A. B. Copley.

The officers elected this afternoon were: President, Charles E. Walker, of Detroit; Corresponding Secretary, George H. Greene; Recording Secretary, H. D. Tenney; Treasurer, E. Longyear. The three latter are from Lansing. One Vice-President was also elected from each county. The meeting closed with an evening session, when the Hon. T. W. Palmer, of Detroit, gave a history of the Palmer family.

Call for a Meeting of Old Settlers of Streator, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., June 8.—A meeting of old settlers has been called for July 4 by "Old Indian Ben" Mackey, who lives six miles northwest of this city. Mr. Mackey settled in these parts about 1830. He was a warm friend of the Pottawatomie tribe, and has held many a council with them. He was here all through the Blackhawk war of 1832, and now that half a century has passed since his life commenced on the broad Western frontier with the struggles and hardships and fear of the tomahawk, he deems it best to call a "council-fire meeting" of all his old surviving braves, and to once more set around the old camp-fire on the same old place they did fifty years ago. "Indian Ben's" tribe was large then, but now there are but few remaining, prominent among whom are Andy McDole and squaw, James Argubright and squaw, M. Coleman and squaw, A. S. Haldeman and squaw, and Baniel Barrickman and his squaw. Mr. Ammon Moon was a pappoose in those days, but will be called into service now. "Old Ben" extends a warm invitation to all old settlers who settled here previous to 1840 to join in this reunion. The occasion will probably be one of great interest and enjoyment to the old settlers.

Wisconsin's Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 8.—The election of officers of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., in session in this city, this morning resulted as follows: Grand Master, L. W. Brigham, formerly of La Crosse, now of Monroe; Deputy Grand Master, Van S. Bennett, Rockland; Grand Warden, John W. Hudson, Madison; Grand Secretary, L. B. Hills, Madison; Grand Treasurer, David Adler, Milwaukee; Grand Chaplain, M. G. Todd, Columbus; Grand Representative, Mr. Brown, of Madison. It has been decided to hold the next annual session at Milwaukee. Business of minor importance in the installation of officers occurred this afternoon, and the session was continued this evening to complete business, as tomorrow is reserved for a grand steamboat excursion.

Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

CINCINNATI, O., June 8.—At the session of the Supreme Lodge of the United States of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in this city the following officers for the ensuing year were elected today: P. S. M. W., J. J. Upchurch, of Missouri; S. M. W., W. H. Baxter, of Michigan; S. F., M. W. Fish, of California; S. O., T. A. Case, of New York; G. R. R., S. S. Davis, of Ohio; S. R., M. W. Sackett, of Pennsylvania; S. G., R. H. Flandes, of Georgia; S. W., R. M. Colton, of Ontario, Canada; Supreme Trustee, Leroy Andrus, of New York. The next session will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., in June of next year.

Illinois Eclectics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 8.—The State Eclectic Medical Convention, in session two days here, adjourned today, having chosen Decatur, June 27 next, as the place and time of the next convention. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Stratford, Chicago; Vice-Presidents, Hobson of Irving, Carter of Lincoln; Recording Secretary, Matney of Harvel; Corresponding Secretary, Paaren of Chicago.

The Battlefield of Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 8.—The veterans of the Union and Confederate armies completed the revision of the battle-grounds of the second day and were entertained at lunch on the battle-field. The members of the armies of the Potomac and of Northern Virginia engaged in the first day's battle meet June 14.

Belief in Witchcraft.

Criminal prosecutions occurring in various parts of Germany throw a strange light upon the firmly-rooted belief of the peasantry in witches and witchcraft. In a case just tried at Friedberg, the wife of a railway-station master was accused of fraud and extortion in persuading a farmer and his wife that their three children were possessed of evil spirits and under a witch's ban, and that they needed exorcising very urgently. The cure she prescribed involved the frequent taking of the children's measurement, accompanied by formulated prayers and invocations of the Trinity; and twice a day they were required to pass through herds of swine, that the wicked spirits might leave their bodies and enter those of the brutes. For this cure she received two marks. The woman was convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment; but it would take much more than that to convince her dupes that there are no witches. All the courts in Germany would not be able to remove that belief from the minds of the country population.

CANADA.

A Great Sensation at Ottawa Over the Arrest of Prominent Citizens as Counterfeiters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 8.—Late in November last reference was made to the probable existence of counterfeiters in this locality. Steps were taken at once by the authorities to ferret them out. The counterfeit money set in circulation around the Town of St. Catherine, Ont., led to the arrest of two parties named Mainland and Frederick, whose dissolute mode of living led to the supposition that they had a hand in the fraud; but more recently, and especially since the 3d of May last, the circulation in this city of counterfeit $10 bills on La Bank Nationale gave rise to some suspicions that equally-dishonest parties as those of St. Catherines were in our midst, and the case was given into the hands of Detective McVeitty to 'work up, and that officer immediately set about ferreting out the guilty parties. He first examined the imitation. The ground work of the denomination of the bill was not at all the piece of artistic work to be found on the original, and the whole appearance of the note was faulty. No less than fifteen of these $10 notes were passed on unsuspecting parties in this city during last month, and suspicion pointed in a certain direction. Last night Detective McVeitty entered the Queen Restaurant, on Wellington street, and observed Mr. Martin Sparrow tendering a $10 bill in payment for refreshments. On the detective examining the bill, he found it to be spurious.

Mr. Sparrow jokingly said, in answer to the officer, that he had passed many of them recently, and could see nothing wrong in the appearance of the bills, which were good enough at election times. Mr. Sparrow was placed under arrest, and after a short conversation with him Detective McVeitty proceeded out the Montreal road and arrested his brother, Mr. Angus Sparrow, on the same charge—that of uttering counterfeit money. From the facts elicited by the detective suspicion points strongly to the guilt of the two parties arrested, and it is thought other residents are involved in the frauds committed. The prisoners were arraigned before the Police Magistrate this morning, and, the prosecution not being ready to go on, were remanded till Monday. The prisoners hold a very respectable character among residents in this city, one being master of drawing at the Model School, and the other occupying up to a short time since a position as private secretary to a Cabinet Minister. In the meantime, they are held in custody, bail not being allowed. The case excites much interest in this city.

The Bad Fortune of Jose Marks, a Young Fisherman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 8.—A young fisherman named Jose Marks, now here, tells a sorrowful story of suffering. He was one of the crew of a Providence, R. I., fishing schooner named the Wingeta Julia, or something like that. On the 15th of April, off the Banks of Newfoundland, he and ten others went off in dories, leaving the cook alone on board. A fog came on, and Marks lost his vessel. For four days the dory drifted about. On the first day Marks ate some raw codfish. For the remaining days and nights he had nothing to eat or drink. On the 19th of April he was picked up by the bark Condor, and was landed at Buctouche last week, thence coming to St. John. He was completely exhausted and partly frozen. His face and hands were stiff, and the Captain of the Condor had to force open his mouth to give him nourishment. He still bears marks of his rough experience. It is more than probable that others of the schooner's crew fared as badly as Marks, if not worse.

A Visit of Americans Expected at Hamilton, Ont.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 8.—A communication from Erie, Pa., has just been received from W. D. Forrester, Secretary of the Governor's Guards of that city, stating that it is the intention of a number of the guards and a few select friends to visit Hamilton on July 1, Dominion-Day, remaining over Sunday to see Hamilton in Sunday attire. The company is to be limited to 125, and while here will make their headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. This will make the third visit of the "Boys in Blue."

Snatched as a Brand from the Burning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 8.—A young girl, respectably connected, of this city, recently made the acquaintance of a member of the demi-monde, who, by her false representations and vile artifices, induced the girl to go with her to the States to lead an abandoned life. The customs officer at Prescott noticed the pair on the wharf waiting for the ferry, and recognized the girl as a daughter of a friend of his. He immediately set to work and rescued the untutored victim from her downward course. The girl returned to her parents.

The Musical Question in the Presbyterian Church.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 8.—The Toronto Presbytery have refused to sanction the constitution of the anti-organists who have seceded from Cooke's Presbyterian Church. This body, at present worshiping in a hall here, separated from the parent church on account of the objections of its members to hymns and instrumental music. The constitution contained a clause prohibiting the discussion of the church and organ question in the congregation.

Hanlan Slowly Improving—The Race Off.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 8.—Hanlan is slowly improving and is now considered out of danger. His physicians say his ultimate recovery is merely a matter of a few weeks at most. He will, however, not be able to row his race with Ross at Winnipeg, and the regatta which was to have taken place there in July will, it is understood, be declared off by the committee.

Cattle Poisoned at Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 8.—Five hundred head of cattle brought here from the West for shipment to England were turned out to graze on a farm near the city and were poisoned by eating a noxious weed. Several died, and the remainder are under veterinary treatment.

High Water.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 8.—Late telegrams from Yale state that the water in the river is very high and rapidly rising. Bridges are swept away, and much damage to personal property. Farmers will lose most of their crops. High water has caused a suspension of business.

Corpus Christi.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 8.—Services were held in the Roman Catholic churches here today in celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi. The day was strictly observed by the members of the above faith as a holiday.

Funeral of Rabbi Desola at Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 8.—The funeral of the late chief rabbi, Dr. Desola, took place here this afternoon, and was very largely attended by citizens of all denominations.

Methodist Union.

MONTREAL, June 8.—The Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada unanimously voted in favor of the Methodist Union.

A Young Army Officer's Wife—The Story She Tells in Resisting His Suit for Absolute Divorce.

New York Sun, June 7.

Capt. Millard F. Goodwin, U. S. A., brought suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from his wife, Kate B. Goodwin, to whom he was married in November, 1876, at Fort Selden, N. M. A referee reported in the plaintiff's favor. Judge Lawrence refused to confirm the report, the testimony being unsatisfactory. Before Judge Lawrence yesterday Mrs. Goodwin's counsel moved for counsel fee and a direction that she be allowed to see her child, Clarence D. Goodwin, now in charge of his paternal grandmother.

The defendant denies the charges made against her except as to a Mr. Henderson, to whom she says she was introduced by her husband with the assurance that he was a trustworthy gentleman, under whose guidance she was to act. He took her, she says, to what he represented to be a first-class boarding-house in Ninth street, and the same evening induced her to drink wine, which immediately made her unconscious. On regaining her senses she fled from the house at 4 o'clock in the morning, and went to the residence of her husband's mother in Brooklyn, to whom she told the whole story. She subsequently learned that the house to which she had been taken was one of ill-repute.

Mrs. Goodwin also makes counter charges against her husband. He was graduated, she says, in 1872, at West Point, and was assigned to duty at Fort Selden. She was there with her father, Maj. M. P. Buffum. She was 20 years old when they were married, and had no knowledge of his habits of gambling and love of strong drink. She asserts that he treated her cruelly, kicked her with his booted feet, and struck her in the face with his ring and clenched hand so as to discolor her eyes. When they came to this city from the West, she says, he told her that if she did not consent to a divorce he would kill her.

Judge Lawrence reserved his decision upon the motion, remarking that the evidence thus far taken in the case, which was that of two "detectives" who claimed to have traced the defendant to a hotel in a strange man's company, appeared to him very unsatisfactory.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

Cleveland 4, Troy 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., June 8.—The game today was played between showers. Keefe gave Dunlap and Schaffer bases in the first inning, and Doescher's hit sent them home. Errors of Cassidy and Holbert gave two more in the eighth. Troy's run was earned on Connors and Smith's hits and Ferguson's strategy, who was caught between bases, allowing Smith to score. Attendance about 300.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	—4

Base-hits—Troy 2, total 2; Cleveland 6, total 7.

Errors—Troy, 2; Cleveland, 2.

Runs earned—Troy, 1.

Two-base hits—Phillips.

Bases on balls—Cleveland, 3.

Bases on errors—Cleveland, 1; Troy, 1.

Left on bases—Troy, 1; Cleveland, 4.

Double play—Dunlap-Glasscock-Phillips.

Passed balls—Kelly, 1.

Umpire—Bradley.

Cincinnati 4, Baltimore 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., June 8.—The game today resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Boston 7, Philadelphia 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8.—The Bostons beat the Philadelphias today by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	*	—7

Detroit 4, Metropolitan 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Detroits had a narrow escape today, as the score will show:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Metropolitan	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Detroit	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	*	—4

St. Louis 6, Allegheny 5.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—The home team was victorious in a close game, which was won in the ninth inning. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—6
Allegheny	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Louisville 6, Athletic 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—The game today was close and exciting. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	—6
Athletic	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Exercises at Blackburn University, Carlinville, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 8.—The thirteenth annual commencement exercises of Blackburn University took place at the court-house today before a large and fashionable audience. The graduating class was composed of five ladies and eight gentlemen. The following program was carried out: Oration, "Observation and Reflection," Hugh M. Dubois, Carlinville. Essay, "The Emergency of Mind," Charlotte E. Chapman, Carlinville. Oration, "The Function of Skepticism," Charles F. Gilbert, Carlinville. Essay, "Cultivated Genius," Florence Lee, Brighton. Oration, "Faith Reasonable," Theodore Lee, Carlinville. Essay, "Fact Versus Fancy," Lou Koester, Carlinville. Oration, "Relation of Mind to Wealth," W. E. McCord, Vandalia. Essay, "Man and Thought in Nature," Alice Miller, Carlinville. Oration, "A Popular Delusion," Charles E. Sargent, Carlinville. Essay, "From the Known to the Unknown," Mamie E. Sewell, Virden. Oration, "The Spirit of the Age," Marvel Thomas, Plain View. Essay, "Supremacy of Man," Lizzie Witte, Carlinville. Oration, "Attainments," John W. Wilson, Collinsville. Master's oration, "Camp-Fires," W. H. Isley, Carlyle. The Master's degree was conferred upon W. H. Isley, of Carlyle, of the class of 1873. Subject of oration, "Camp-Fires." The degrees were conferred by Dr. E. S. Hurd, President of the university. The exercises were very successful, and the floral tributes received by the class were elegant. The music was of the highest order and received the greatest of applause.

The Alumni Association of Blackburn University held their annual entertainment last night. The oration was delivered by Thomas Moore, of Carlinville; the essay by Miss Carrie P. Mayo.

This has been a prosperous year for Blackburn. The attendance was much larger than usual and her future prospects are bright.

The German-English College at Galena, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., June 8.—Galena has a considerable influx just now of prominent clergymen and ex-graduates of the German-English College, who are here for the purpose of attending the commencement exercises of that institution, which began today with examinations, and closes next Monday afternoon with the usual graduating exercises. The college building is what is known as the old United States Marine Hospital, one of the finest structures in Northwestern Illinois. It is now the property of the Northwestern German Methodist Episcopal Conference, under whose auspices the institution is conducted. The roster of students during the past year has been exceptionally large. Among the resident Trustees of the college are the Hon. R. H. McClellan, J. B. Brown of the *Gazette*, and Judge William Spensley.

Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 8.—The annual commencement exercises of Augustana College, at Rock Island, took place today, hundreds of friends of the institution from abroad being present. An address of welcome was given by the Rev. H. O. Lindeblad. The graduating class numbers five—J. Alexander and A. J. Eustis, of St. Paul; G. A. Brandelle, of Altona, Ill.; C. E. Cesander, of Rockford, Ill.; and A. W. Johnson, of Andover, Ill.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

The Riot Among Circus Men at Indianapolis Followed by Serious Results—The Daily Calendar of Crime Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 8.—The riot last night at the circus turns out to have been a serious affair. It was caused by some boys attempting to crawl under the canvas, the circus employés resisting. The fight soon became general, and stones, clubs, and pistols were brought into play. One of the circus men, whose name is variously given as Heath, Warner, and O'Brien, died this morning from the effect of wounds received on the head. He had been with the company but a few days, taking service at Muncie or Union City. Another man was shot through the hand, and several persons were somewhat injured. The circus is reported to have had similar fracases at Anderson and Winchester.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8.—The sequel to a singular murder is reported today from Pocahontas. Some ten days since John Mausker and Lafayette Wilson, planters, living near Corning, Clay County, had a difficulty regarding the right of the latter on land belonging to the former. The parties met in the Town of Corning, when Mausker accused Wilson of having cut and removed timber from a patch of woodland belonging to him (Mausker). Wilson denied the charge, and in order to prove the truth of his denial went with Mausker to the woods in question, intending to show him that his line did not extend over the part of the woods from which timber had been taken. Here the men got into a quarrel, and Mausker struck Wilson with his fist, knocking him down. The blow fractured a bone above the eye, and Wilson became unconscious. Mausker strolled into town, and said he had had a fight with Wilson and whipped him. Wilson was found, taken home, and died in a few hours. The physicians say the blow from Mausker's fist shattered the skull of the unfortunate man, and express wonder that he lived so long after receiving it. Mausker was arrested, but is out on $3,000 bail. He will be tried for murder probably in the Randolph County Circuit Court, and there is little doubt but that he will be hanged. The parties concerned in the tragedy are highly connected, and the matter has created a local sensation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 8.—Today in the Circuit Court Alvah Bird was convicted on a charge of bigamy, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. Bird had a wife in Macoupin County, but he married a Mrs. Rebecca Crawford at Lincoln, Ill., last fall, being arrested immediately upon his arrival here. The celebrated Lizzie Barton, who was the affianced bride of the late Patsey Devine, got ninety days in the County Jail. She was indicted for grand larceny, but she was permitted to plead guilty to petit larceny.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8.—Intelligence has been received of the capture of James K. P. McGhee, who brutally murdered Lazarus Brooks in Yell County last week in a quarrel concerning a piece of land which both claimed. Sheriff Briggs and Deputy-Sheriff Cole surprised McGhee in a deserted house not far from the scene of the murder, where he had taken refuge. He surrendered without resistance, and is now in jail. He was armed with the same gun with which he killed Brooks. Gov. Churchill had offered a large reward for his capture.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 8.—J. Lindsay, the colored man who was arrested a week ago for theft, was today sentenced to a term in the county jail. Lindsay, it is claimed, is affected with kleptomania.

LARAMIE, Wyo., June 8.—At Rawlins last night William McCabe shot Ed Callason, who had threatened his life. McCabe is a Government interpreter in charge of bands of Shoshone Indians here for supplies. Excitement was intense all night. Lynching and possibly trouble from Indians is feared. The act was the result of an old feud. The ball lodged in Callason's brain. Recovery is impossible. The law will probably justify the act on the ground of self-defense.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 8.—Fred Freytag, who attempted some weeks ago to commit suicide in this city, sufficiently recovered to leave the town about the 1st inst. Subsequent to the shooting the bookkeeper who succeeded him in the notion-house of L. H. Dalhoff & Co., discovered some irregularities in the books of the firm, and an investigation was instituted, which resulted in a warrant being sworn out against Freytag for embezzlement. An officer was sent after him and arrested him in St. Louis on Wednesday morning. He was brought here this morning and placed under $500 bail, failing to procure which he was sent to jail. The complaint charges him with the embezzlement of $300, though it is understood the amount involved is much larger. The prisoner protests his innocence. He will have a preliminary examination tomorrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., June 8.—This evening three thieves, who followed Seils Bros.' circus, went into Myers' grocery, and attracting Myers' wife's attention, robbed the drawer of $175 and escaped.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 8.—Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Prentiss were indicted today by the grand jury for bigamy and illegal cohabitation. Both are in jail, not having been able to secure a bond to the extent of $2,500. They have lived in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.

CAIRO, Ill., June 8.—Burglars entered the post-office at Columbus, Ky., last night by the use of skeleton keys, blew the safe open with powder, and secured about $2,000 in Government checks and a small amount of postage-stamps, and also 150 or 200 watches. The policeman on the beat heard the explosion, but thought it was a pistol-shot. The burglars were two men, who are supposed to have escaped by a skiff. As yet no clew has been obtained as to their identity.

FIRE RECORD.

The Insurance on the Grand Haven Shingle Mill.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 7.—Last night about half-past 12 o'clock the watchmen in the Grand Haven Lumber Company's shingle mill discovered the mill to be on fire. An alarm was immediately turned in, but the fire company was not able to do anything but protect surrounding property. The mill was entirely consumed. The mill was ten years old, and cost in the neighborhood of $100,000, but can probably be replaced for $75,000. It was the largest shingle mill in the world. It cut in 1881 160,000,000 shingles. The burning of the mill throws out of employment 270 men and boys. Messrs. Boyden & Akeley, the enterprising owners, will immediately set about rebuilding the mill. The insurance is as follows:

Phœnix, Hartford	$2,000
Western Assurance, Canada	1,250
Amazon	1,250
Manhattan	625
Fire Association, England	1,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	1,375
Lancastershire, England	1,250
Boston Underwriters	1,250
London, Liverpool, and Globe	1,500
Norwich Union	1,500
Watertown, N. Y.	1,500
Geensee Falls, N. Y.	500
North British Mercantile, England	1,500
Metropole, Paris	500
Dayton, O.	625
Hamburg, Magdeburg, Germany	625
St. Paul, Minn	1,000
North America, Philadelphia	1,500
American	1,000
Underwriters, New York	2,500
City of London	1,250
Mercantile, Cleveland	1,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	1,250
	$30,000

Losses and Insurance in Wednesday's Fire at Indianapolis, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 8.—The aggregate loss by the burning of the Butsch ice-houses last night is estimated today to be $13,000 on buildings and from $18,000 to $24,000 on ice. The insurance is as follows: On buildings—$2,000 each in the Lion of Liverpool, Scottish Union & National, and Connecticut, Hartford; $1,000 each in the Citizens' of Evansville, New Hampshire, and City of London. On contents, $21,600, of which $7,200 is equally divided between the American Central of St. Louis and the Hanover of New York. The remainder is as follows: North British & Mercantile, Connecticut, Liverpool & London & Globe, City of London, and Underwriters of New York, $1,800 each; Metropole, France, $2,600; Howard, New York, $1,000; and the Hamburg-Bremen, $8,000. The aggregate loss, according to the estimate of today, will reach in excess of $43,000, and the total insurance is $34,100.

Destruction of a Grain Warehouse at Wolcottville, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 8.—H. L. Taylor's grain warehouse at Wolcottville, this county, was destroyed by fire at 7 o'clock this morning. Cause unknown. Loss $7,000; insurance $2,000. A Union Line car standing on the Grand Rapids & Indiana side-track was also destroyed.

Forest Fires in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 7.—Reports from Wausau are that forest fires are raging between that city and Ellan Junction, the smoke spreading over a great extent of country. Forests are very dry from long drouth, and the inhabitants of that county are greatly alarmed.

At Spencer, Wis., Loss $10,000, Insurance $2,500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTAGE, Wis., June 8.—A Spencer dispatch says that Thayer's sawmill burned last night, caused by the explosion of a lamp. The watchman, George Brooks, was badly burned. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $2,500.

Fine School-Building Burned at Manistee, Mich.

MANISTEE, Mich., June 8.—The Fourth Ward School-house, valued at $70,000, burned this morning.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Seven New Cases in Chicago.

New cases of small-pox were reported yesterday from No. 612 Center avenue, No. 133 West Eighteenth street, No. 150 Fisk street, No. 2550 Arnold street, corner of Hulburt and O'Connor streets, No. 111 Fremont street, and No. 578 State street. A death was reported from No. 380 West Eighteenth street, and William Calliton, taken from No. 283 North Market street, died at the pest-house.

Gypsies Spreading Small-Pox in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., June 8.—Small-pox in a mild form has appeared at Belden, nine miles east of this city. The patients are two children in the family of Adam Fisher. They became inoculated by intermingling with a number of gypsies who were ill with the disease. His other children also frequented the camp. It is not known whether or not there will be any new cases.

Small-Pox at Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 8.—A Swede named Jansen, who arrived here last Friday, having been in the country but two weeks, was discovered to have the small-pox in a virulent form, and was removed to the pest-house.

An Improvement in the Small-Pox Situation at Battle Creek, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 8.—The last case of small-pox is convalescent and the danger regarded as past by the physicians.

MRS. GARFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—At Hiram College today Mrs. Lucretia Garfield was elected a member of the Board of Trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Garfield.

S. W. DORSEY.

DENVER, Colo., June 8.—A Washington special says S. W. Dorsey does not believe a jury will convict him, and is even now negotiating for the purchase of one of the finest mansions in Denver for future occupancy.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Rink Opera-House.
Michigan avenue and Congress street. Engagement of Haverly's Opera Company. "The Mascot."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of the Philadelphia Church Choir Opera Company. "Claude Duval."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "The House of Mauprat."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Haverly's Minstrels.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the Tony Pastor Company. "Fun on the Stage."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. "A Tale of Enchantment." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall 122 La Salle-st. Special communication this (Friday) evening for important work. Visitors welcome.
R. W. SMITH, W. M.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this evening at 8 o'clock sharp at 78 Monroe-st. Business and work. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.
JOHN C. BARKER, W. M.
FRED W. PORTER, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1882.

CLEARING weather and slight changes in temperature for the Upper Lake region to-day.

GARIBALDI was buried at Caprera yesterday in the midst of a heavy rain-storm. The funeral was an imposing demonstration of the veneration and respect in which the old patriot was held by his countrymen.

ANOTHER agrarian murder is reported from Ireland. Walter M. Bourke, a Galway landlord, and a British dragoon who was acting as his escort, were fired upon and killed by parties concealed behind a wall at the side of the road along which they were traveling.

ALL the crop reports have taken on a hopeful aspect since the advent of bright sunshine and real summer weather. Even as far south as the border of Missouri and Arkansas the prospect for wheat is flattering, the quality and quantity being the best for twelve years. From all points in Illinois the advices are far more favorable than those of a week ago, great activity in corn-planting being everywhere reported.

THE Illinois Democratic State Central Committee met at Springfield yesterday and decided to hold their State Convention in that city on the 7th of September. In the dismal interchange of views that took place the uppermost idea seemed to be that perhaps the Republicans this year will fall to quarreling among themselves for the express purpose of turning the State over to the Democracy. But somehow this joyful possibility didn't seem to lighten up the funereal gloom of the occasion perceptibly, and the committee adjourned without having discovered anything to be thankful for.

THE race for the Gold Cup at Ascot yesterday—one of the most important English turf events—was won by the American colt Foxhall, the property of Mr. J. R. Keene. By his victories last year in the Grand Prize of Paris, the Grand Duke Michael, the Cesarewitch, Select, and Cambridgeshire Stakes Foxhall showed himself to be incomparably the best 3-year-old that England had ever seen, and his capture of so valuable and highly-prized a trophy as the Gold Cup demonstrates that he has not lost form, the race of yesterday being the first in which he has started this season.

THE Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee are a unit in opposition to the President's nominations for members of the Tariff Commission. Mr. Bayard, who was foremost in his party in advocating the passage of the Tariff-Commission bill, is indignant at the selections, and he feels that his support of the bill in the interest of revenue reform was in vain. It is said that ex-Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, the only non-protectionist among the nominees, refuses a place on the commission. The vote in the Senate on confirmation is expected to be very close, and the vote of David Davis will likely decide the result. Inasmuch as Judge Davis had the privilege of naming one of the selections it is not to be supposed that he will vote against the confirmation of the commission as a whole.

THAT item of $112,000 for the pay of Deputy Marshals during the Congressional election of 1878 and 1880 went through very quietly when the General Deficiency bill was before the House yesterday. There had been an understanding in Committee of the Whole the day before that a vote by yeas and nays was to be had on this item, but there had evidently been a little private caucusing about the matter, and the watchdog, Holman, who barked most inopportunely on Wednesday, was now muzzled. The demand for the yeas and nays was withdrawn, and the appropriation which the Democratic majorities of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses refused so stubbornly to allow, even to the extent of threatening to starve the Republican Administration into submission, was passed by a unanimous vote. The world moves, and the Democratic party does at rare intervals learn by experience.

THE General Deficiency bill as originally reported by the House committee, and passed with slight amendment, appropriated $5,500,000. Of this sum $3,200,000 are to be paid out of the revenues of the Post-Office Department and a quarter of a million out of the Indian funds, leaving about $2,000,000 to be drawn from the Treasury. The bill was a dead account. There were few items in it of any interest, and these did not provoke an excited debate. There was some objection to paying the Yorktown deficiency of $30,000, but the honor of the Nation was pledged in such a way to make good the expenses of entertaining the foreign guests that the debt could not be avoided. There was another dispute with reference to the appropriation of $125,000 for transportation on land-grant railroads of which 50 per cent is to be retained pending the decision of the Supreme Court. This seemed to be a prudent measure, and it was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote in the House by 88 to 59. The chief items of interest in the bill were the following:

For the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department	$150,000
For the Bureau of Steam-Engineering	212,000

It was argued, with perfect truth and propriety, that these items did not belong in a deficiency bill. They were in no sense deficiencies. They represented the recklessness of the Navy Department in ordering repairs not authorized by law. Any repairs of our present burlesque navy are an extravagance and a waste. The House Naval Committee itself said in a recent report:

> It may seem useless to further point out the weakness of our navy, but it is best that the whole truth be known now, so that we who have the responsibility for the future peace and safety of the country upon us may have the perils and dangers of neglect of present duty clearly before us. A careful examination of the last table, in which is displayed the whole of our offensive naval power, will satisfy any person that many of the vessels there named are old and nearly worn out, slow in speed, feeble in offensive power, and utterly deficient in defensive power, even in the power of running away from danger, and which, when war comes, will only be safe behind fortifications or unapproachable harbors.

If the navy is in such a hopeless condition, what can be the sense of expending enormous sums of money in repairing it? The repairs of many vessels have cost more in the last eight years than the ships themselves when new. The only wise course for Congress to pursue is to throw away or break up the present navy and begin over again. This would be done but for the shadow which Robeson casts over all Congressional action relating to the navy. The House decided to expend $300,000 in the Deficiency bill on repairs, while the Naval bill itself as yet has not been matured in the committee or reported to the House.

THE REPUBLICANS OF ILLINOIS.

A convention of the Republicans of the State of Illinois has been called to meet at Springfield on the 28th of June to nominate candidates for State Treasurer and for Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be voted for next November, and if elected to serve two years each.

The most important business to be transacted by the convention is the perfecting of the party organization. Two years ago, it will be remembered, the State Convention undertook to revolutionize the historical precedents of the party. A bare majority (and we need not now discuss how that majority was obtained) not only claimed but exercised the power of appointing all the delegates from the State at large to the National Convention, but also all the delegates from the nineteen Congressional districts. It further assumed the power of ignoring the districts and appointed the State Committee.

The effect of this action was fatal to the purposes of those who engineered it. The rule had been that the delegates in the State Convention from each district, in a meeting by themselves, selected the delegates to the National Convention, appointed their own Presidential Electors, and selected their own member of the succeeding State Committee. The National delegates appointed by the districts appealed to the National Convention. The action of the Illinois Convention has been imitated by the State conventions in Pennsylvania under Boss Cameron and in New York under Boss Conkling. The appeal of the Illinois district delegates was sustained by the National Convention, and that decision emancipated a large number of delegates in the New York and Pennsylvania delegations. Garfield's nomination was the result of this action in Illinois.

No person in this State has any desire to revive that subject now. The decision of the Chicago National Convention was final, and no one expects or wishes its disturbance. The harmony of the party is eminently desirable and eminently necessary to success.

All that is now expected and desired is, that the mistake of two years ago shall not be repeated, and that in appointing a State Committee to serve for two years to come the selection shall be left, as of old, to the delegates from each Congressional district. Of course the members of the committee for the State at large will be appointed by the convention at large. This may seem to be a small matter, but the experiment of two years ago ought not to be now repeated; certainly it cannot be repeated without creating a disturbance which may prove not only fatal this year, but may lead to still more tempestuous and fatal results two years hence.

It is well for Republicans, and especially those who officer and control party organizations, State and local, to understand that the public temper is not prepared to accept or submit to any description of bossism. Men of this day are intensely independent—independent not only as to how they shall vote, but as to whether they vote at all. There are thousands of Republicans in this State who do not consider that the election of the Republican State ticket, or the Republican candidates for Congress, or the Republican nominees for the Legislature is so essential to salvation as to require them to vote for such candidates unless the candidates themselves are men who ought to be elected, and are personally better fitted for the places than their opponents. In this State there is we know a strong purpose to reform the character, the intelligence, and the ability of the State Legislature by the election, if possible, of respectable and competent men; and, if this cannot be done, then by defeating the shysters, blackmailers, adventurers, and ignoramuses, who were so numerous last winter, who may have themselves nominated as candidates for places in the General Assembly. It will be of no use to attempt to coerce voters into the election of these disgraceful candidates by telling the public that a United States Senator is to be elected next winter. That will not influence any man's vote half so much as will the nomination of respectable and competent candidates. Ward bummers, and loafers, petty shysters, corrupt blackmailers, veterans who have grown gray and rich in County Boards and City Councils, and whose personal followers are the gamblers and others of the criminal classes, cannot be elected this year, no matter by whom nominated. If the Republican party cannot find other candidates than these, then the responsibility of the defeat of all such candidates must rest on the party managers, and not upon the voters, who repudiate any obligation to share in such disgrace.

Party allegiance received a shock on the 2d of July, 1881. It has not recovered from that shock, and nothing has occurred in Congress, nor in the executive departments, nor in the general political management to restore the confidence which the country lost at Elberon in September last. The country is more overwhelmingly Republican now than it was in 1880, but it is warningly independent, and of this fact party managers and directors must take serious notice.

DISARMING THE INDIANS.

The policy of the Government of the United States has been and is yet to assign certain tribes and divisions of the Indians to certain tracts of territory called reservations. On these reservations the Indians are required to live, and while there they are by the Government bountifully supplied with fresh beef, mess pork, flour, corn, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, salt, soap, tobacco, and baking-powder, and also with the tools and implements of labor, besides coats, pants, and vests, blankets, and the various qualities and descriptions of cotton and woolen cloth for women's clothing. With the utter improvidence of the Indians these provisions, which are more than ample for a year's maintenance, are recklessly squandered. The baking-powder and the soap, two utterly despised and useless articles which the Government employs as agents of civilization, are sold at once; they are never used, and are possibly bartered for whisky or other things which are generally supposed to be contraband. The sugar, and the tea, and the coffee, being things which the gentle savages "have no mind to," are swapped away for others "they are inclined to." Thus, long before the end of the season, despite the efforts of the most careful agents, the Indians have wasted, consumed, and disposed of their supplies, and, inspired by hunger, destitution, and revenge, the bucks start out on a raid for plunder. On these raids they give license to their murderous instincts. They have choice rifles, and an abundance of ammunition. The soldiers are dispatched after them, and after a campaign of several weeks or months the Indians return or are brought back to the reservation, having killed or murdered a score or two of civilians or soldiers, and having lost as many of their own men.

This kind of warfare Secretary Teller proposes to break up by establishing a regulation that all Indians leaving their reservation shall, upon being captured, be disarmed. A disarmed Indian is a helpless individual. He has no means of enjoyment or occupation except hunting and fighting. He can not read and will not work. He asserts his manhood and his superior blood by holding labor to be degrading. He has no objection that the females of the tribe shall labor like slaves for his personal comfort, but even to escape starvation he will not labor. When he is not fed by others he resorts to raids—robbing, killing, and plundering remorselessly.

To disarm this class of beings is the severest of punishments. It reduces him to a state of helplessness which, however agreeable to his laziness, is apt to leave him frequently exposed to hunger. It may have the effect of making him do a little work. The enforced legal disarmament of these men will take time. They can always buy arms; for rifles, and powder, and lead they will sell their entire supply of rations. If begun at all it must be made general, and to make the disarming of these Indians effective the possession of firearms by an Indian must be made a crime to be severely punished. To enforce such an order will require time and much violence, but once accomplished it will put an end to Indian raids and massacres.

FEATURES OF THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up in the House of Representatives at the fag-end of yesterday's session. Cannon, of Illinois, made a brief speech explanatory of the principal provisions of the bill. The House then adjourned without further action until today.

One of the noteworthy features of this bill is the discrimination made in favor of Senate employés as against House employés. A strenuous effort has been put forth in Washington during the last few months to have the salaries for the same service in both wings of the Capitol equalized. This was sought to be accomplished by the simple process of advancing the pay of the House employés. Mr. Cannon, however, said that the proposed remedy was not approved by the House Committee on Appropriations. They were of the opinion that the Senate employés were overpaid, not that the House employés were underpaid. How much justice there is in this conclusion may be imagined from the fact that the Senate demands for the payment of its servants about three-fifths of the amount required for the compensation of the Senators. The items are:

For compensation of Senators	$380,000
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate	205,665

The latter sum is exclusive of a number of monthly salaries and per-diem pay to laborers.

The House of Representatives, having about four times as many members as the Senate, requires for the pay of its employés but $315,000, or about one and one-half the sum expended by the Senate in the same service. The Senate attendance has been for a long time provided for on a luxurious scale. The assistant doorkeepers, for example, whose duty has been to sit in an easy-chair four hours a day for five days in the week and four to six months in the year, are paid $2,500 a year. These useful public servants pull the gallery doors open with a string when anybody wishes to go in, and let them close by the action of a spring when anybody comes out. For this serious service ten to twenty men are required, and they work only during the few months that Congress is in session.

But these are not the only sinecures sustained by the Senate. There are twenty-four messengers, whose duties are similar to those of the doorkeepers, except that they sit at the doors of the committee-rooms for two hours a day, instead of guarding the galleries for four hours a day. These messengers are paid $1,440 per annum each, $400 more than the hard-worked letter-carriers in Chicago, and the messengers work but a small fraction of each year. The pages of the Senate—and for that matter, of both Houses—are paid $2.50 per diem, or twice as much as an able-bodied day-laborer in any of the Northern cities, and five times as much as a stalwart negro in the South. The pages are boys from 10 to 15 years of age, the sons of boarding-house keepers or other lady friends of the honorable Senators and members. The cash-boy who should be paid at the rate of $2.50 per day would regard himself as very fortunate.

The conductor of the Senate elevator is paid $1,200 per annum. The House elevator-conductor has longer hours and a machine twice as big as the Senate elevator, and five times as many passengers to look after, yet he receives the same pay, out of which he is required to provide one or two assistants. In all the departments the elevator-conductors, who work all the year round and are employed twice as many hours each day as any of the Congressional servants, receive but $720 per annum. These are small matters, but they show how constant the discrimination in favor of the servants of Congress and against all other Government employés is. It is only necessary to add, as a sufficient commentary on the Congressional notion of the dignity of labor, that skilled mechanics employed about the Capitol—carpenters, gas-fitters, plumbers, etc.—are paid but $1,000 a year, though they are constantly employed, while the political bummers who open and shut the doors for one-third or one-half of the year receive $1,400 or $1,500 for their unskilled labor.

Both Houses of Congress have provided extravagantly for the official reports of the debates. The expense of this service per annum in each House is $25,000. The Senate gives the contract in a lump-sum to one man—D. F. Murphy. He employs three assistants. Mr. Murphy is the most expert stenographic reporter in the United States. But $25,000 is an extravagant sum to pay him or anybody else for reporting the debates of the Senate three or six months of each year. His per diem compensation is almost equal to that of the President of the United States. In the House there are five reporters of debates, paid $5,000 per annum each, and two committee reporters, who have the same salary. There is not a professional reporter in the United States who would not jump at the chance of filling one of these positions for three or six months each year for half this pay.

Mr. Cannon has shown that the Senate has been extravagant in its allotment of salaries to its employés, but he has not acquitted the House of the same accusation. The plain people of the country do not understand these things. They do not know why Congress should pay twice or three times as much for the same service as private individuals pay. Why should there be a small privileged class of high-priced employés kept in Washington at the public expense? Congressmen may intend to be generous, but they have no right to be lavish with money that does not belong to them. These high salaries are a mark of the extravagance and corruption following the inflation of prices in the war period. There ought to be a reduction of costly service in both wings of the Capitol.

MORE TAXATION.

Mr. Kelley and Mr. McKinley, the two foremost champions of increased protective taxes, have again endeavored to force the Republicans in Congress to decide by a caucus that the party shall repeal or reduce the tax on whisky and tobacco, and shall increase it on cotton, woolen, iron, steel, and other manufactured goods. If the Republican party shall, by a Congressional caucus, force any such bill as these "more-tariff" people demand, and shall make that the policy of the party, then the country may make at the elections this fall such changes in the Congressional representation as will foreshadow a general and a National defeat two years hence.

In time of profound peace, with a debt reduced to the nominal rate of 3½ per cent interest, and a surplus revenue of $120,000,000 a year, for Congress to propose an increase of taxes on the ordinary necessities of life is an infamy that ought to defeat any member of Congress who may vote for it, or any party that shall approve and adopt it.

The industrial population of the day is oppressed by the enormous rates of taxation which are levied on all the commodities in use among the people. For every dollar's worth of clothing which the public have to purchase there are 50 cents to be paid to the tax-gatherer; or, to state it more distinctly and accurately, for every dollar and fifty cents taken from a man's wages to purchase the necessities of life he receives one dollar's worth of goods, the other half-dollar being paid as a tax to somebody. Men wonder and declare that their wages, high as they are, are wholly insufficient to pay their cost of living, but these men forget that the reason that the wages will not purchase the amount of commodities it once did is that the price of commodities now carry an average tax of 50 cents on the dollar. Out of the week's earnings of labor it takes the wages of two days to pay the taxes on the goods purchased with the earnings of the other four days.

In the full glare of this notorious robbery and confiscation, the self-constituted friends of labor in Congress now insist that the Republican party shall, by a caucus decree, make every Republican member vote to increase existing taxes 50 per cent more. Do these zealots suppose the people are fools? Do they assume that the outraged and plundered people are such slaves that they will submit to have their substance taxed and confiscated away from them for the special benefit and profit of a comparative handful of incorporated stockholders? It will be marvelous, indeed, if the country, in an off year, and at a time when it is disposed to get rid of all "bosses," will not at the same time vigorously relieve itself of all men and parties who propose to levy increased taxes on the necessities of life.

BLOOD-LETTING IN IRELAND.

The Dublin *Nation*, in a spirited article headed "Blood-Letting," attacks the efforts which are being made to help Irishmen leave Ireland for this country. During the week closing May 18 it appears that 2,397 emigrants embarked at Queenstown for the United States, and for the next week few of the emigrants could obtain passage from Queenstown, the steerages were so full of those booked at Liverpool. All of these emigrants paid their own passage money, or it was paid for them by their relatives here, and yet in the face of this the *Nation* claims that an added stimulus is supplied by organizations expressly formed to promote emigration, and it alludes to a meeting of wealthy Englishmen held at the residence of the Duke of Bedford, at which $50,000 were subscribed to help clear Connemara of its population. They appointed an agent, Mr. J. H. Tuke, to disburse the money, and in this work he appears to be effectively helped by the Sheriffs, as will be seen by the following extract from the Galway *Vindicator*:

> Yesterday Mr. Tuke, the indefatigable philanthropist who has taken the poor peasantry of Connemara under his special protection, and who believes thoroughly that the only way to ameliorate the condition of the Western Highlands is to enable them to emigrate, dispatched no less than eighty-six families to the Western World. The association whose agent Mr. Tuke is in carrying on this emigration scheme have made special arrangements with the manager of the Beaver Line, Mr. R. W. Roberts, for the calling at Galway of one of their splendid steamers occasionally, when Mr. Tuke has made his selection from the numerous applicants in Connemara who are anxious to take advantage of the opportunity of trying their fortunes in America, or of joining their relations who have preceded them to the United States or Canada. For the past fortnight Mr. Tuke has been down in Connemara, and his project was vastly assisted by the Sub-Sheriff, who during the same period evicted over fifty families from different properties in that territory. Many of these families applied to Mr. Tuke and were at once booked for a voyage in the Lake Winnipeg, which arrived in Galway Harbor yesterday morning about 5 o'clock.

It is little wonder that Mr. Tuke finds plenty of applicants for money who would like to try their fortunes in America after they have been thrown out on the highway by the constabulary. No wonder that the *Nation* exclaims in righteous wrath:

> Now, here the old question arises, whether there is room in Ireland or not for those thousands who are every week leaving her shores? Is there any real necessity for this vast emigration? We almost feel as if an apology were due to our readers for putting such questions, considering how often it has been demonstrated in these columns and elsewhere that Ireland has too few and not too many people on her soil. But as it may perhaps still be thought by some that, in the case of the Connemara peasantry at least, the best thing to do is to export them *en masse*, we feel compelled to protest once more against the adoption of any such policy as both unnecessary and nationally ruinous, even as regards the peasantry in question. Is it not a monstrous and unnatural state of things that people should go out to the prairies of America or Canada, or worse still, to the big cities of those countries, when in their own land there are thousands and tens of thousands of acres yet awaiting cultivation, and capable, as Mr. Mitchell Henry's reclamations show, of being cultivated with advantage?

When Ireland has too few people on its soil, when the money expended on shipping Irishmen away from their native land would provide them with work if it were properly used, when, as is stated above, there are tens of thousands of acres waiting cultivation and comfortable homesteads that might be made with a little help, no wonder that the more intelligent Irish see through the purpose of this attempt to banish the people from their own soil and protest against it. At the present rate of emigration it will not take many years to drain the country of its bone and sinew, leaving only a helpless handful at the mercy of the landlords, who can supply the places of those who are gone with a class of laborers that will make no resistance to oppression. And what is the fate of the thousands who are pouring over here and who might be employed in cultivating the soil with profit to themselves and their landlords? Poverty in a strange land, helplessly hanging about in the large cities, wretchedness and suffering—for there is not work enough in the cities for them which they are able to do. They are the men and women most needed by Ireland who are leaving it in such immense numbers, aided by so-called British philanthropy, whose real purpose is apparent when Sheriffs and Constables help make it available.

THE YORKTOWN SPREE.

The itemized bill of expenses for drinking during the recent junketing trip to Yorktown made by Congressmen and their foreign guests is significant reading in these days of high beef, bread, and potatoes. The rum and tobacco represented in the bill were consumed on the steamer between Washington and Yorktown and at Yorktown, and figure as follows: Madeira, nine gallons and two dozen cases, $78; twenty-four gallons of sherry, $72; thirty gallons of brandy, $330; five gallons of port wine, $30; two cases and seventy-two gallons of whisky, $396; 130 cases of champagne, $3,900; forty cases of claret, $400; three cases of Burgundy, $45; five cases of Rhine wine, $65; seven cases of Sauterne, $70; five barrels of bottled beer, $62; five cases of Apollinaris, $62; two barrels of Bass' ale, $40; three bottles of American bitters, $3; two jugs of Curacoa, $3; three cases of Congress-water, $18; two cases of gin, $25; five gallons of rum, $45; three barrels of ginger ale, $52. This is the liquor account, and to serve this provision three bartenders and two boys were paid for five days' work $75. The gross amount represents 1,100 gallons of various kinds of liquors, ranging from ginger ale to rum, consumed in five days by somewhat less than 200 persons. A slight mathematical calculation shows that each person got away with something more than a gallon per diem, and, in exact numbers, five and a half gallons in the five days, compared with which premise the logical sequence of three cases of Congress water seems very small. The statistics of the smoking were well up with the drinking. During the five days there were consumed 10,300 cigars, costing $1,454, and 2,000 cigarets costing $12.50. This implies a consumption of 2,060 cigars and 400 cigarets per diem, or an average per capita of ten cigars and two cigarets. As there were all told but about about fifty of the French, German, and English guests, it will be seen that the most of this remarkable guzzling and smoking was accomplished by Americans. It could not have been accomplished by the Reception Committee and guests together, because it far exceeds the human capacities of such a limited number, hence there must have been a free bar.

If this is a sample of the manner in which the Government entertains, it is to be hoped that the Government will not go into entertaining as a business, for it is dreadfully expensive. Of course it is very easy for Congressmen to be free with other people's money, but it is very hard on the other people, especially when to entertain fifty people for five days it requires a stock of rum such as is usually carried by a large wholesale liquor house. It seems as if members of Congress might be able to convince a handful of foreigners of their patriotism for their own country and their reverence for the effete monarchies on something less than a gallon of liquor and ten cigars a day, and it will occur to the great public which has to spend its own money and cannot get at the public crib that in future it would be well to omit celebrating victories and observe the defeats, in which case the victors would be expected to entertain the vanquished and foot the bills. It may not occur to any members of the House that a jamboree of this kind, with free bars running, is an abuse of their privileges, or a disgrace to their position, or a profligate waste of the public money in legislative guzzling. It is rather amusing, the apologies of some of those concerned. Mr. Robinson, of New York, in the debate upon paying the bill, inquired whether the guests drank all of the liquors, to which Mr. Tucker replied: "If we had let them drink their health alone, we should have been blackguards, not gentlemen." Dismissing the question as one of patriotic sentiment and international comity, the mathematical proportion of the amount consumed to the number of healths drank at once suggests the question why it was necessary to drink each distinguished foreigner's health several times a day for five successive days, and why it was necessary to physically variegate his health in twenty different kinds of liquor, besides smoking it from morning to night to keep it well preserved. Such an enthusiastic and zealous apprehension for the health of foreigners was never known before. We sincerely trust it was appreciated on their part, for there ought to be some redeeming quality in such a spree as that of Yorktown. The helpless public perhaps will rejoice that the next centennial spree will have to be paid for by posterity.

LITTLE Crete has taken advantage of the Egyptian crisis by putting in some petitions for reform. The Greek and Mussulman Deputies of the National Assembly have forwarded two such petitions to the Porte, demanding that the Administrative Council of the island shall be remodeled; that the Central Government in Constantinople shall henceforth only accept or reject the laws voted in the Assembly and not modify them; that the duty on salt, stamps, and tobacco be farmed to the island at a fixed rate: and that the organic laws of the island may be reformed by the vote of a simple majority of the Deputies.

THE Commune of Rescaglia, in the Italian Province of Lucca, has a parish-doctor whose popularity has stood the severest test. From some cause, probably jealousy, the Mayor conceived such a dislike for this physician, whose praises everybody was singing, that he determined to take advantage of a dispute between the medical and civil authorities of the town and dismiss him from the public service. The doctor was not disposed to pick up the gauntlet thus thrown down, and determined to place his skill at the service of some other community. But the women of the town would not hear of such a course. They met in the market-place and marched in formidable array to the Mayor's residence, where they demanded that their favorit should be reinstated. The Mayor was obdurate, and the women smashed his windows. The soldiers were called in; but tongues were more than a match for bayonets, and the Mayor at last was obliged to yield.

THE New York *Herald* is advising people what to eat, now that meat is so high, and suggests poultry, eggs, fish, game, lobsters, clams, etc. Its remarks in regard to potatoes are very sensible. It says:

> Next to beef the American adores the potato. Mealy or waxy, mushy or hard, cheap or dear, the potato must always be bought, and as it commands now from $2 to $3 a bushel it costs more than it is worth. The present cost of a bushel of potatoes might far better be expended on rice, hominy, oatmeal, peas, beans, or other farinaceous and leguminous food; for, although the potato ranks as a vegetable, it is in this capacity very unsatisfactory and deceptive. There is more nutriment and less trouble in a $2 bunch of bananas, at present prices, than in $2 worth of potatoes; and, if the special sanitary virtues of vegetables are desired, they can be found more abundantly in half a peck of onions, or a few penny bunches of radishes, than in a whole bushel of potatoes.

If there could be a common and universal consensus among people to stop eating meat and potatoes altogether, they would speedily go down. The high prices are due more to the greed of speculators trading upon the necessities of the poor—the meanest and most brutal work in which a man can be engaged—than to any other cause. It would be a righteous retribution to force their stuff back on their hands, and keep it there until it accumulated in sufficient quantity to ruin them.

THE man Albert Young, who was tried in England recently for threatening the life of the Queen, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude—a righteous retribution for his cowardly and atrocious offense. The motive of Young's crime was to extort money from the royal family, which he tried to effect by writing to the Queen in the guise of an Irish priest, whose parishioners, angry at their eviction, had organized a conspiracy to murder her and Prince Leopold. Unless the money were sent, he declared he would no longer hold his flock in check, and he would absolve them if they succeeded in murdering the Queen and her son. The London *Standard*, commenting upon the verdict, says:

> The cares of State weigh with sufficient heaviness on personages of her exalted rank without adding to the burden the worry of anonymous menaces from needy rascals endeavoring to extort money by savage and cowardly threats of murder. This form of crime is now getting to be so common in the world that civilized communities cannot afford to trifle even with a youthful ruffian like Young, who, tempted by the chance of plunder, chooses, without meaning actual mischief, to masquerade as an assassin. It is necessary to teach such persons that they cannot with impunity levy blackmail even upon monarchs.

THERE was introduced in the New York Assembly some time ago the following very innocent bill:

> SEC. 1. Nothing contained in Chap. 582, Laws of 1880, entitled "An act to provide for excavating and tunneling and bridging for transportation purposes within villages and cities of this State," shall be construed as authorizing the bridging of the Hudson River.
>
> SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

About the last idea which would occur to any one not initiated would be, that the framer of this bill intended to provide for building a bridge across the Hudson River. But, when the bill reached the order of third reading in the Assembly, the following amendment was quietly tacked on to the first section:

> *Provided, however*, That any company heretofore organized requiring a bridge to connect portions of its road, and which has filed its map and profiles prior to Sept. 20, 1881, may construct and complete the same under the supervision of the State Engineer.

The amendment attracted no attention, and the bill was passed and sent to the Senate. There it reached the order of third reading without scrutiny, being regarded as an unimportant bill; but at that point a Senator discovered and disclosed the trick, and the bill was defeated. It was called up, however, on a subsequent occasion, and, being pushed by a powerful lobby, was again passed.

PROF. TYNDALL writes to the London *Times* to describe "a small experiment" which he made with reference to the proposal which Dr. Siemens is reported to have laid before the military authorities to fill the channel tunnel with carbonic-acid gas in the event of its occupation by an enemy:

> Coming down here from London today, on a part of the line where our speed was about thirty miles an hour, I took out my watch and determined how long I could hold my breath without inhalation. By emptying my lungs very thoroughly, and then charging them very fully, I brought the time up to nearly a minute and a half. In this interval I might have been urged through more than half a mile of carbonic-acid gas with no injury and with little inconvenience to myself. Indeed, supposing the tunnel to be entirely filled with carbonic-acid gas, I have sufficient confidence in my friend's ability to wager that in six hours he would be able to devise a means of sending troops safely through it. The problem of supplying fresh air to persons surrounded by an irrespirable atmosphere has been already solved by Mr. Fleuss and others.

THE Oswego (N. Y.) *Palladium*, which has been defending the Widow Van Cott from the charge that she has dropped evangelizing and gone into the manufacture of "Excelsior Throat Lozenges" and the "Mrs. Maggie Van Cott's Excelsior Camphorated Blackberry Lozenges" for diseases of the bowels, is forced to admit that she is combining the two with much success. The following certificate, which appears in the *Palladium*, attests the success of the joint work upon one individual at least:

> *Mrs. Maggie Van Cott*: I am most happy to hear of the glorious work of the Lord in Cazenovia, and trust you may have more wonderful success in your work. I have used the "Excelsior Throat-Lozenges," and have great faith in them, for my voice has not been so good and clear in fifteen years.

The certificate answers the description of William Linkhaw, the Sweet Singer of North Carolina, upon whose remarkable vocal abilities we have already had occasion to dilate.

NEARLY all the male members of the German imperial family are well-trained and proficient artisans, and the members of both sexes are accomplished in the fine arts. Both the Crown Princess and the Princess Frederick Charles might succeed as painters, and the former is skillful as a sculptress. Frederick William himself has been the designer of many a church and public building. Prince George, under the name of "Conrad," is a dramatist of considerable reputation. But it is music that has most occupied this royal house. Frederick the Great, in the darkest period that he experienced, played the flute; while his sister, the Princess Amalia, and Prince Louis Ferdinand were good composers. The present Prince Albrecht is well known and admired for his compositions, and a growing formidable rival of his is the hereditary Prince of Meiningen. Four of the favorit military marches of the present day are said to be of royal origin.

THE number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the War for the Union, 1861-'65, as reported by the Provost-General in 1866, was as follows: Killed in battle, 61,362; died of wounds, 34,727; died of disease, 183,287; total died, 279,376. Of these 29,725 died while prisoners. This terrible mortality appears still more impressive when compared with the total number of soldiers who died during our war with Mexico, which was as follows: Killed on the field, 1,049; died of wounds, 508; total, 1,557. The Confederate records were in part lost or destroyed. So far as records preserved show, the number of the Confederate troops who died of wounds or disease, in the attempt to destroy the Union, was 133,821, of whom 26,774 died while they were prisoners.

THE objections raised by the Attorney-General of Massachusetts to the publication of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" have aroused considerable discussion, and many apologists for its obscenity have turned up. Mr. Elizur Wright, of Boston, says: "I shall still keep Walt Whitman and the Bible and Shakspeare upon my shelves." As it cannot be possible that Mr. Wright keeps Walt Whitman upon his shelves because it resembles the other two books from a literary point of view, the reader must infer that he has no conception of the nastiness of the man's book. So long, however, as he keeps it on the shelf, it makes little difference; but would Mr. Wright recommend it to his young friends?

DR. SCHLIEMANN began this year at Hissarlik a new series of excavations, which until recently did not uncover anything of special importance. But it is just announced that he has been again successful. In the lower portion of the hill of Hissarlik he has opened a series of holes, corridors, and vaults which, according to his confident belief, are ruins of the citadel of ancient Pergamos. Dr. Schliemann adds that the researches he has recently been prosecuting have convinced him that the views he has hitherto held respecting the site of Ilium, and of many of the relics he formerly discovered, will require very considerable modification.

A DISPATCH in the New York *Tribune* reports that letters have been received at Washington from well-informed politicians in New York, saying that, during the President's late visit in that city, he and Mr. Conkling "reconciled all their differences"; and that "the President is believed to have been converted to Mr. Conkling's theory of politics, which has always been, that opposition must be crushed and not conciliated." Mr. Conkling himself (says the New York *Evening Post*) is a beautiful monument of the efficacy of that theory; and the next statue will be furnished in Pennsylvania by that eminent crusher, Mr. Cameron.

SPEAKING of the late cold spring, a Boston contemporary recalls the cold spring of 1816. As late as the 16th of June, a Vermont farmer who went to look for his sheep, overtaken in their pasture by a heavy snow-storm, was nearly frozen to death himself. Another farmer, near Lowell, Mass., built fires around a field of corn at night, "to ward off the frost," and so secured the only crop of corn in the neighborhood. It was feared "that the sun was cooling off," and there were no picnics.

VICKSBURG (Miss.) *Herald* (Dem.): "Before Longstreet, Mahone, Mosby, Chalmers, and others opposed the Democracy in the South, they had little conception of the immense power of the loose-jointed, machine-managed concern known as a political party. Before taking the leap beyond party-limits, they were 'noble sons'; after taking the leap they are 'Benedict Arnolds' and 'Judas Iscariots.' Party is so powerful it metamorphoses men in few moments' time."

RETURNS just published in London give for Great Britain and Ireland a total of only 3,134,721 electors. Of these, 1,212,906 live in counties, 1,891,719 in boroughs, and 30,086 are on the university lists. Birmingham is the largest constituency, having 64,051 electors; Liverpool is next, with 62,039, and Manchester next, with 53,042. Of the 3,134,721, there are 2,591,432 credited to England, 228,278 to Ireland, and 115,121 to Scotland.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, in his Decoration-Day address in Massachusetts, said: "There is the railroad question. We have built up a vast system of railroads which have become so powerful that, unless we control them, they will soon control us. They must be dealt with, not in a spirit of wild, unreasoning, ignorant hostility and hate, but wisely, firmly, carefully, and after long and patient investigation."

THE King of Italy has bestowed upon Prof. James Hall, the State Geologist of New York, the highest honor he can extend to a foreigner, having made him Commander of the Royal Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus. Prof. Hall has also been made a member of "the Academiæ Cæsareæ Leopoldino Carolinæ Germanicæ Naturæ Curiosorum," founded in Germany in 1652.

THE *Iowa State Leader* (Dem.) says of the coming vote on the Prohibition amendment in that State: "Had the amendment been submitted in May, as the Prohibition side first insisted, it would have been carried by 50,000 majority. It is a question whether it will go through in June with over 10,000."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Mr. Kelley seems to have driven the pig-iron into Congressman White's soul.

Garibaldi was buried in a red shirt. The family of the deceased patriot evidently had their ideas as to where he was bound.

The Melancholy Club, of New York, celebrated Walt Whitman's Birthday last week. Poets are gradually getting to be appreciated by the right kind of people.

"Probably you noticed that Mr. Sparks took it all back. My residence on Bitter Creek is one of the most prominent edifices to be seen while sailing on that stream."—*S. S. Cox.*

The two New Orleans editors who fought a duel Wednesday exchanged eight shots before anybody was hit. It is very lucky for these gentlemen that they were not shooting at somebody else.

According to the London *Times*, "Mme. Modjeska wears in a ring a large diamond, cut with a flat face and rising with a spring. Under it is a portrait of her son. She calls the ornament her two jewels." Mr. Modjeska doesn't seem to cut much of a figure in the family.

An Italian paper alluded to Darwin as "the apostle of monkeys," and spoke sneeringly of his work. This is very unkind, because, if monkeys and hand-organs were to be abolished, it would be a race to see which poor-house a good many of the sons of sunny Italy would get to first.

Ex-Secretary-of-the-Navy Robeson made a speech in Congress Wednesday severely criticising the management of the navy during the last six years. It is understood that a section of Mr. Robeson's cheek will hereafter be used for target purposes whenever heavy guns are to be tested.

The bank at Brookfield, Mo., was entered by a band of robbers last Wednesday, and a pistol held at the Cashier's head while he delivered $6,000 in currency to his visitors. Next to keeping out of the way of a Chicago cable-car the running of a Missouri bank seems to be about the most hazardous occupation that this country affords.

Through a garden decked with myrtle
  Wandered I one summer day,
Heard above the robin singing
  To his mate a tender lay—
Heard the reaper's merry whistle
  As he gleaned the golden wheat,
Watching oft a dark-eyed maiden
  Binding sheaves about his feet.

"Man and bird alike are happy."
  Said I, "darling, this is love,"
To sweet Jennie walking near me—
  This, which life nor death can move.
"Can you doubt it?" then I asked her,
  As she gazed in silence still
At the busy Ruth before us,
  And the reaper on the hill.

"Doubt it?" and her blue eyes soften'd.
  As she raised them to my face,
With a timid, witching shyness,
  And her native maiden grace,
"Doubt it?" and I bent to listen,
  As she whispered under breath,
With her head against my bosom—
  "Love is stronger, dear, than death."

—*From "The Taffy She Gave Him," by S. J. Tilden.*

PERSONALS.

Col. John G. Nicolay, who is preparing, with Col. Hay, a biography of President Lincoln, is the owner of the original draft of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech.

The Princess Beatrice is now allowed by Queen Victoria to manage the royal establishments at all the palaces. She prefers this, with music and painting, to marrying a German Prince.

Robert Collyer admits having smoked his first cigar to celebrate the fall of Richmond, when "we all felt in duty bound to do something tremendous on receipt of the news from the seat of war."

Garibaldi was of middle stature, square-shouldered, strong-limbed, wearing long brown-gray hair with full gray beard, florid of complexion, with eyes brown and tender, and frank and communicative in disposition.

The Boston papers are poking fun at Miss Blanche Roosevelt by saying that they find no mention, in her book on Longfellow, of the poet's opinion of "The Masque of Pandora" as produced by her in Boston. He said it was the worst he had ever seen in a somewhat varied experience.

Canon Farrar, who preached in Westminster Abbey a sermon on Darwin, took this appropriate text: "And he spake of trees, from the cedar that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall; he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes."

A London paper tells how, when a certain Dean of Chester was all ready to perform a marriage between persons of high standing, the bride was very late. When she reached the altar, to the question, "Wilt thou take this man?" she replied in most distinct tones, "I will not." On retiring with the Dean to the vestry, she explained that her late arrival was not her fault, and that the bridegroom had accosted her on her arrival at the church with an oath, and threatened, "If this is the way you begin, you'll find it's to your cost when you're my wife." So she decided to remain single.

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he 3,134,721, there are 2,591,402 cred-
and, 228,278 to Ireland, and 115,121 to

abot Lodge, in his Decoration-
in Massachusetts, said: "There is
question. We have built up a vast
ilroads which have become so pow-
nless we control them, they will
us. They must be dealt with, not
wild, unreasoning, ignorant hos-
te, but wisely, firmly, carefully, and
d patient investigation."

of Italy has bestowed upon Prof.
the State Geologist of New York,
honor he can extend to a foreigner,
e him Commander of the Royal
Maurice and Lazarus. Prof. Hall
n made a member of "the Academie
opoldino Carolinæ Germanicæ Na-
orum," founded in Germany in 1652.

a *State Leader* (Dem.) says of the
on the Prohibition amendment in
"Had the amendment been sub-
y, as the Prohibition side first in-
uld have been carried by 50,000 ma-
is a question whether it will go
June with over 10,000."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

ey seems to have driven the pig-
ongressman White's soul.

i was buried in a red shirt. The
the deceased patriot evidently had
as to where he was bound.

ancholy Club, of New York, cele-
lt Whitman's Birthday last week.
radually getting to be appreciated by
nd of people.

ly you noticed that Mr. Sparks
ack. My residence on Bitter Creek
e most prominent edifices to be seen
g on that stream."—*S. S. Cox.*

New Orleans editors who fought
nesday exchanged eight shots before
s hit. It is very lucky for these
that they were not shooting at some-

g to the London *Times*, "Mme.
ears in a ring a large diamond, cut
ace and rising with a spring. Under
lt of her son. She calls the orna-
o jewels." Mr. Modjeska doesn't
much of a figure in the family.

n paper alluded to Darwin as
of monkeys," and spoke sneeringly
This is very unkind, because, if
l hand-organs were to be abolished,
a race to see which poor-house a
f the sons of sunny Italy would get

ary-of-the-Navy Robeson made a
ngress Wednesday severely criticis-
agement of the navy during the last
is understood that a section of Mr.
eel will hereafter be used for tar-
whenever heavy guns are to be

k at Brookfield, Mo., was entered
robbers last Wednesday, and a pis-
e Cashier's head while he delivered
ency to his visitors. Next to keep-
he way of a Chicago cable-car the
Missouri bank seems to be about
zardous occupation that this coun-

gh a garden decked with myrtle
ered I one summer day,
bove the robin singing
mate a tender lay—
he reaper's merry whistle
gleaned the golden wheat,
g oft a dark-eyed maiden
g sheaves about his feet.

d bird alike are happy."
, "darling, this is love,"
t Jeannie walking near me—
which life nor death can move.
u doubt it?" then I asked her,
e gazed in silence still
busy Ruth before us,
he reaper on the hill.

it?" and her blue eyes soften'd.
e raised them to my face,
timid, witching shyness,
her native maiden grace,
it?" and I bent to listen,
e whispered under breath,
r head against my bosom—
stronger, dear, than death."
Taffy She Gave Him," by S. J. Tilden.

PERSONALS.

n G. Nicolay, who is preparing
ay, a biography of President Lin-
wner of the original draft of Lin-
burg speech.

cess Beatrice is now allowed by
ria to manage the royal establish-
the palaces. She prefers this, with
painting, to marrying a German

llyer admits having smoked his
celebrate the fall of Richmond,
felt in duty bound to do something
on receipt of the news from the seat

was of middle stature, square
trong-limbed, wearing long brown
h full gray beard, florid of com-
eyes brown and tender, and frank
icative in disposition.

n papers are poking fun at Mis
sevelt by saying that they find n
her book on Longfellow, of the
n of "The Masque of Pandora" as
her in Boston. He said it was the
ever seen in a somewhat varied

rar, who preached in Westmin-
sermon on Darwin, took this appro
"And he spake of trees, from the
in Lebanon even unto the hyssop
h out of the wall; he spake also of
fowl, and of creeping things, and

paper tells how, when a certain
er was all ready to perform a mar-
en persons of high standing, the
ry late. When she reached the
question, "Wilt thou take this
plied in most distinct tones, "I will
iring with the Dean to the vestry,
that her late arrival was not her
t the bridegroom had accosted her
l at the church with an oath, and
If this is the way you begin, you'll
ur cost when you're my wife." So
remain single.

FOREIGN.

Another Mysterious Double Assassination in Ireland Yesterday.

A Soldier and Walter M. Bourke, an Evicting Landlord, Shot Dead.

Michael Davitt Joins the Commune, and Is Preaching Its Program.

Garibaldi Buried at Caprera in a Storm of Wind and Rain.

Europeans Grossly Insulted by a Mob of Boys at Cairo, Inspired by Arabi.

The Ascot Gold Cup, a Great Prize, Won by Foxhall, Owned by Keene.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE DOUBLE ASSASINATION.

DUBLIN, June 8.—Walter M. Bourke, a Galway landlord, residing at Rahasane, was shot dead while returning from Gort. His escort, a soldier, was also killed. The murder occurred at Ardrahan, seven miles north of Gort. Bourke was riding in front of his dragoon escort when a volley from rifles was fired from behind a wall, and both fell dead.

BOURKE WAS A MAGISTRATE,

and son of the late Crown Solicitor for Mayo. He was a barrister by profession, and had amassed his fortune in India. He possessed two estates in Ireland, one at Curaleigh, the other at Rahasane. He had several disputes with his tenants, and recently left London

TO CARRY OUT EVICTIONS.

He took an active part in the prosecution of Father Conway some years since. A few months ago he entered a church at Carraro armed with a repeating rifle while mass was celebrating. The priest ordered him to leave, and he escaped by a side door to avoid mobbing. Bourke was not a relative of the late Under-Secretary Burke. Gort bears the reputation of being one of the worst places in Ireland for rent disputes.

SIX MEN

were seen leaving the scene of the murder immediately after the shooting.

MICHAEL DAVITT CONVERTED TO THE THEORIES OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, June 8.—The *Herald's* special says Michael Davitt's Liverpool speech is spoken of as the grandest effort of his life. It was delivered amidst an enthusiasm almost indescribable, and is pronounced one of the most important events in the history of the land agitation. He proposed the nationalization of the land of Ireland by abolishing all taxation except on land values, and, continuing, said: "The State would thus become the steward of the national property. The farmers would have perfect security of tenure, paying less in taxes than they now do rent, while the property created in the land by their capital and industry would be theirs to dispose of in the same way as they now dispose of their tenant-right. The laborers would be similarly secured. Occupancy of the plots would, of course, be necessary. Agriculturists would thus get the security of peasant proprietary without purchase. They would be also relieved of all of the taxes now levied on them.

"Non-agriculturists would receive in dividends out of the proceeds of the land what they now pay in all kinds of taxation. This is what I meant by 'land for the people.' Permitting any class to hold land as absolute property is inconsistent with the freedom and welfare of mankind. Land values arise from the aggregate population and the industry of the community, and, therefore, of right, belong to the whole community and not to an individual class.

THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND

will insure equality, increase produce, divide large estates, diminish poverty and crime, and remove social discontent. In strict justice the landlords are not entitled to their fares from Kingstown to Holyhead, but, for the sake of peaceful settlement, we will agree to give them ten years' purchase, this to be met by the issue of bonds payable in fifty years from the amount that Ireland contributes to the imperial fund. The nationalization of the land no more recognizes England's right to govern Ireland than does the payment of taxes. I yield to no Irishman alive in my allegiance to Ireland's right of self-government, but I infinitly prefer to deal directly with the English Government than with its exacting mercenaries, the Irish landlords.

[GREAT CHEERING.]

Better that the land be managed under English authorities than be made the instrument of social slavery; but Castle rule must necessarily be abandoned at the same time that the land becomes nationalized. The present is the most opportune moment since the union for the settlement of the Anglo-Irish difficulty by Irish self-government, and the nationalization of the land under the administration of an Irish Parliament."

Davitt concluded his speech in these words: "I have stated my program. From this night forth, as long as I have life to devote to the cause of Ireland, that life will be devoted to furthering this program in the interests of my fellow-countrymen." The enthusiasm during the delivery of the speech was tremendous. Twenty thousand people filled the street in front of the hall, cheering Davitt, and singing the national anthem—"God Save Ireland." When Davitt emerged from the hall he was

BORNE ON THE SHOULDERS OF STALWART MEN

to a carriage, which the crowd unhorsed and dragged to the hotel. Arrived there, the people refused to disperse till Davitt addressed them from the balcony. Ireland has been wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. It is evident that Davitt has struck the popular chord.

THE ENGLISH PRESS

give full reports of Davitt's speech with long editorial comments. The Dublin *Mail*, the Castle organ, denounces him, but says: "There is no use for shutting our eyes to the fact that, in the present crisis Davitt's pronouncements are of more importance than those of any person in the three Kingdoms. Others may possess the equals, or even the superiors, of Davitt, but to whoever looks below the surface it is as clear as the noonday sun that the Fenian convict is the real leader of the movement." He will address ten meetings in the United States in places not west of Chicago, and at dates not later than July 4.

DAVITT LIKELY TO SPLIT THE IRISH PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—An important crisis in Land-League affairs seems to be approaching. The strong and earnest speech of Michael Davitt at Liverpool in support of the nationalization of the land has been widely commented upon by the Irish press here and abroad. Davitt comes to this country on the steamer Germany, to explain the scope and meaning of the new development of the land agitation. A special cablegram received today by the *Irish Nation* says:

DAVITT HAS ANNOUNCED A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAM—

nationalization of the land, as opposed to peasant proprietary, which has, up to the present, been the program of the league. The scheme, as elaborated in his Liverpool speech, is impracticable. Parnell sticks firmly to the old program, and none of the parliamentary leaders are likely to advocate nationalization. Davitt is completely in the hands of Henry George. The change of program is generally regarded as mischievous, and likely to produce deplorable results to the movement.

THE RUMORS THAT JOHN DILLON

would sail for America with Davitt are unfounded. He announces his doctrine of State ownership of land in every country, while denying a divergence of opinion between himself and Mr. Parnell as to the ultimate solution of the Irish land question. Mr. Davitt has embraced the theories advanced by Henry George and other Communistic writers—that the ownership of land in any country should be completely vested in the State, and not in private owners, whether peasant proprietors or landlords. Davitt hopes to convert the Irish-Americans to his way of thinking. The launching of a new program at a time so critical has been generally condemned by his Parliamentary associates, who believe that the introduction of

COMMUNISTIC THEORIES

will drive from the Land League ranks the conservative and clerical elements which contributed so much to strengthen the Land-League movement. Davitt has ignored these counsels. He said that the land of Ireland could be purchased for £140,000,000 in Government bonds repayable in fifty years. In exchange for ownership, his plan offers the tenants an impersonal landlord, with rents varying from year to year, in fixed proportion to the production of the soil.

According to this program the Government might vary the land tax according to the necessities of the hour. Among the Irish members there is a fear that any effort to preach it in Ireland may result in dividing the farmers and agricultural laborers into two hostile camps, and render them easy victims, to their common enemy, the landlords.

MR. PARNELL

will have nothing to do with the new theory. He intends to continue the struggle for the abolition of landlordism on the old Land League lines of the establishment of a peasant proprietorship. In this he expects to be supported by the whole parliamentary party and the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland. Apprehensions, however, are entertained that some sections of Irish-Americans may induce or force Davitt to push his theories so far as to lead to a split in the Land-League ranks in the United States.

THE ASCOT RACES AND FOXHALL'S VICTORY.

Special Cable.

ASCOT, June 8.—Royal Ascot was again en fête today for the Gold Cup, in which the expected meeting of the famous Foxhall with Tristan had excited much interest. The weather throughout the meeting has been unsettled, causing much disappointment to the ladies, to whom Ascot gives the first opportunity for a display of their summer toilets. There was perturbation this morning on Ascot Heath, as the weather was cheerless and gloomy, but as the day advanced the sky cleared, and, although cloudy, the weather allowed the fashionable throng to assume the brilliant, festive appearance which makes Ascot remarkable above all other race-meetings in England. All the mansions and houses lying within the charming woodlands which surround the picturesque heath on which the course is laid out had been engaged and were occupied by

THE WEALTHY FASHIONABLES,

who also transfer their households, from London for the week. The Prince and Princess of Wales took Cowworth Park, whither the royal carriages and footmen were sent from Windsor for the opening procession down the course in Ascot state. Just before the great race the threatening clouds passed over, and a gleam of sunshine induced the ladies to throw off their wrappers and waterproofs, adding to the interest and beauty of the scene. Fortunately the lowering clouds had drifted away, although no bright sunshine lit up the otherwise charming picture. The aspect was generally brighter and more enjoyable when the start for the intensely interesting race was given. It is always regarded as

THE MOST FASHIONABLE REUNION

of the season. The weather on Cup Day at Ascot is therefore of considerable moment. With the exception of a slight shower, the afternoon was far better than the threatening morning had indicated. The royal party had come in semi-state procession, as usual comprising the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, with a distinguished party of friends. The continental sporting nobilities were in strong force, and America was by no means unrepresented. In this respect those who were the patrons of American horses had not a long wait for an opportunity of testifying their allegiance, as Sachem ran for the time-honored St. James' Palace Stakes, and although he was called upon to give seven pounds to Lord Bradford's colt Battlefield, he started an equal favorit with the latter. But, after showing a very bold front, the weight told its tale, Sachem, being eased in the last fifty yards, Battlefield won by a length and a half from Gareth, who was barely clear of Mr. Lorillard's representative.

FOXHALL

was the great attraction in the paddock during the luncheon interval, and the horse was pronounced by all good judges to be in grand condition. It was a great disappointment to the English and French sportsmen that the owner of Tristan preferred not to risk defeat by running Tristan against Foxhall. He was, therefore, struck out at forty minutes past 1 p. m., in view of his engagement later on in the afternoon in the Rous Memorial Stakes. Three runners only was regarded as a poor field for the great Ascot Cup, but the falling off was more than compensated for by the grand quality displayed in

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION,

Foxhall, who swept down the course in the preliminary canter in a style that elicited cheers from the general public and murmurs of applause from the royal inclosure. The three horses made their appearance punctually and walked in a circle before the royal inclosure, then started in the preliminary canter toward the starting-post. Foxhall came last in the canter, going in magnificent style. When the flag fell Faugh-a-Ballagh took the lead, with Petronel next, and Foxhall last. Odds of two to one were laid freely on Foxhall in the early part of the day, but, in running, the champion was lying so far away from his opponents that the fielders offered to take six to four. His pace at the outset was somewhat slow, but after half a mile Faugh-a-Ballagh, obeying his mission, increased it considerably, and held such a strong lead for the next mile and a half that many people thought that Foxhall could not possibly catch him.

ON ENTERING THE STRAIGHT,

however, the two favorits drew up, and for a moment it looked like a race between them, but Petronel cracked when the pinch came, and Foxhall had but to wait with the 3-year-old and beat him by a neck without Cannon really having to call upon him for an effort. For a long way it had seemed almost impossible for Foxhall to make up his ground, but, after coming ronnd the turn, he ran up, and, after an exciting race, during which Faugh-a-Ballagh was severely punished, Foxhall won, his jockey not touching him with the whip.

ON RETURNING

no horse could have received a more enthusiastic reception, and on entering the weighing-in inclosure, the hero of the day was instantly surrounded by the élite of the company in the royal inclosure. His grand appearance was the universal expression, and it may safely be said that no horse has ever won this great prize whose excellence and well-earned pretensions were so well acknowledged on all sides. Upon interviewing William Day, the celebrated trainer of Foxhall, after the race, your correspondent learned that Mr. Keene, although not present to witness the splendid triumph of his horse, won a large stake in the English ring, the instructions of his commissioners being not to stop backing Foxhall at any reasonable odds. It is understood to be Mr. Keene's intention to run Foxhall tomorrow in the valuable Hardwicke Stakes in preference to fulfilling his engagement in the Alexandra Plate.

MR. KEENE'S SIDEBOARD

will be enriched by the success of Foxhall with a splendid trophy, which was exhibited during the day in the royal inclosure. This guerdon of victory of the famous American horse is novel in its style of execution and form. It is a Nautilus surmounted by the figure of Victory, and it bears on either side subjects representing Power, Speed, Science, and Skill. The base is composed of grotesque heads laughing at the ruse of Hippomene, who is winning the race from Atalanta by means of the stratagem of the three golden apples, which she is stopping to pick up. The foot of the cup is surrounded by a golden ribbon on one side, being the motto of "The race not always to the swift," and on the other, "Nor is the battle to the strong." The ebony case is ornamented at the ends by gold terminal figures, and on the sides by ornamental shields for an inscription, the whole being executed in Renaissance style.

DAVITT WILL SAIL FRIDAY.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, June 8.—Davitt and young Redmond sail for the United States Friday. In a speech in Cork tonight Davitt explained that his object in going to America was to make an appeal toward the support of Anna Parnell and the ladies of the Land League, and also to contradict the rumor of a split in the league movement.

THE ASCOT RACES.

Foxhall won the Ascot Gold Cup, Faughaballagh second, and Petronel third. Only three ran. Faughaballagh led Petronel by almost twelve lengths, Foxhall being far behind. The leader made the running, while Foxhall gradually closed up the gap, and, coming round the last turn, a quarter of a mile from home, went to the front and won easily.

The St. James Palace Stakes were won by Battlefield; Garth second, and Sachem third.

The Rous Memorial Stakes were won by Retreat; Wolsley second and Carlyle third. Gerald was unplaced.

The Twentieth New Biennial Stakes were won by Tyndrum; Lilac second and Red Spectre third. Massasoit also ran.

THE WINNER.

Foxhall, whose name is familiar to Americans by reason of his unprecedented successes in England last year, is an exceedingly handsome bay colt, now 4 years old, and was bred on the Alexander farm, in Kentucky, his sire being King Alfonso, a son of the English race-horse Phaeton, and his dam Jamaica, by Lexington. Shipped to England when a yearling, he made his maiden appearance October 13, 1880, at Newmarket, where he won the Bedford Stakes, and on the following day was second in the Ashley Stakes. October 28 he won the Bretby Nursery Handicap, thus closing his 2-year-old season with the very creditable record of two victories and one defeat.

Last year his career was one of unexampled brilliance, the colt taking part in seven important events, including weight-for-age and handicap contests, and losing but two of them—and in one instance where he was defeated being palpably out of condition. His first essay was in the City and Suburban Handicap at Newmarket, April 27, where, starting with the odds of 66 to 1 against him, he was beaten a head only by Bend Or, the winner of the previous season's Derby. Going to France in June he won

THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS

on the 12th of that month. Taking ship the night of the race, Foxhall was sent across the Channel to run for the Ascot Gold Cup (the race won by him yesterday) four days after his French victory, and was defeated. A long rest was then given the colt, and on Sept. 29, at Newmarket, he beat a good field for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, his stable companion, Don Fulano, being second. The Cesarewitch was run Oct. 12, and again Foxhall was victorious, leading home a field composed of eighteen of the best horses of all ages that England could produce. The following day he won the Select Stakes, over the Rowley Mile. His greatest triumph, however, was in the Cambridgeshire, a handicap for all ages, run at Newmarket Oct. 25, the distance being about two and a half miles. His previous victories had imposed

TWO PENALTIES

of seven pounds each on the colt, so that he started in the race carrying the enormous weight for a 3-year-old of 127 pounds—a weight which no horse had ever won within the history of the race, and on only one occasion in the fifty years of its history had the Cambridgeshire been captured by a 3-year-old. Foxhall overcame all these obstacles, however, and, with the betting 10 to 1 against him, proved himself by winning to be the best colt that ever put foot on an English race-course. His race yesterday was the first in which he has started this season.

HEAVY FAILURES.

Thompson & Co., ship and insurance brokers, of London, have failed. Liabilities, £100,000.

Vaughan & Co., merchants, of Liverpool, have also failed. Liabilities, £200,000.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The *Standard* says of Frelinghuysen's paper on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty: "The answer to all this rhetoric is that the treaty has been made, and ought to be kept."

The *News* says: "Lord Granville will not fail to remember that commercial as well as legal and political considerations are decisive against the position which Frelinghuysen has chosen to assume."

WOOL.

Nineteen thousand two hundred bales of wool were sold today, comprising Sydney, Port Phillip, and New Zealand. A good spirit was shown. The market was firm.

IMPORTS.

During May British imports compared with the same month of last year increased £3,500,000. Exports increased £959,000.

IN THE COMMONS.

The Commons rejected Russell's amendment to the Repression bill, 45 to 266.

Thomas Power O'Connor, in the course of a speech supporting the amendment to define intimidation, accused the Ministry of imbecility.

Objection was made to the language, but the Chairman ruled it not unparliamentary. This ruling caused some laughter.

Parnell moved that the Chairman leave charge. Gladstone assenting, progress was reported.

The news of the murder of Bourke, in Galway, created a profound sensation in the Commons. Parnell and other Irish members expressed regret at the assasination. They stated that the Land League organization of the Gart district ceased to exist six months ago.

BURIAL OF GARIBALDI.

A STORM OF WIND AND RAIN.

MADDALENA, June 8.—The remains of Garibaldi were interred in the cemetery at Caprera this afternoon.

The funeral ceremonies began at 3:45 and closed at 5.

A storm of wind and rain raged the whole time.

The coffin was covered with garlands and flowers, borne by some of the Thousand of Marsala, and was followed by the Duke of Genoa, Signor Zanardelli, Gen. Terrero, representatives of both the Chambers, and delegates from 300 various associations.

Speeches were delivered at the grave by the Vice-President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the two Cabinet Ministers present, and Signor Crispi. All applauded the deeds of the deceased.

As the coffin was lowered into the grave salutes were fired by the Italian men-of-war Washington and Garibaldi.

SCHOOL-GIRLS.

ROME, June 8.—The girls of the municipal schools made a funeral-wreath, which Prince Leopold Tarlonia will present at Caprera. In gold letters on the ribbon attached to the wreath are the words: "To the immortal Garibaldi, June 2, 1882."

A DEATH-SCENE.

Garibaldi died with the window of his apartment wide open, and while the sun was setting. Before his last agony a bird alighted on the window-sill, where it remained twittering. Garibaldi saw it and stammered, "Quanto e allegro.' ("How joyful it is.")

It is rumored that sooner or later the body of Garibaldi will be brought to Rome. There will be a procession in honor of the deceased Sunday. It is said, again, that the body will be buried on the summit of the Janiculum hill, where the remains of many Italian patriots shot by the Austrians are buried.

SWORDS.

Garibaldi presented his sword to an Englishman after the Tyrolese war. It is stated his family will ask the possessor to return it in order to offer it to the municipality of Rome.

Col. Chambers, according to a London dispatch, has offered to return to the family Garibaldi's sword and the flag Garibaldi had at Montevideo.

ONE THOUSAND ITALIANS.

PARIS, June 8.—One thousand Italians met last evening in the hall of the Grand Orient and passed rosolutions thanking the Chamber of Deputies, the Municipal Council, and the Republican press for the sympathy displayed at Garibaldi's death.

TEN WOUNDS.

The body of Garibaldi showed the scars of ten gunshot and bayonet wounds.

FRANCE.

WESTERN PEOPLE IN PARIS.

Special Cable.

PARIS, June 8.—The following-named Western people registered here today: Mr. and Mrs. Bemis, Chicago; D. Blakley, Minneapolis; Frederick Burt, Detroit; Mrs. and Mrs. Collins, Chicago; J. Converse, Pittsburg; O. Delano, Pittsburg; Frank Hurst, Pittsburg; Miss Kenny, Chicago; William McGarigle, Chicago; Thomas Melish, Cincinnati; William Melish, Cincinnati; Dr. Michael, Cincinnati; J. N. Yanstone, San Francisco; L. Pease, Chicago; Thomas Robinson, Chicago.

THE WAR!

IT IS NOT OVER SO MUCH AS IT WAS.

CETTINJE, June 8.—An Austrian battalion was attacked on the 28th ult. by 200 insurgents, near Morinje. The Austrians were surprised and compelled to retreat, with a loss of ninety-five killed. The insurgents lost twenty-six killed and wounded. On the 3d inst. the insurgents destroyed the Austrian barracks at Bischina, killing twenty-five troops. The rest fled.

THE EGYPTIAN MUDDLE.

A LARGE EMBASSY.

CAIRO, June 8.—The Turkish Mission comprises fifty-eight persons.

RECONCILIATION WANTED.

It is understood that the leaders of the military party intend to apply to Dervish Pasha to effect a reconciliation between themselves and the Khedive.

THE MILITARY PARTY

arranged a sort of demonstration for Dervish Pasha. Several hundred youths of the lower classes ran before and behind the cortége shouting, "Allah, make Islam victorious." "Allah, destroy the heathens." They also grossly insulted the European spectators.

THE KHEDIVE

and Commission have exchanged visits.

FOUR MORE BRITISH IRONCLADS

have arrived at Alexandria.

BISMARCK.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.—The indecision of the Sultan as to the sending of Commissioners to Egypt was overcome by the direct influence of Germany. Bismarck used his influence in favor of a pacific solution of the trouble.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—The Czar has consented to become sponsor for the son of Prince William of Prussia. He will be represented by the Grand Duke Sergius.

GERMANY.

VLADIMIR.

BERLIN, June 8.—The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, today had an audience with the Emperor and continued his journey to Italy.

CHINA.

EIGHT MONTHS IN COREA.

HONG KONG, June 20.—The mate of the late brig Mary has arrived in Shanghai from Chee Foo. He was shipwrecked last year in that vessel at Quelpart, off the coast of Corea. The Captain and his wife were drowned, together with eighteen Chinese seamen. Guy and sixteen of the crew remained in Corea for eight months and suffered great privations. At last they met with a fishing-boat by which they all returned to Chee Foo.

A MOHAMMEDAN OUTBREAK.

The Shanghai *Mercury* hears from trustworthy Chinese sources that advices have been received of a fresh outbreak of the Mohammedan rebellion in the northwest provinces of China. The former head of the Mohammedan outbreak, which took so many years to suppress, Ban Yeu Ho, has crossed the frontier into Ili with his bands. He was a native of Singan in Shansi, and when first he embarked upon his rebellious career he killed his mother and family to save them from falling into the hands of the Imperialists. He was afterwards driven into Russian territory, and was protected by the Russians. The Chinese insisted for long time upon his rendition, but the Russians refused. Now he has broken with his bands into Tien Shan Pei Lu, eight miles west of Karashahr, and Li Chin Chai, the military Governor of Hami, has sent three regiments of soldiers to check the rebels.

JAPAN.

THE CENSUS.

YOKOHAMA, May 20.—The census return compiled by the General Register Bureau, for 1881, gives the following population of Japan: Males, 18,423,274; females, 17,935,720; total, 35,358,994, showing an enormous yearly increase.

SERIOUS FIRES

are reported from Inaba Province and Yechigo. In the former place a fire which happened in May consumed 160 houses and one district office. In the latter, in the fire that occurred May 4, 521 houses, six temples, and one schoolhouse were reduced to ashes. A fire broke out in Tokiyo May 9 and was not got under until after about 428 houses had been entirely burned down and twenty-nine seriously damaged.

VESSELS WRECKED.

Returns forwarded from the Governor of Hakodat Ken give the number of native vessels wrecked during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1881, on the coast of Japan, as seventy-four.

COTTON EXPORTS.

Success having attended the export of Japanese cotton cloth to China, the merchants at Osaka intend establishing a company with a capital of $200,000 to continue the export on a larger scale.

LEGENDRE IMMOLATED.

Columbia Students Revenging Themselves in Their Usual Manner.

New York Times, June 6.

According to time-honored custom and under the auspices of the class of '84 that terrible brain-tangler, Legendre, was with solemn ceremonies immolated last night by the Columbia collegians. Attired in the classic night-gown, the ligions gathered at the base of the Worth monument, and at 10 p. m. were marshaled for the march by the Imperator, Ambrose D. Henry, upon whose august brow the sacred plug hat sat like the halo of Jove himself. Honoring the van was the musical tribe of Eben. Immediately behind was the sacrificial car, exquisitly trimmed with pink rags and drawn by a centenarian horse selected for his striking angular resemblance to the fifth problem of Euclid. High upon this rolling stage was the awful image of Legendre, in whose lineaments, by some singular and inexplicable coincidence, could be traced the likeness of a certain well-known expounder of the exact science.

Torches having been issued and set blazing, Mr. Eden emitted a preliminary toot; the gentleman with the corpulent drum responded, and, with a simultaneous bray of all the horns, big and little, and a delirious yell from the serried ranks, the pageant moved, 200 sophomores being in line, and each having a liberal cargo of enthusiasm aboard. Fifth avenue was immediately made aware that something extraordinary was passing. Windows flew up and doors open; the neighboring streets cast out their peoples, small boys charged wildly to see, and the excitement was wonderful. The war-cry of the class was shrilled without cessation. "Hooray for '84! Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray! Hoo-ray! See! O! Ell! You! Em! Bee! I! Aye! Whoop!"

To this simple yet elegant accompanient the procession progressed until the University Club was reached, when it stopped to unyoke a Trojan yell or two. Another tumultuous salute was given the Union League Club, and still another, for mysterious reasons, to Rutgers Female College, the mullioned windows of whose turrets were full of fair young heads trimmed with curl-papers. The entire castle was alive with approbation, and from the upper windows of No. 497 two excited young ladies waved a sheet, which was greeted with a hair-lifting whirlwind of hoots.

Arriving at the college, the ceremony was begun without delay. Under the holy elms was a primitive altar. Behind this was reared the image of Legendre. Pyrotechnics fizzed and spluttered and shed their glories of emerald and ruby radiance. The Haruspex, Mr. J. Foster Jenkins, declaimed an original poem in india-rubber hexameters. Space will not allow its reproduction here, but suffice it to say that Milton in his best days never wrote anything like it. The toy lamb was then slaughtered, amid profound groans. Then the Carnifex, Mr. J. H. Ward Jr., delivered an oration. He was impressive but incoherent. He hoped the students would not forget their duties to base-ball. He trusted they would always keep the fires of cricket aglow, and never sink themselves to the level of mere thinkers. He trusted a great many great and glorious, but inaudible, things, and was finally choked off the rostrum and induced to cut his oration down. The march was then resumed until the American Institute Fair Building was reached, where, in a wild orgie of kicking hats and a frenzied rush for unlimited beer, the convivium was inaugurated and kept up till morning, when everybody triangulated his way home as best he could.

"Mr." Archer.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

MT. GILEAD, O., June 6.—Thomas J. Archer, a colored citizen of Cardington, has for many years been on bad terms with many of his townsmen on account of the refusal on their part to call him "Mr." Archer. Yesterday he got into a difficulty with a number of fellows, and the matter was wound up by Archer shooting three persons. A mob was raised, and threats of lynching were made by some of the leading citizens. The Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff were called from this city in the evening, and the Levering Guards were in readiness to march upon telegram from Sheriff Modir. At 12 o'clock last night Archer, however, was safely lodged in jail here, the Sheriff having secreted his man here for some two hours, fearing a perfectly harmless crowd that had assembled through sheer curiosity around the jail. At about the hour of 11 o'clock a fire was noticed in the direction of Cardington, and it was afterward learned by your correspondent that all of Archer's farm buildings, house, barn, etc., had been burned by the excited mob. Archer's bonds, which aggregate $3,000, will, he says, be soon given by him, and he will once more breathe the air of liberty.

Oh, My Corns.

Dr. Wing's remedy just the thing. No pain, perfectly harmless. Druggists. 92 Lake street.

NEW YORK.

A Surprising Official Interpretation of the New Insurance Law.

A Physician Shot and Severely Wounded by a Crazy Man.

Incoming Steamers Report Plenty of Icebergs on the Various Routes.

The American Medical Association Abused for Expelling the New York Doctors.

Partial Success of the Striking Horseshoers—The Situation in Other Trades—Items.

INSURANCE.

THE SUN OF LONDON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—It was learned in well-informed insurance circles today that all the preliminary arrangements looking to the reinsurance of the Watertown Inusurance Company by the Sun Insurance Company of London have been completed. The contract, however, cannot be signed until the latter company obtains authority from the Insurance Department to do business in this State. The new insurance law affecting foreign companies, it appears, is likely to postpone final action in the matter for a time. While this law, which prohibits foreign companies from investing assets other than those deposited by them in this country, was pending in the Legislature, Mr. Ralton, Secretary of the Sun, arrived here, proceeded unobserved to Watertown, and opened negotiations with the company of that name. Although the Sun had never published any statement of its condition and was not inclined to do so, he concluded, in order that

THE PROPOSED CONTRACT

with Watertown might be carried out, to make such a statement as would be acceptable to the Insurance Department. His attention, however, being called to the pending bill, he at once resolved to assist in securing its passage, thereby obviating the objection to making the statement. Accordingly the company's solicitors in this country cast all their influence on the side of the bill. In the meantime the Board of Underwriters, viewing the measure as an instrument to open the State door to all kinds of doubtful insurance enterprises from abroad, sent committees to Albany to oppose it. Gov. Cornell, however, signed the bill, and it is now in operation. Contrary to the expectations of many who favored and opposed the bill, Insurance-Superintendent Fairman is understood to hold that it does not repeal any existing law. For instance, an existing law provides that no foreign company shall be entitled to a certificate authorizing it to do business in the State unless it has a paid up capital of $500,000. As

THE RECENT ENACTMENT

prohibits the making of statements touching capital and assets abroad, the Superintendent holds that he shall require a deposit of $500,000 in United States bonds with his department as evidence that a foreign company applying for admission is entitled to a certificate under this construction, and, in view of the fact that the new law calls for a deposit of $200,000 no foreign company can obtain after this date permission te do business here until it shall have deposited $700,000 in United States bonds at Albany. It is believed this construction of the law was a revelation to Mr. Ralton for which he was not prepared. At all events it is not yet known whether the Sun will put up the required $700,000, but until it does the contract with the Watertown, which also provides for future management of the Sun in this country, cannot be ratified.

ICEBERGS.

EXPERIENCES OF INCOMING STEAMERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Incoming ocean steamers still report plenty of icebergs on the various routes. The Captain of the City of Montreal, arrived today, says three enormous bergs were met last Sunday. One of them was so large it could be seen twenty miles. This steamer brought 1,300 immigrants, mostly Irish possessed of much means. The Suevia, from Hamburg, also arrived, after a fifteen days' voyage. She met with many icebergs, and at one time was in the midst of a vast field of ice. This steamer brought 818 German immigrants. The steamer Cornwall, from Bristol, brought seventy-eight immigrants, all of these people being of the best classes of farmers and tradesmen from the southeast of England and from Wales.

THE DOCTORS.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION CRITICISED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—In an editorial on the expulsion of the New York doctors from the Medical Convention at St. Paul, the *Times* says: "The public will have its own opinion of the action of the men who have virtually expelled the New York doctors from the American Medical Association. There is probably more medical skill and scientific knowledge among the members of the New York State Medical Society than there is among all the members of the American Medical Association. If the latter can do without the New York doctors, most assuredly the New York doctors can do without the eminent medical practitioners of Oshkosh and Okolona. The truth seems to be that the members of the American Medical Association have displayed in this matter an amount of bigotry and stupidity which is to the last degree discreditable to them, and one cannot but pity the unfortunate patients in the hands of men who think that their own narrow-minded prejudices should never yield to the demands of humanity."

WAGE-WORKERS.

THE HORSESHOERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The strking horseshoers who have been employed by the horse-railroad lines were at their headquarters this morning in large numbers discussing the prospects of success They seem to be very sanguine, as a number of the lines have granted the demands already, and many of the men have returned to the work this morning. Among the companies which have agreed to pay the increase of 50 cents per day are the Madison avenue stage line, the Belt Line Railroad Company, the Second Avenue Railroad Company, the Thirty-second Street Railroad Company, and the Fifth avenue stage line. The men say the Sixth Avenue line have offered the increase to men outside of the strike, but have not got any to work for them.

DRIVERS.

All the striking drivers belonging to Street-Contractor Mair's department returned to work this morning without saying anything more about the increase of 25 cents per day which they demanded.

BOILERMAKERS.

But few of the remaining striking boilermakers were in the neighborhood of their headquarters at Military-Hall this morning. Nothing has been transacted of late by the union except the payment of the strikers of their weekly allowance while idle. No arrangement has yet been made between the mechanics and their former employers at Roache's and the Delamater Iron-Works, both sides being equally stubborn.

PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS.

In the place of the pressmen and feeders of Dun's Mercantile Agency, who yesterday struck because the discharge of their foreman, other men have been secured, and the old men are refused reëmployment.

A DEADLY ASSAULT

ON A PHYSICIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Dr. P. L. Schenck, the former Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum in Flatbush, L. I., was shot and severely wounded in Brooklyn this evening by one of his former insane patients. He received a note at his office, No. 40 St. Mark's avenue, about 9 o'clock, reading as follows:

DOCTOR: Please hurry up. Ma is very sick.
MRS. OSBORN,
No. 10 St. Mark's avenue.

This is the house of the Rev. William Osborn, and the Doctor supposed a patient awaited him, and started for the house. As he was on the step about to ring the bell he was fired upon by a man upon the sidewalk. The first shot took effect in his right leg, another in his right side, and a third failed to hit him. A policeman heard the shots, and caught

THE MAN WHO FIRED THEM.

He proved to be Francis G. Thomas, aged 35, a lunatic, who was released from the insane asylum a few weeks ago, apparently cured. He said he wanted to kill the Doctor for the way he treated him in the asylum, and if he had succeeded in his purpose he would then have killed himself. Dr. Schenck was taken to his home, and Coroner Keller and Drs. Hutchinson and Barr were called to attend him. The ball was extracted from his leg. It had struck the bone, and caused a severe wound. The wound in his side was slight. Dr. Schenck resigned the Superintendency of the lunatic asylum in Flatbush a year ago, after holding the position for seventeen years.

ITEMS.

ADVICE TO COTTON-RAISERS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Cotton Exchange has taken action upon complaints made about waste in the staple of American cotton, and says: "Farmers should understand that it is the staple of American cotton that enables it to be sold at higher value than the product of India, and that so much of the staple is deteriorated that it will surely be felt in the price. The planter should be reminded that more care should be given to baling so as to avoid mixing different qualities in the same bale, which is a source of great annoyance at the mills and leads to reclamations against sellers."

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

Dr. P. L. Schenck, of St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, was urgently called to No. 10, same avenue, tonight, and as he entered was shot at three times, two bullets making severe wounds. His assailant proved to be Francis S. Thomas, whom Dr. Schenck had attended in the lunatic asylum.

AMERICAN SILK.

The Silk-Rearing Exhibition opened here today under the auspices of the North American Silk Exchange.

THE BANK-ROBBERS.

They Are Now Surrounded Near Macon, Mo., by 500 Men—A Certainty of the Capture of the Outlaws—The Casualties So Far.

ST. LOUIS, June 9—3 a. m.—The *Republican's* Brookfield special says: The pursuit of the bank-robbers has been continued vigorously today, and the latest accounts are that the gang are surrounded at a point a few miles northwest of Macon by 500 men from Linn, Sullivan, Macon, and Adair Counties, and that, while they have kept their pursuers at bay so far by their heavier arms, their capture is considered certain. Two of the pursuing party have been slightly wounded, and one of the robbers is known to be badly hurt. The robbers are now known to be the men mentioned last night as having been stopping on the Harper farm, near Kirksville, for some days prior to the robbery. A train with armed men is soon to leave for the place where the robbers are surrounded, and it is believed that the latter have no possible chance for escape. If they attempt to break through the line they will be shot down without mercy. The whole country is up in arms, and men have left their fields, stores, and workshops in all the half-dozen counties to hunt the desperadoes down. The exact amount lost by the bank is $4,792. Five hundred dollars reward are offered for the capture of the robbers.

MATRIMONIAL.

Vennema and Lefeber, at Holland, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 8.—The Rev. A. Vennema, who has just finished his theological studies at New Brunswick, N. J., and was admitted to the ministry about two weeks ago, was married at Hope Church yesterday forenoon to Miss Henrietta Lefeber, oldest daughter of Mrs. Lefeber, by the Rev. Charles Scott, D. D., President of Hope College, from which college Mr. Vennema graduated.

An Aged Couple United in Marriage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—E. Bainbridge, aged 77, of Fayette County, and Mrs. Emma Lewis, aged 70, of Winchester, were married in that city today.

SEWARD'S ASSASIN.

Lewis Powell's Daring Enterprises, Hand-to-Hand Fights, and Hair-breadth Escapes—The Story Told by the Man Whose Name Young Powell Assumed.

Philadelphia Times.

Lewis Payne, formerly United States Attorney for Wyoming Territory, was put to considerable trouble in his youth because Booth's fellow-conspirator, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, assumed his name. Mr. Payne's interest in the assasination has caused him to search closely into the history of that remarkable person, and the outcome of the search is an important article in the current number of the *Weekly Times.* From that article the following paragraphs are taken:

Powell was also one of the men who made the celebrated calico raid in the valley in the fall of 1864, when a train-load of calico was captured and the calico strewn all over the country for miles around. In retaliation for shooting Gen. Hunter's men, a soldier named Anderson and several others were captured and shot by the Federals at Front Royal. The speed of Powell's mare was all that saved his neck from being stretched on that occasion. He escaped with seventeen bullet-holes through his clothing. On one occasion the house in which Powell was stopping was surrounded by the Federals, when Powell blacked his face with lampblack and walked out of the house. One of the soldiers remarked: "That is a d—n tall nigger," and let him pass on without molestation. I might give a great many incidents of this kind in the career and adventures of Powell, but it is unnecessary. Such things occur in the lives of many soldiers. Powell had the reputation of having killed a great many men, and when any desperate matter was to be undertaken he was selected.

On one occasion Powell captured a sutler near Orlean, with a wagon-load of tin cups and ginger cakes. After the War the sutler whose name was Tomasen, settled in Fauquier. In describing his experiences with Powell, the old man used to say that he made him drive through the woods and up into Cobbler Mountain, where a goat could hardly climb. There they staid until the Union army moved away, when Powell distributed his goods and wares to the people in the neighborhood. For some time afterwards everybody was munching ginger cakes, and every negro had a new tin cup, a luxury they had not enjoyed "afore God, massa, since de Wah!" The old fellow never failed to wind up his narrative with "Mien Got, mien Got! he was so clever mit my goods, he gives 'em every tam bit away." Powell's favorite mare was a blood bay. This animal had a habit of foaming at the mouth and exposing the whites of her eyes. Mounted on this mare, this strange man "road fast and far to share war's fiercest perils." The people here in Virginia who remember Powell, as he appeared twenty years ago, with his pale face, slouch hat, and mysterious ways, mounted on that bay mare, dashing and splashing through the woods, across fields, over ditches and fences, by day, at night, and through all kinds of weather, almost believe that he must have been a stray knight from the black forest.

There is one incident in the strange and wayward life of Lewis Powell, which I had almost forgotten to relate. An old man named Elias Corder became violently insane in Upper Fauquier. He is now in the asylum at Staunton, and will probably never know how he got there. Powell had been on a raid, and returning late one stormy night stopped at an old vacant church near Cordor's house, spread down his blanket on the floor, and was soon fast asleep. All of a sudden he was awakened by a crash of thunder, and saw by the flickering lightning an object standing near him. He got up and tried to find the door, but was either too excited or too little acquainted with the place to find it in the dark. The noise he made started old Corder into singing and shrieking. Powell did not know what to do. Another flash and he saw the figure coming towards him. He had lost his pistol in the darkness. There was no time to look for it. The maniac was advancing. Another flash of lightning and he found himself in a hand-to-hand encounter at midnight in a deserted church with a maniac. The noise made by Powell and old Corder, who had wandered off in his night-clothes and was having his "devotions" all to himself, aroused some of the neighbors, who, on going to the church, found that Powell had old Corder down and was sitting on him, and would occasionally give the old man's head a bump against the floor to subdue him. Powell was badly scratched and bitten, but, with the assistance of the neighbors, Powell succeeded in tying the old man, and the next day he was delivered to the county authorities and placed in jail at Warrenton.

During the cannonading of Jackson and Banks across the Shenandoah River a shell entered the gable end of a house on the Valley pike, exploded, struck a bureau at which a young lady was dressing her hair in an upper room, chipped off a large wedge-shaped piece of the bureau and drove it into her back under the right shoulder-blade. The same day a young Confederate soldier was brought to the house by some of his companions, shot through the lungs. The name of the girl was Lily Bowie; the name of the soldier was Lewis Powell. Miss Bowie was the daughter of a gentleman from Alabama, who had married a Virginia lady. Under these singular circumstances these two young Southern people met in Virginia, wounded almost unto death, and formed an attachment for each other which only ended when the one breathed out the last of life upon the scaffold in Washington, and the other returned a broken-hearted woman to her far-away home in the South.

When Powell had recovered from his wound he went to Richmond as a guard to some prisoners. While in Richmond he attended the theatre for the first time in his life. John Wilkes Booth, who was in Richmond at that time, appeared in the cast. Powell was so delighted with Booth's acting that he sought his acquaintance and gained it. At that time Booth was engaged in his plan to abduct the President of the United States and his Cabinet. He saw in Powell material to be used in his plot. As Burr wound himself into the open heart of the unfortunate Blennerhassett by the elegance of his manners, the beauty of his conversation, and the power of his eloquence, so Booth infused the venom of his own ambition into the credulous heart of this gawky and impressible country boy and found him an easy conquest. Suavity of pretended friends over flowing bowls, jellies, ices, and champagnes have turned older heads than Powell's, and if he had no strength to resist the blandishments of John Wilkes Booth he at least paid for his weakness with his life. Powell was a brave man, and it is a pity he was not brave enough to resist the wiles of his evil genius. But he was not; on the contrary, from the hour he first met Booth he was his to do as he pleased with. Leaving Richmond, Powell returned to the Piedmont section a changed man.

Powell soon began to sell off his horses and dispose of his effects, saying he would be gone for several months on his Maryland expedition. Among those who were to accompany him were William Sowers, John H. Coxe, and others, of Norfolk, but when the time came to depart all of them backed down except Powell. Whether these men knew anything as to the nature of the expedition I will not pretend to say. I do know they were intimates with Powell, and that I saw and overheard them talking about their "Maryland expedition" just before Powell left the Piedmont section. Powell left Fauquier some time in January, 1865. Miss Lily Bowie quite naturally gives a feeling description of her parting with Powell, who promised to return within a few months. She never saw him again. The first intimation Miss Bowie had that Powell was one of the Lincoln conspirators was seeing his picture in the illustrated report of the trial. When we were told a man named Payne had stabbed Seward it nearly frightened us to death. We all expected to be hanged. Miss Bowie went to Washington during the trial, but did not succeed in obtaining an interview with Powell. She wrote to him, but does not believe her letters were delivered, as she received no response to her letters. She applied to Secretary Stanton, but he refused her permission to visit the jail, and as the military commission by which he was tried sat with closed doors, all efforts to see her lover were in vain.

After leaving Fauquier, Powell went to Noakesville, on the Virginia Midland Railroad, where he left his horse and exchanged his uniform for a suit of citizen's clothes. He then proceeded to walk down the railroad toward Alexandria. Near Alexandria he met some Federal pickets, and representing himself as a refugee was conveyed to Alexandria, where he took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government as "Lewis Payne, of Fauquier County, Virginia," and was allowed to pass through the lines. His reasons for assuming the name of "Payne" can only be accounted for upon the two-fold hypothesis—first, that he wanted to hail from a section of the country with the people and geography of which he was familiar, and to select a name identified with that section of country; second, he probably desired to take a name easily remembered, and one with the connection and relationship of which he was familiar.

Precisely at the hour when these terrible scenes were being enacted in Ford's Theatre, on Tenth street, in Washington, when Booth had sent his fatal ball crushing through the brain of Abraham Lincoln, and had leaped from the box to the stage brandishing a dagger and crying, "Sic semper tyrannis!" and the whole audience was shocked, amazed, and stunned, and the wounded President clutched and gasped for life, Lewis Powell presented himself at the residence of Secretary Seward, who had been thrown from his buggy a few days before and was confined to his bed, and asked to be shown to the Secretary's room. He was met at the door by William H. Bell, a colored butler, who told Powell that he could not see the Secretary. Powell held a small vial of medicine in his left hand, with his right hand in his coat front. He wore a dark gray coat, black trousers, with light overcoat, and slouch felt hat bent down over his eye. He spoke in a firm, but low tone of voice, and said he had been sent by Dr. Verdi with the medicine, and with instructions to see the Secretary in person and tell him how it should be taken. After some hesitation he was admitted by the butler, and when he had ascended the stairs he was met by Frederick Seward, who demanded to know his business, when Powell felled him to the floor, cutting him twice in the head with a knife held with the blade down below his hand; he then turned upon Bell and disabled him severely. He then proceeded to the room of the Secretary and was met at the door by Augustus Seward, whom he stabbed well-nigh unto death, cutting him five or six times. Pushing his way into the sick room he was attacked by George F. Robinson, the nurse, and by E. W. Hansell. The former he wounded in the face and forehead with his knife, and the latter he stabbed over the sixth rib to a depth of six or seven inches. Forcing his way past the other attendants in the room he went to the bedside of Mr. Seward and stabbed him three times, inflicting ghastly wounds in his jaw, neck, and breast. In the struggle the Secretary rolled out of bed, and was lying on the floor in his blood when his physicians arrived, his attendants being utterly dazed by the sudden and terrible onslaught of this ferocious man.

The only words uttered by the assasin during all this awful conflict were, "I am mad!" and these were uttered in a "strangely intense, but not a strong voice," as described by the witnesses at the trial. As Powell left the dwelling of the Secretary and mounted his horse he slashed at the colored man who had held his horse, cutting him about the face severely. He then threw the knife to the ground, and, riding out Vermont avenue slowly for a few squares, put spurs to his horse, and rode out into the darkness, and was seen no more until he was arrested in disguise at the house of Mrs. Surratt, No. 541 H street N. W., in Washington. When arrested Powell had one of his trousers' legs rolled up, a skull-cap on his head, and a pickax on his shoulder. He said he had come to dig a ditch for Mrs. Surratt, but she denied any knowledge of him. He was sent to the headquarters of Gen. Augur, and upon an examination of the boots he wore one of them was found to contain the name of John Wilkes Booth.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, June 8.—The steamships City of New York and Lessing, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Arrived, the City of Montreal, from Liverpool, and the Suevia, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Arrived, the Belgenland, from Antwerp.

A Queer Surgical Case.

London Life.

The celebrated Vienna surgeon, Prof. Billroth, has at present in his hospital a case which will shortly create some sensation in the medical world. One of his patients has been in the habit, for the last six years, of "rinsing" his stomach daily. This manipulation, one of the wonders of modern therapeutics, consists in inserting a tube into the stomach, through the gullet, and pouring lukewarm, or medicated, water through the tube, by means of a funnel, till the stomach is full. Then, by simply lowering the end of the tube to the waist, a siphon is formed, and the stomach is emptied. The patients who undergo this operation suffer mostly from chronic catarrh of the digestive organs. The process is so simple that they soon learn to perform it unaided, and this was the case with the above-mentioned patient. Unfortunately for him, he had not thought it necessary or did not possess the means of purchasing a new tube, but contented himself with mending, and patching, and tying defective parts with thread. The inevitable took place. A portion of the tube, measuring eight inches at least, remained in his stomach, and he is now awaiting Prof. Billroth's decision as to the best means of treatment. The skillful surgeon is still hesitating between the two courses open to him: he must either attempt to extract the intruder through the œsophagus, with the help of gastroscopy, or he must resort to gastronomy. Meanwhile the patient enjoys a good appetite.

An Insurance Speculation.

A couple of enterprising English speculators who got a £5,000 policy of insurance on the life of a man who had reason for disappearing and then agreed with a man apparently in the last stages of consumption to personate the lost man in consideration of being cared for while he lived and buried decently were a good deal discouraged after keeping him for two years at an expense of £700 to find that he had been the "living skeleton" of a show and then to have him extort £20 more by threatening to expose the conspiracy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The cod-liver oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased lungs. A. B. Wilbor, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

German Corn Remover enables you to wear nice, close-fitting boots with ease and comfort. 25 cents. Beware of imitations. All druggists.

Redding's Russia Salve is an invaluable dressing for inflamed and sore joints. Price 25c.

PAPILLON

Will positively cure Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Piles, Burns, Pimples, Tetter, Hives, Rash, Dandruff, Barber's-Itch, Ulcers chafing and soreness of infants or adults, chapped hands or face, mosquito or spider bites, plant poisoning, and poisoned wounds, Catarrh and Hay Fever, and Cold in the head.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RAILROADS.

Vanderbilt Has Made a Treaty with the Canadian Roads.

A Dinner-Party Which Betokens Evil Days to Come for Erie.

The Clumsy Rebate Ticket Order Scheme of the Eastern Roads.

Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line—The Burlington War with the Union Pacific to Be Adjusted.

Five Millions of New Stock to Be Issued by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

Vanderbilt's Visit to London—A Compact Between the Vanderbilt Lines, the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, and the Reading that Bodes No Good to the Erie.

About a year ago Mr. Vanderbilt came to the conclusion that the Grand Trunk Railway was not worthy of his consideration. He severed all connections with that road, and refused to take any notice of its doings, refusing even to meet its rates. Mr. Vanderbilt continued to treat the Grand Trunk in that manner until he heard that it had been consolidated with the Great Western of Canada. Since then a great change has come over him, and he discovered at once that the Grand Trunk was not only worthy of his consideration, but that it was a line the friendship or good will of which was worth having. The fusion of the two Canadian companies was a severe blow to Vanderbilt, as he could not well do without the Great Western connection. Without that the Michigan Central would become a dead weight on his hands, and to avoid such a calamity he condescended to make a journey to England and sue for peace to the officers of the consolidated lines. It appears from the following article in the London *Railway News* that Vanderbilt succeeded in arranging a satisfactory agreement with the owners of the Canadian lines, and that a treaty of peace was effected. A compact seems to have been made between Vanderbilt and the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway magnates to which the Reading Railway is also a party. That this compact bodes no good to the New York, Lake Erie & Western is indicated by the statement that the four Presidents dined with Mr. James McHenry, who, as is well known, has been worrying the Erie for years past, and has been trying to wrest the property from the control of those who now manage it. The article in the London *Railway News* is as follows:

"That the Presidents of four of the great leading railways of Canada and United States should have met is an event which, to the companies immediately interested, should have as deep significance as the meeting of the three Emperors, about which so much is often said and written, has upon the world of politics. Such a meeting has actually taken place, and, strange as the fact may appear to some of our readers, no interference of the police and no application to the magistrates has resulted from the meeting. At the meeting referred to there were present Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, President of the New York Central & Hudson River, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, and the Canada Southern; Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia & Reading; Lord Bury, President of the Great Western Railway of Canada; and Sir Henry Tyler, M. P., President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. If we include the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, which Mr. Vanderbilt practically controls, the mileage of railways represented at the meeting was over 8,000 miles, or about one-half of the whole of the railway system of the United Kingdom.

"We have been accustomed to hear so much of the rival and antagonistic interests of these companies that some degree of surprise may reasonably be expressed as to the possibility of such a meeting and considerable curiosity excited as to its objects and results. On this latter point we should be glad to be able to afford that information which time sooner or later will assuredly unfold, and, if we are not greatly mistaken, for the profit and advantage of all persons interested in the property of the undertakings above mentioned. We believe we are justified in saying that some statements were made by the representatives of these railways which should suffice to remove existing grounds of misapprehension, to abate some feelings of rivalry which have hitherto existed, and to create and foster a policy of friendly relations in the future administration of the business of these railways. The mutual interchange of opinions is all the more important in the face of the close relations which have recently been brought about between the Great Western and Grand Trunk Companies, inasmuch as one of the grounds put forward by those opposed to such union was that it would endanger the relations of the Great Western with its American allies. It is probable that Lord Bury, the President of the Great Western, did not hear anything from Mr. Vanderbilt to justify or strengthen such an opinion. Sir Henry Tyler, too, has probably been confirmed in his opinion that a policy of friendly relations between Canadian railways is not regarded as hostile to the interests of the leading American trunk line and its important connections in Michigan and the Southwest. The friendly interchange of ideas which took place on Tuesday was further continued on the evening of that day, when the four Presidents, with some other gentlemen interested in American railways, dined with Mr. James McHenry, at Oak Lodge, Kensington."

The Rebate-Order Ticket Scheme of the Eastern Trunk Lines Does Not Satisfy the Missouri River Roads.

Commissioner W. H. Dixon has called a meeting of the Chicago Association of General Passenger Agents for Tuesday, June 13, to consider the proposition of the Eastern trunk lines to sell rebate-order tickets from the seaboard to Missouri River points.

The General Passenger Agents of the Chicago roads leading to Missouri River points do not think the proposition a favorable one. It is to collect $7.40 more than the rate from New York to Kansas City and pro-rate this amount through, forcing the line terminating in Kansas City to pay out the whole $7.40 as a rebate to the passenger, and then bill back on the intermediate lines for the proportions of this $7.40 reported to them. A much simpler way would be to divide the $25 rate regularly and add the $7.40 to the proportion of the Kansas City terminal line, which would then have the exact amount of the rebate without being obliged to reclaim any portion of it; or better still, let the Eastern lines return to first principles, and abrogate their circular of April 6, wherein they refuse to use the war rates from Chicago and St. Louis. The Chicago and St. Louis roads do not demand more than the "war rates" as their proportion, and it is simply a piece of cussedness on the part of the Eastern lines to compel them to take more than they want, and then because the scheme will not work, try all sorts of complicated nonsense that will not only embarrass and annoy the Western roads, but the passengers as well.

The Prospects of a Settlement of the Troubles Between the Burlington and Union Pacific Brightening.

Mr. T. J. Potter, General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is still in Denver. It is understood that he is holding a conference with the officers of the Union Pacific with a view of bringing about a satisfactory traffic arrangement on business west of the Missouri River. The prospects for an amicable settlement of the Colorado traffic difficulties arising from the completion of Burlington's Denver Line have much improved during the last few days, and it is now predicted that everything will be satisfactorily settled between the Burlington and Union Pacific Roads before many days have passed. Neither the Burlington nor the Union Pacific desires any war at present, and both will make concessions to avoid a serious conflict. If the roads west of the Missouri River settle their difficulties, there will probably be no great trouble in reorganizing the Colorado pool between the roads east of the Missouri River.

The Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line.

Mr. B. B. Shumway, of the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line, which, when completed, will form the Indianapolis extension of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, informed a TRIBUNE representative yesterday that work on this road is progressing satisfactorily. About one mile of new track is laid each day. Thirty-five miles of the seventy of road are already completed. It is the intention to have the line ready for business by Aug. 1. The road, Mr. Shumway says, is building in the most substantial manner, and none but the best steel rails are used. All the equipment for the new line is now in course of completion and will be ready by the time the road is completed. The acquisition of this line will no doubt prove of great benefit to the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, which leases the road from Messrs. Crawford, Shumway and others who are constructing it. It will be the only direct line under one management between Chicago and Indianapolis.

Land-Exploring Tickets and Land Points.

In accordance with resolutions adopted at the May meeting of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents held at Chicago May 19, the Union Pacific announces that it is entitled to a representation in land tickets to the following points: Council Bluffs to Columbus, Neb., and return, $3.75; Council Bluffs to Lincoln, Neb., and return, $3.75; St. Joseph to Grand Island, Neb., and return, $10.60; Leavenworth to Holton, Kas., and return, $2.80; Kansas City or Leavenworth to Ellis, Kas., and return, $10. Round-trip tickets to Columbus or Lincoln are honored for passage to David City and Wahoo, and the agents at those stations are instructed to execute the conditions of contract for return passage. Extension tickets to points in Nebraska are sold at the Union Pacific Land-Office at Council Bluffs, Omaha, or Columbus, to holders of round-trip land-tickets to Columbus or Lincoln. Round-trip land-tickets must be of the ironclad non-transferable contract form, signed by purchaser and witnessed by agent selling same, as prescribed by the Western General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway also gives notice that the land points for its road are Flandreak, Mitchell, and Yankton, in Dakota, Ortonville and Papestome City in Minnesota, and Spencer in Iowa. Mr. A. V. H. Carpenter requests an issue of ironclad forty-day land-exploring tickets for those points. But one coupon is required from either Chicago or Milwaukee. He also requests tickets to Grand Forks, Dak., and Crookston, Minn., on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, to Jamestown, Dak., and Miles City, Mont., on the Northern Pacific, and to Worthington, Minn., Rock Rapids, Ia., and Salem, Dak., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, with coupons for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, reading from Chicago or Milwaukee to St. Paul and return.

Mexican Railway Plans.

Usually railroad-building is the result of local necessities, and branches out as the demand for transportation facilities becomes sufficiently imperative. In the case of Mexico, American enterprise proposes to fit upon her a railway system which shall from the first reach all parts of the country. The various railroads now laid out reach the western coast of Mexico at the ports of Guaymas, Altata, Manzanillo, and Acapulco, taking in the coast-line from the middle of the Gulf of California to the extreme south, toward the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. On the Gulf the railway system will reach the ports of Matamoras, Tampico, and Vera Cruz, while in Yucatan a road is building from a port on its northern coast to Valladolid, in the interior. The system contemplates the construction of three trunk roads running south from this country. The Mexican Central approaches Mexico from our Southwest. It is under construction, and has Mexican subsidies, Federal and State, amounting to $30,923,400. The Mexican National Road has the more central location, and on Monday its construction had reached a point 110 miles south of its starting point on the Rio Grande. It has subsidies amounting to $20,000,000. East of the Mexican National lies the line of the Gould-Degress road, the plans of which have been approved by the Mexican Government. The Mexican Southern Road, whose interests are in Gen. Grant's care, has the City of Mexico for its most northern point, and is to be the southern extension of the Gould-Degress road. There are a number of small branch roads upon which work is doing, but so far only about 500 miles are built of the thousands of miles contemplated by the plans. The enterprises mapped out are as great as our system of railway connections with the Pacific Coast.

St. Louis & Cairo.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company, held in this city yesterday, the old Board of Directors was reëlected—viz.: W. F. Whitehouse, L. M. Johnson, S. Corning Judd, H. B. Whitehouse and E. H. Fishburn, of Chicago; John B. Lovingston, of East St. Louis; F. Bross, of Cairo; C. W. Schaap, of Ohio; and J. A. Horsey, of New York. There were 64,996 shares represented.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the same company held on the same day, the following officers were elected: W. F. Whitehouse, President; L. M. Johnson, Vice-President; William Ritchie, Secretary; C. W. Schaap, Treasurer; S. C. Judd, General Solicitor; Charles Hamilton, General Superintendent; and Lewis Enos, Auditor.

The Milwaukee & Northern—Wisconsin & Michigan—Chicago & Northwestern—Other Milwaukee News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—The shareholders of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway held their annual meeting in this city today. They elected A. S. Apgar, of New York, and F. Vogel Jr., of Milwaukee, Directors for three years. The old officers were reëlected, as follows: President, Guido Pfister; Vice-President, J. C. Spencer; Secretary and Treasurer, E. Mariner. The Milwaukee & Northern has until now been operated by the Milwaukee Central Company, but will assume independent operations Aug. 1. At the meeting of the Directors today the affairs of the reorganized company were thoroughly discussed, and preparations were made to place the road upon a firm financial basis. Its business outlook is remarkably good. It is the direct outlet of the Wisconsin & Michigan Railway, and soon will secure the business of the Ontonagon & Brule River line, which has been projected southward from Lake Superior to the Wisconsin State line.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin & Michigan shareholders occurred here today. The following Directors were elected: Jesse Hoyt, New York; Angus Smith, Guido Pfister, J. C. Spencer, and E. Mariner, Milwaukee. The Directors elected the following officers: President, Jesse Hoyt; Vice-President, J. C. Spencer; Secretary and Treasurer, E. Mariner.

General-Superintendent Laing and Chief-Engineer Johnson, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, passed through the city today on their return trip from the Michigan Peninsula. While there they completed preparations for a considerable amount of additional construction work. The Michigamme line is to be pushed through at once. Valuable properties, consisting of ore docks and various railway buildings, are to be built at Ishpeming.

The formal announcement was made today of the appointment of C. F. Dutton as General Superintendent of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway.

A route has just been surveyed by a number of enterprising lumber firms of Northern Wisconsin, including that of Wells, Ludington & Van Schaick. They desire to build a road to the lumber section of Marinette County from some point on the northern shore of Lake Michigan. It was formerly the plan to reach the large amounts of logs lying in the devastated part of Marinette County. The survey southwest from Menominee has just been completed, and it is believed impossible to construct the line. Arrangements have been made, however, with the management of the Wisconsin & Michigan Railway to build a spur from its main line to Menominee. Mr. J. C. Spencer stated today that his company had decided upon at once constructing this spur. This track to Menominee will be of great value to the Wisconsin & Michigan Company.

Officials of the Pennsylvania Road on a Tour of Inspection.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—A party of Pennsylvania railroad officials, including President Roberts, Vice-President McCullough, Manager Baldwin, and others, to the number of a dozen, are here tonight. They came by special train from Pittsburg, and say they intend to visit all the principal points on the Pennsylvania system. They leave here in the morning for Chicago by way of Fort Wayne, and will return home by way of Cincinnati and the Pan-Handle. Messrs. Roberts, McCullough, Devereux, Burke, and Thomas, five of the six members of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Board of Directors, and equally representing the Pennsylvania Company and Bee Line, held a short meeting at the Kennard House tonight. Nobody will talk except to say that the meeting was for the purpose of deciding upon some detail matters in regard to the management of the road by the Receiver, such as the issue of Receiver's certificates and the continuation of improvements. In regard to the resignation of Cassatt, a prominent member of the Pennsylvania party says, in answer to a question as to the causes that led to it: "There positively are no causes whatever except those of his own choice. Mr. Cassatt is a wealthy man, and the position of First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company threw upon him a great amount of hard work. He wished to escape from it. Some months ago he announced his intention to resign, but at the earnest request of his associates he consented to remain for a time longer. He now insists upon going. I assure you he does this much against the wishes of President Roberts and other officials of the Pennsylvania Company. Mr. Cassatt will go to Europe to remain a long time. He intends to educate his children there."

A Projected Narrow-Gage in Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 8.—A new railroad in Kansas is being worked up. It is proposed to be a branch of the Kansas Central. The objective point is the southwest country, passing through the counties of Atchison and Pottowatomie, with Manhattan, in the southwest corner of the last-named county, as one terminal point, and Atchison as the eastern. It will be a narrow-gage, and offers every facility for easy construction. A third rail will be laid from here to Effingham, on the Central Branch, and ten miles from Effingham to Larkin; thence it will strike the main line and proceed direct. The people will be "worked" for township bonds in reasonable amounts.

A Convention at Syracuse with Old Subsidy Pomeroy as Spokesman.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 8.—The business-men of the State in convention today adopted resolutions declaring: "We protest against the provision of the Railroad Commission bill now before the Governor, which takes from the people that sacred and inherent right of self-government in the appointment of one of these Commissioners, and confers it upon certain local associations in the City of New York, self-created and amenable to no executive or legislative supervision in the discharge of such trust." It was also resolved that, "Business-men manage their own affairs and harmonize all conflicts of industrial pursuits to their best advantage, and that of the community at large, of which we are the representatives."

Ex-Senator Pomeroy's declaration that he would henceforth resist the encroachment upon his business of any and every political party was received with great applause. He reviewed the past policy of the State and railroad companies in their relation to the people, and criticised the so-called anti-monopoly movement as well designed to increase the burden of taxation on gross receipts.

A committee was appointed to ask the Governor not to sign the Railroad Commission bill.

The business-men organized themselves into an association, with Gen. Rathbone as Chairman.

Watering the Stock of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—At a meeting of the Directors of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company in this city it was deemed expedient to provide further funds for the continued development of the property of the company, including the construction and acquisition of certain extensions and branches of the main line already made or in contemplation, and for these and for other purposes to issue and dispose of additional capital stock to the amount of $5,000,000. To carry out these objects, the capital stock of the company was increased from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. The additional $6,000,000 of stock will be issued in shares of $100 each on and after Aug. 1.

A Deal Between Garrett and Gould.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—It was stated on Wall street today that a deal had been made between Robert Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and Jay Gould, by the terms of which Mr. Gould takes a big block of Jersey Central stock from Mr. Garrett and secures certain concessions from Garrett in shaping the policy of the projected Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company. In return it is said Garrett obtains the support of Gould in furthering the long cherished scheme of bringing the Baltimore & Ohio Road into this point as a trunk line. Gould has hitherto vigorously opposed this ambition of Garrett's, and has fought it in coalition with Vanderbilt.

New Mail Facilities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 8.—The Cedar Rapids passenger-train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which leaves Chicago at 9 o'clock p. m. and passes through here at 10:20, carries a mail-car which will carry the Chicago mail without transfer to St. Paul, via the Chicago & Pacific Division and Sabula, the mail-car connecting with a river-division express at that point. The arrangement is permanent.

Change of Base.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 8.—Chief Engineer J. C. James departs Monday for Winnipeg to assume his new position as Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Construction for the Western Division of the Canada & Northern Pacific Railroad. A. B. Atwater, his successor, has had charge as Engineer and Superintendent of the Georgia Bay and Lake Erie district of the Grand Trunk.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Employes Relief Association.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 8.—The committee of management of the Baltimore & Ohio Road employés' Relief Association unanimously have accepted the act of incorporation with the addition of the savings and building features. Employés will be allowed 4 per cent interest on deposits, and may borrow for the purchase or improving of homesteads at 6 per cent.

A Truce at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., June 8.—The railroad officials seem to take a complacent view of the situation today, and an apparent truce exists for the present. There will be another meeting of passenger agents on the 21st inst.

An Injunction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 8.—The transfer of the Western Section of the North Shore Railway to the Canada Pacific Company has been interrupted by some complication.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. Harry L. Hall has been appointed General Traveling Passenger Agent of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska, with headquarters in Omaha.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has just issued an immigrant movables tariff to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.

The Michigan Central brought in yesterday 329 European immigrants, most of whom are destined for points in the Northwest. The Lake Shore brought in yesterday eight carloads of European immigrants.

Mr. Angus McGillis, City Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, leaves today for a trip to Las Vegas, N. M., where he intends to remain a short time in order to repair his health.

The Union Pacific Railway announces the following reduced freight rates from Chicago to Beatrice, Neb. First class, $1.30; second class, $1.10; third class, 85 cents; fourth class, 65 cents; special class, 60 cents; salt, cement, and plaster, $1.05; class A, 63 cents; class B, 48 cents; class C, 38 cents; lumber, lath, or shingles, 32 cents.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley, of the Southwestern Railway Association, has just published a new tariff, giving agreed rates and divisions to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, or Atchison on business originating at the various competing points in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. The new rates go into effect June 10.

The representatives of the freight departments of the lines leading from this city to points in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio completed their work of revising the freight rates to competing points in those States yesterday. The rates to some 300 points were revised, and, as stated yesterday, some of them were advanced and others reduced.

It is reported that Mr. F. B. Clarke, General Traffic Manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, has resigned or is about to resign his position to enable him to accept a prominent place with the car company at Stillwater. Mr. J. H. Hyland, Assistant Traffic Manager of this road, is to succeed Mr. Clarke as General Traffic Manager.

Mr. France Chandler, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway, informs connecting lines that on all business destined for or received from the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway, via Fort Worth, Temple Junction, Milano Junction, or any other connecting point, the Missouri Pacific and Texas Pacific Railways require the same proportions as they receive on business of the same class ticketed to or at such junction points proper.

Mr. W. S. Mellen, Assistant General Superintendent, and J. F. Goddard, General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, are in the city. Mr. Mellen says the wheat crop in Kansas will be the largest ever known, and its safety is now fully assured, harvesting in the southern portions of the State having already commenced. All other crops in Kansas, Mr. Mellen says, look exceedingly fine, and the prospects for a booming business on the lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé were never before so flattering.

Mr. J. H. Page, who lately resigned his position as Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to go into the mining business in Pennsylvania, severed his connection with the Milwaukee & St. Paul yesterday, and last evening left the city for the East. Mr. A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, requests connecting lines to send all communications intended for the Assistant General Passenger Agent direct to him until a successor to Mr. Page has been appointed.

The author of the following account of a strange railroad accident is not officially known, but it reads as if it had been written by Eli Perkins: "In a very mountainous Eastern State, in a very picturesque region, a line of railroad was in operation. It was built at one point upon the opposite sides of two mountains, with, of course, a valley between. A locomotive was stationed at the summit of each to pull up the trains. In one instance, when a long passenger-train had reached within a short distance of the top, the heavy wire cable broke, and away it went, more rapidly than the imagination of the narrator, to the valley and up the other mountain, a half mile, like a flash, and the presence of mind of a passenger, a book agent by the by, arrested it from running down the other side, as he checked it by the brakes. Anyhow, back the train went to the bottom, and again ascended the other side, thus see-sawing for the greater part of the day before the power of gravity overcame the momentum. The ladies shrieked, but the speed was such that the train left the sound behind, and the prayers that were uttered on the crest of one mountain were met by the returning train in the valley."

A PRIZE-FIGHT TO BE PREVENTED.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 8.—As the time is drawing near for the prize-fight between James Weeden and Owen Maloney, of Pittsburg, the Sheriff of Hancock County, this State, is taking such measures as will prevent the party from fighting on West Virginia soil. The fight is announced to take place in this State near the Pennsylvania line, and the authorities are determined that it shall not. Today Sheriff Sweeney made a requisition on Gov. Jackson for 150 stand of arms. With these he will arm a posse, and as he is a determined and courageous officer it may safely be said that he will enforce the law at all hazards.

OARSMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8.—There was a review of the Schuylkill navy this afternoon, in honor of the Hillsdale four-oared crew. The champions gave an exhibition row, cheered by an immense crowd.

In countries where malaria is prevalent, or where the climate is subject to sudden changes—should be found in every house Brown's Iron Bitters.

LIVE STOCK.

Sale of Some Fine Short-Horns at Dexter Park.

Western Short-Horn Breeders on the Herd-Book Question.

A Successful Sale of Short-Horns.

The second day of the June series of Short-Horn cattle sales at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon was very successful, both in the breeding and quality of the stock offered, and also as regards prices, which were such as to encourage the idea of raising none but the best individuals. The cattle sold were a draft from the herd of A. J. Streeter & Son, of New Windsor, Ill., and contrary to the general practice the catalog was not made up of cullings, but included none but well-bred things. There were quite a number of famous Renick Rose of Sharon cattle offered equaling in purity of blood and individual worth any that have been sold in this country for several years. Representatives of the Young Mary family, always considered a desirable strain, were eagerly contested for, while the well-known Goodness, Roan Duchess, Harriett, Amelia, Rosamond, and other popular strains were greatly admired and sought for. Without exception, the forty head embraced in the list were devoid of blemish or flaw, either in regard to individual merit or pedigree. The stock was in excellent condition, and it was conceded that the herd was the best that has been sold this year, with the exception, perhaps, of the Cochrane string of Duchesses which were sold here last month. It was said with perfect justice that Messrs. Streeter & Son had fully established a reputation among the best breeders of America. With one exception the cattle offered were bred upon their farm, and in every point equaled the far-famed high-bred Kentucky stock of the same families. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the large crowd present. Many buyers who seldom attend public sales of late were on hand early to bid for the choice things of which the proprietors ought to be proud. Among the number was Mr. T. W. Harvey, of this city, whose purchases aggregated $4,895, including several animals whose breeding places them among the best American Short-Horns. The total amount received for the forty head was $14,415. Thirty-one females averaged $372.10, and nine males averaged $320, while the general average was $360, which may be classed among the most successful sales of the year. The following is a correct list of the animals sold, together with the prices received and the names of buyers. Words in parentheses indicate the family from which the cataloged animals descend:

No. 1. Duke Goodness 38,392, red, short 2-year-old (Goodness); to N. E. Ingwersen, Bryant, Ia., $185.

No. 2. Susan Star, red, short 2-year-old (Harriett); to Nelson Jones, Towanda, Ill., $280.

No. 3. Susie Bates, red, short 2-year-old (Harriett); to Franklin Wells, Constantine, Mich., $225.

No. 4. Geneva Duchess, red, yearling (imp. Roan Duchess); to T. W. Harvey, Chicago, $470.

No. 5. Duchess Duke, red, with star, yearling (imp. Roan Duchess); to James Paddelford, Cleveland, Ill., $330.

No. 6. 1st Rose of Crow Farm, red, with little white, 4-year-old (Rose of Sharon); to T. W. Harvey, Chicago, $970.

No. 7. Lady Sweet 1st, red, 2-year-old (Goodness); to J. W. Hymen, Rochedale, Ind., $270.

No. 8. 12th Countess of Goodness, red, with little white, short 2-year-old (Goodness); to Nelson Jones, Towanda, Ill., $255.

No. 9. Alice Van Meter 2d, red, yearling (Young Mary); to S. Johnson, Lansing, Mich., $260.

No. 10. Dick Van Meter, red, yearling (Young Mary); to John Greenwood, Suez, Mercer County, Ill., $270.

No. 11. 2d Rose of Crow Farm, red, with little white, 3-year-old (Rose of Sharon); to T. W. Harvey, Chicago, $650.

No. 12. Roan Duchess of Crow Farm 2d, red roan, yearling (Roan Duchess); to F. Wells, Constantine, Ill., $225.

No. 13. Duke of New Windsor 38,508, red, with small white marks, 2-year-old (Rose of Sharon); to L. C. Cwift, Piano, Ill., $230.

No. 14. Charles Sweet, red, yearling (Goodness); to F. P. Nave, Bryant, Ia., $175.

No. 15. 1st Cambridge Rose of Windsor, roan, 4-year-old (Rose of Sharon); to Robert Miller, West Liberty, Ia., $710.

No. 16. Nellie Bates, red, 5-year-old (Harriett); to William McNeil, Clarence, Ia., $300.

No. 17. Susan 15th, red, 10-year-old (Harriett); to W. H. Carlyle, Plymouth, O., $250.

No. 18. Miss Fannie Bates, red and a little white, yearling (Harriett); to John Greenwood, Suez, Ill., $200.

No. 19. Maid of Ashwood, red, with star, 9 months (Amelia); to A. E. Henning, Piano, Ill., $180.

No. 20. Emeline Washington, red, with star, yearling (Young Mary); to T. W. Harvey, $355.

No. 21. New Windsor Lady 2d, red, yearling (Goodness); to John Greenwood, Suez, Ill., $225.

No. 22. Alice Sycamore, roan, 2 years old (Young Mary); to T. W. Harvey, Chicago, $300.

No. 23. Duke of Crow Farm 38,332, red, with small white marks, 2 years old (Rose of Sharon); to Ball & Boyden, Hamburg, Mich., $1,000.

No. 24. 4th Cambridge Rose of Windsor, red, with some white, yearling (Rose of Sharon); to J. & R. Robinson, Rio, Ill., $300.

No. 25. Lady Waterloo, red roan, 2 years old (Waterloo J.); to Connelly & Vary, Marshall, Mich., $300.

No. 26. Lady Waterloo 2d, red, 8 months (Waterloo J.); to J. H. Paddelford, Cleveland, Ill., $230.

No. 27. Washington, red, with star, yearling (Young Mary); to George Lyle, Decatur, Mich., $195.

No. 28. 2d Duke of Goodess, red roan, yearling (Goodness); to M. Carter, Mazon, Ill., $200.

No. 29. 3d Rose of Crow Farm, red, yearling (Rose of Sharon); to T. W. Harvey, Chicago, $800.

No. 30. Streeter's Duke, red roan, 3 months (Rose of Sharon); to Robert Miller, West Liberty, Ill., $295.

No. 31. 3d Cambridge Rose of Windsor, red, short 2-year-old (Rose of Sharon); to Israel Barr & Son, Davenport, Ia., $565.

No. 32. Roan Duchess of Crow Farm, roan, 3-year-old (Roan Duchess); to T. W. Harvey, $440.

No. 33. Nellie Washington, red, 2-year-old (Young Mary); to T. W. Harvey, $500.

No. 34. Miss Washington 7th, red and white, 2-year-old (Young Mary); to J. H. Paddelford, Cleveland, Ill., $400.

No. 35. Airdrie Princess 2d, red and little white, yearling (Rosamond); to T. W. Harvey, Chicago, $350.

No. 36. Rosamond Princess, red, 2-year-old (Rosamond); to T. H. Harvey, $500.

No. 37. New Windsor Lady, red, short 4-year-old (Goodness); to William McNeil, Clarence, Ia., $400.

No. 38. Alice Ashwood, red, yearling (Henrietta); to A. E. Hening, Piano, Ill., $200.

No. 39. 2d, Louan of Lenwood, red, 4-year-old (Rosemary); to F. Wells, Constantine, Mich., $225.

No. 40. Maid of Athens, red, 2-year-old (Amelia); to Ball & Boyden, Hamburg, Mich., $200.

Short-Horn Men Discussing the New Herd-Book.

About 200 representative Short-Horn breeders from all parts of the West met last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of discussing the proposed new herd-book, a matter in which every breeder of Short-Horn cattle is deeply interested. Events have so shaped themselves since the last annual meeting of the National Association at Jacksonville, Ill., as to point to the conclusion that the great mass of breeders are disposed to secure control of the herd-book a fact that last evening's attendance would seem fully to substantiate. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and there seemed to be but one opinion as to the necessity of taking immediate action looking to the absolute control of the registry within the association. Mr. W. A. Harris, of Kansas, was called to the chair, and S. F. Lockridge, of Indiana, and Charles E. Leonard, of Michigan, acted as Secretaries.

Mr. J. H. Peckrell, Chairman of the committee appointed at Jacksonville to incorporate the American Short-Horn Breeders' Association, reported that articles of incorporation had been secured under the laws of Illinois, the capital being limited to $5,000, the object being to allow every breeder who desired to subscribe for shares at $25 each.

Mr. Lockridge read the names of parties who had already subscribed, showing that 173 shares had thus far been taken.

The meeting then went into an election for President, which resulted in the selection of Emory Cobb, of Kankakee, whose name is a tower of strength among breeders throughout the country. A committee consisting of Messrs. Pruitt and Hamilton of Kentucky, J. H. Pickrell of Illinois, Duff Duncan of Missouri, and Nichols and Miller of Iowa, and Mathews of Indiana, retired to select the names of nine gentlemen to act as Directors, the officers to be ex-officio members of the board. While the committee were deliberating

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS

were introduced and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Importations of cattle are constantly being made to the United States from countries known to be infected with the lung plague, otherwise called pleuro-pneumonia; and,

WHEREAS, The period of inoculation of this disease ranges from twenty to ninety days, during which no inspection can determine as to the presence or absence of its germs; and,

WHEREAS, The Treasury Department of the United States Government has endeavored, in so far as it has had authority and the means at its disposal, to protect our country from importations of this disease by ordering and enforcing a quarantine of ninety days against all neat cattle imported from infected districts; and,

WHEREAS, As through the neglect of Congress hitherto, no means have been placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury to enable him to provide suitable sheds or stables at any of our American ports, the Collectors of the ports have been compelled to permit the transportation of infected cattle a greater or less distance from the point of landing, to such places as the importers themselves have selected, or have been able to obtain, in most cases entirely precluding any supervision of said quarantine on the part of the United States officials, making the said quarantine an expensive and annoying one to such importers as honestly seek to comply with its regulations, and affording by its essential looseness no protection whatever against the cupidity of such dealers as may be disposed to evade its provisions; and,

WHEREAS, The Dominion of Canada has established an efficient and well-regulated quarantine station at Quebec, under strict Government supervision, where all imported neat cattle are quartered during the period of quarantine without expense to the importers other than the necessary food, water, and attention; and

WHEREAS, On account of the efficiency and cheapness of this Canadian quarantine a very large proportion of the cattle imported by citizens of the United States and destined for points westward of the States of New York and Pennsylvania are quarantined at this point and brought thence into the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, by this convention of breeders representing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas, That it is the imperative duty of the present Congress to at once make an appropriation of money sufficient to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to erect suitable sheds or stables, and to maintain a strict quarantine under the supervision of Government Inspectors at such ports of the United States as in his judgment will best accommodate this traffic, to the end that our own ports and lines of transportation may have the benefit of this traffic, honest importers afforded protection from the dangers of infection at our own seaboard, and the country at large from the dangers to which it is exposed under our present loose and inefficient quarantine.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to each member of the Committee on Appropriations, to members of Congress, and to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

The committee reported the following

NAMES OF DIRECTORS,

and the terms were fixed as follows by lot: B. F. Van Meter, of Winchester, Vice-President; J. H. Pickrell, of Harristown, Ill., two years; Judge C. J. Nourse, of Iowa, three years; C. L. Leonard, of Missouri, one year; Judge T. C. Jones, of Delavan, Ohio, three years; T. L. Harrison, of Haverly, N. Y., three years; C. A. De Graff, of Janesville, Minn., two years; T. C. Hammond, of Greencastle, Ind., one year; W. A. Harris, of Lawrence, Kas., two years; and A. M. Bowman, of Waynesboro, Va., one year. The board were requested to submit a constitution and by-laws at the next meeting.

Col. J. W. Judy moved that the board take the necessary steps to increase the stock of the association, which motion prevailed, and a substitute limiting the capital stock to $25,000 was defeated.

Col. Pruitt, of Kentucky, moved the appointment of a committee to consult with the present Herd-Book owners as to the best terms upon which they would dispose of their interests. The matter was tabled however, the whole question being left to the Board of Directors.

Considerable discussion followed upon the interesting question as to what should constitute eligibility to record in the new book, but, although there was a disposition shown to make the war a lively one for the present publishers, the sensible conclusion was finally arrived at to relegate the whole matter to the Board of Directors, chosen last evening. The meeting adjourned at a very late hour.

Immediately after the adjournment the board held a session, and elected S. F. Lockridge, of Greencastle, Ind., Secretary of the association, and T. W. Harvey, of Chicago, Treasurer. It now remains for the new board to proceed, carefully and thoughtfully, to bring about such an arrangement with the present book-owners as will satisfy every interest, and the success of the association will depend very largely upon their action. They will eventually be charged with the making of rules for registering cattle should the association become a permanent thing, and this and many other interesting and vital matters will have to be met. The board is composed of gentlemen thoroughly versed in matters pertaining to the trade, and the breeders of the country have the utmost faith in their selection. The meeting was quite enthusiastic and harmonious, which augurs well for the final success of the association.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, southeast to southwest winds, stationary or lower barometer, and local rains.

For the Lower Lake region, occasional rain and partly cloudy weather, south to west winds, stationary or a slight rise in barometer, and stationary or a slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, clearing weather, southwest to northwest winds, slight changes in temperature and barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather and local rains, easterly to southerly winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

The rivers will fall slowly.

The Chief-Signal officer furnishes the following:

The barometer is lowest in Arizona and highest in the South Atlantic States. Warm south to west winds and local rains prevailed in the Southern States, the Lake region, and the northern portions of New England and the Middle States. Fair weather continues from the Middle Atlantic coast westward to the Mississippi Valley, with slightly warmer southerly winds and lower barometer. East to south winds prevail in the Southwest and Missouri Valley, with no change in temperature, and partly cloudy weather. The following temperatures were reported at 7 a. m. yesterday: Eastport, 51; Montreal, 58; Quebec, 56; Mount Washington, 42; Cleveland, 60; Alpena, 59; Duluth, 53; St. Paul, 60; Denver, 58; San Francisco, 54. Indications are that partly cloudy weather will prevail in the districts on the Atlantic coast during Friday, with occasional rains and a slight fall of temperature in New England and New York.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 8—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	72	62	S.W.	Light	.21	Lt rain
Alpena	54	51	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Bismarck	..	66	E	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	58	60	S	Brisk	.13	Fair.
Cairo	82	73	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex.	77	72	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Cheyenne	71	60	S.E.	Light	*	Cl'dy.
Chicago	80	70	S.W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	80	72	S	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	79	68	S.W.	Brisk	.03	Th'ng.
Davenport	80	68	S.W	Light	.20	Clear.
Deadwood	..	57	S.W	Light	.22	Cl'dy.
Denison	81	74	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	69	66	S.W	Light	0	Fair.
Des Moines	85	69	S.W.	Light	.04	Clear.
Detroit	75	68	S.W	Fresh	0	Fair.
Dodge City	88	77	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	82	..	......	....	....	....
Duluth	59	50	N	Light	0	Clear.
Erie	71	65	S	Fresh	.21	Cl'r'ng
Escanaba	65	52	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Champaign, Ill.	78	71	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	..	72	E	Brisk	0	Fair.
Fort Garry	73	58	N	Fresh	0	Hazy.
Galveston	79	76	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	67	58	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	81	66	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Indianapolis	80	72	S.W.	Fresh	.11	Fair.
Keokuk	82	72	W	Light	[illegible]	Cl'r'ng
Las Animas	85	67	S	Fresh	[illegible]	Fair.
La Crosse	79	69	N	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	85	74	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Louisville	82	71	S	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	80	73	......	Calm	*	Clear.
Marquette	58	45	N	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	81	73	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	80	68	N	Brisk	.2	Clear.
Moorhead	78	61	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Nashville	82	73	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	81	71	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	86	74	S	Light	0	Clear.
Oswego	67	62	S	Fresh	.0	Th'ng.
Pittsburg	81	70	S.W.	Light		Clear.
Port Huron	60	62	S	Fresh	.7	Clear.
Chattanooga	80	..	......	....	....	....
Rochester	60	61	S.W.	Fresh	.08	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	86	75	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Sandusky	77	67	S.W	Brisk	0	Fair.
Springfield, Mo.	85	72	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	59	73	E	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	81	73	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	85	74	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	78	69	N	Light	0	Fair.
St. Vincent	63	56	N	Light	0	Fair.
Stockton	83	72	S	Light	0	Clear.
Toledo	76	68	S.W	Light	.15	†H. r'n
Vicksburg	74	70	E	Light	0	Fair.
Yankton	82	69	E	Light	0	Clear.
Washakie	72	52	W	Gentle.	0	Cl'r'ng

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18a. m.	29.803	69.0	70	S. W.	9	0	Clear.
10:18a. m.	29.790	74.2	65	S. W.	15	0	Cloudy.
2:18p. m.	29.734	79.7	53	S. W.	16	0	Cloudy.
6:18p. m.	29.705	77.0	69	S. W.	8	0	Clear.
10:18p. m.	29.74	70.5	82	S. W.	6	0	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Maximum temperature, 79.7.
Minimum temperature, 60.3.
Mean daily barometer, 29.759.
Mean daily thermometer, 72.1.
Mean daily humidity, 68.3.

FINANCIAL.

The Jacksonville (Ill.) Car Company.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—A meeting of the creditors of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Car Company has been called in this city for Tuesday next to consider the condition of the company. It is said the concern is greatly embarrassed, and that its liabilities amount to perhaps $150,000, of which $20,000 is held here. The assets are not definitly known. It is understood that the company became embarrassed through the rescinding of a contract for 100 cars by a Texas railroad. One of the Jacksonville banks holds a $50,000 mortgage on the property of the company.

A Firm of St. Louis Brokers Suspend.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—D. P. Rowland & Co., cotton and grain brokers, suspended today. Liabilities, $8,000 to $10,000. Assets unknown, but small.

BISHOP FOSS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 8.—Bishop Foss continues to recuperate slowly. There has been no recurrence of the chill. His stomach assimilates food, and his mind is clear most of the time, although his condition is still critical. The physicians speak with much hope.

FATAL STABS.

Tom Powers Dies from Wounds Inflicted by Pat Condon.

How the Quarrel Started—A Policeman Unfit to Wear a Star.

Last Sunday evening there was a fight in August Barnes' saloon, in the basement at the northeast corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, between Pat Condon, a horseshoer, and Tom Powers, a teamster. It lasted about two minutes. During that time Condon whipped out a horn-handled knife and gave his adversary about half a dozen ugly cuts and stabs, while in return he received a pummeling about the head. A police officer was called down to arrest the men. He found Condon washing his bloody face and hands, and expressed the opinion that the horseshoer must have got the worst of it. Then he turned his attention to Powers, and observed that his wounds "were scratches." After these very sage remarks the officer returned to the street. He made no arrests, and the police did not even so much as make a report of the case. Powers was taken to his boarding-house at No. 49 Walnut street, and put to bed.

THE WOUNDS HE HAD RECEIVED WERE MORTAL,

and he died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the victim of a brutal murder. The officer who had seen the murderer washing the blood from his hands had not so much as offered to arrest him, and Condon, when Powers died yesterday afternoon, might have been a thousand miles away so far as the police were concerned. Wednesday afternoon the physician who attended Powers sent word to the police that the young teamster could not live another twenty-four hours, and it is presumed that the search for Condon began about that time.

Barnes, the proprietor of the saloon, last night gave the following version of the fight to a TRIBUNE reporter: About 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon Pat Condon (some say his name is John Condon), Jim Hatton, John Hatton, and Frank Horn were drinking at the bar when Powers came in. He found Condon and Jim Hatton in a dispute, and was drawn into the dispute himself by Hatton. Condon objected to the interference of a third party, and in no very polite manner invited Powers to withdraw, at the same time asking him what in —— he meant by

STICKING HIS GAB IN.

Powers at first took everything good-naturedly, but Condon's persistent pecking finally exasperated him, and he told the horseshoer to "go to —— and be ——." Then Condon struck him and a desperate struggle began. Powers, though a younger man than Condon by about six years, promised to get the best of it if the fight had been a fair one, but the horseshoer, coward-like, pulled out a knife, with which he began slashing away at the other man's body. Barnes finally separated the men and wrenched the knife from Condon's hand. He asked Powers if he was hurt, and the plucky teamster said he was not, refusing to accept the services of a physician or carriage. It was at this time that the officer marched into the saloon and then marched out again. Condon followed the officer out, leaving his knife with Barnes. The latter started home with the wounded man a few moments later. They walked to Randolph street and then, after riding to Ashland avenue on a car, walked to Powers' boarding-house. Dr. W. G. Clark was called. He found that Powers had been

STABBED IN THE ABDOMEN

near the navel, in the right groin, and in the left leg, and that he had also received several slight cuts about the chest. The wounded man complained of little pain at first, and it was thought then that although the wound in the abdomen was dangerous it might not prove fatal.

The landlady at the boarding-house stated that Powers continued to grow worse from the start. The knife had penetrated his bowels, and they had failed to perform their functions after the wound was received. Dr. Clark visited the patient several times a day, and Wednesday afternoon called in a consulting physician. They decided that the patient could not possibly survive, and then it was that the police were advised that they had better be looking for Condon. Powers, while languishing in bed, was very reticent regarding the fight. He said, however, that it was Condon who cut him, and that it was Condon who struck first. Powers was about 20 years old and had relatives in Peoria, who were telegraped yesterday afternoon.

It was learned that Powers and Condon had a quarrel in Barnes' saloon a night or two before the stabbing, but they had shaken hands over the first quarrel and separated then appparently on good terms. Condon was in Barnes' saloon Tuesday night and inquired as to Powers' condition. Doubtless he received a pointer, for after that he made himself scarce.

At last accounts the police were still looking for Condon. He is described as a hard case, about 25 years old.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presiding Elders Conclude Their Deliberations.

The Presiding Elders' Convention met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Pye led in the devotional exercises, and made some remarks on the communion service, and at the close a committee was appointed to suggest some method of improving the attendance at communion service.

A resolution was adopted that the Presiding Elders will everywhere and always insist that unfermented wine be used in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

A discussion of a paper read Wednesday afternoon on "Recruiting the Itinerary" was had, the Rev. Messrs. Walker, Hitchcock, Lease, and others taking part.

The Rev. John Poucher, of the Indiana Conference, read a paper on "The Duty of Presiding Elders in Supervising Church Temporalities." The essayist characterized some of the requirements which an Elder should possess to fit him for this work. Among these was plenty of cheek, backbone, and a good digestion. The duties were more onerous than those of a Bishop.

The Rev. Henry Colman, of the Wisconsin Conference, read a paper on "The Duty of the Presiding Elder in Connection with the Sunday-school," which laid particular stress on the necessity of keeping alive the true spirit of Methodism in the management of the schools.

Mr. A. H. Gillette, of Kalamazoo, Mich., addressed the convention on the Sunday-school work of the Northwest, dwelling on the importance of the work of training teachers so that they might be well grounded in Bible teachings.

Mr. V. C. Hart, a missionary from China, spoke of the work in his field, especially in the Sunday-school. The best Methodist literature was being translated for the benefit of the Chinese, and the young people were apt scholars.

The Rev. W. T. Smith, of the Des Moines Conference, spoke on "The Duty of the Presiding Elder in Relation to Revival Work."

The paper was discussed by the Rev. Messrs. Spencer, Walker, Boucher, Loeber, Davies, and others, after which the convention adjourned for dinner.

In the afternoon the remaining papers were read, and after some routine business the convention adjourned sine die.

Meeting of the New Church Sunday-School Association.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American New Church Sabbath-School Association was held yesterday in the New Jerusalem Church, the Rev. William McGeorge, of Philadelphia, presiding.

The Treasurer reported that the receipts during the year had been $149, and the expenditures $37, leaving a balance on hand of $112.

There were eighty-four Sunday-schools in the association, and of these fifty-four had reported. The whole number of teachers and scholars was 3,699. Of this number Massachusetts had 1,428—over one-third.

The Committee on Roll reported forty-two members present.

The President called attention to the need of books for libraries among the poorer congregations. The congregations well prodided ought to donate books they could no longer use to the poorer ones. A resolution was adopted requesting the congregations to carry out the above suggestion, and congregations needing books to report to the Rev. T. C. Ager, Chairman of the Library Committee.

The President appointed the Rev. Messrs. L. P. Mercer and S. S. Seward and Mr. W. N. Hobart a Committee on Nominations, after which the association adjourned to 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Literature reported in favor of supporting a certain church organ (the *New Church Magazine*), and the report was adopted.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers for 1882-'83, which were adopted: President, William McGeorge, of Philadelphia; Vice-President, F. A. Dewson, of Boston; Secretary, the Rev. G. F. Stearns, of East Rockport, O.; and Standing Committee, Thomas Hyde, the Rev. John Worcester, Warren Goddard, and J. C. Ayer, and Messrs. F. J. Worcester, George Merrell, and W. N. Hobart, and the Revs. L. H. Tafel and L. P. Mercer.

The Committee on Graded Lessons submitted a report which led to a lengthy discussion, and was finally tabled.

The question of continuing the lesson papers was then taken up, and, after discussion, was referred to the Standing Committee with power to act.

The session closed last evening with a meeting at the church, at which addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Giles, O. L. Barler, John Goddard, J. B. Parmalee, H. C. Dunham, and others.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of a Roman Catholic Church at Ottawa, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 8.—The weather being favorable, a large crowd was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic church, although the turnout was not as great as predicted. A large number of people arrived from the country and neighboring cities. The procession formed in front of St. Columbkills Church and marched through the principal streets in the city in the following order: Bach's band; Ancient Order of Hibernians from La Salle, Utica, Streator, Serena, and Ottawa; Fitzgerald's band; Marshal John Dougherty; Father Mathew Temperance Society; Ottawa Land League and Corner-Stone Committee; visiting clergymen in carriages. The altar boys, Children of Mary, and Young Ladies' Society were in line, but did not march. The organization broke line at the church, and about 3,000 were present. The corner-stone is at the southeast corner of the church, and was blessed by Bishop Spalding, while the parish priest and visiting clergy sprinkled the foundation with holy water. Father McShan read the history of the parish, and then a box containing different articles was deposited in the corner-stone. The Rt.-Rev. John Spalding, of Peoria, and Father Abbott and the Rev. Joseph McArton, of Chicago, and clergymen from La Salle, Peru, Mendota, Danville, Champaign, Chatsworth, Serena, Wilmington, and Dwight were present. Tonight the Rt.-Rev. Mr. Spalding is delivering a lecture here in the opera-house, which is filled to its utmost capacity.

Closing Exercises of the Sunday-School Convention at Webster City, Ia.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., June 8.—The convention reassembled this morning at the appointed hour. The devotional exercises were spirited and profitable, and enjoyed by a large congregation. A unique feature of the forenoon's work was a double normal lesson conducted jointly by the Rev. D. J. Burrell, of Dubuque, and Mrs. F. B. Stacey, of Staceyville. It was on the geography of Palestine. Notebooks and pencils were visible all over the house. At 10 o'clock occurred the annual election of officers for the coming year. The report of the Nominating Committee was passed unanimously. The following are the officers elected: President, the Rev. L. N. Call, Webster City; First Assistant, J. H. Whiting, Mount Pleasant; Second Assistant, the Rev. T. A. Lee, Belle Plaine; Third Assistant, the Rev. W. T. Waterman, Marion; Secretary and Treasurer, F. M. Chase, Cedar Falls; First Assistant Secretary, Miss Lizzie Chase, Cedar Falls; Statistical Secretary, the Rev. L. M. Findley, Indianola; Finance Secretary, A. O. Abbott, Cedar Falls.

In discussing the financial problem great interest was manifest, and the convention agreed to raise $1,000 for State work as recommended by the Financial Secretary in his report. Sixty counties of the ninety-nine reported financially and sixty-three reported statistically. At 11 Miss Rider led in an open conference that was full of enthusiasm and very spirited.

The afternoon session embraced a normal session by Dr. Burrell upon the ceremonial law, illustrated by blackboard and chalk drawings. These solutions were subject to spirited discussion, but were finally passed with but little change. Marshalltown was selected as the place of next meeting. The State was redistricted into fifteen, without reference to Congressional lines.

At 6 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Boone, according to previous appointment, made an address in the street upon temperance and the constitutional amendment, the services being enlivened by a choir and an organ. At 7:45 the Rev. S. W. Ingham, of Cedar Rapids, made a most impressive address upon the work of God in the book. He was followed by the Rev. E. N. Barrett, of Waterloo, who interested the convention in a strong and logical address upon the other division of the previous-named topic, the word in the life. At the close of the reverend gentleman's remarks the final moments of the convention were used in introducing the new officers, and at 9 o'clock the Rev. A. Plumly, of Goldfield, dismissed the convention with prayer, and thus closed one of the most successful and interesting Sunday-school conventions ever held in Iowa. Webster City did her whole duty in the way of entertainment, and made many warm friends by her cordial hospitality.

The Diocesan Convention of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 8.—The Diocesan Convention of Michigan continued in session today.

Ex-Gov. Baldwin, Chairman of the Committee on the Episcopal Endowment Fund, reported that it now amounts to $85,000, and recommended its increase to $100,000. Subscriptions of the different parishes to the diocesan missionary fund were made amounting to $6,574.

The convention adopted a resolution favoring the proposed erection and endowment of an Episcopal hall in Ann Arbor, and a committee was appointed to take initiatory steps to secure this end. The committee consists of ex-Gov. Baldwin, the Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, of Detroit; Prof. H. Frieze and J. M. Wheeler, of Ann Arbor; the Rev. Drs. Worthington and R. M. Clark, of Detroit; the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Ann Arbor; and Bishop Harris.

The Standing Committee of the diocese was reëlected as previously constituted, with one exception, the Rev. Dr. Stocking, of Detroit, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who retires on account of declining health.

The Bishop's salary was increased to $5,000 and an episcopal residence.

The next convention will be held at Christ Church, Detroit.

German Lutheran Synod at La Crosse, Wis.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 8.—The German Lutheran Synod for Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Northwestern States convened here today. Three hundred delegates are in attendance.

CASUALTIES.

Several Firemen Injured at Baltimore by the Falling of a Roof.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 8.—A fire broke out here this afternoon in a large three-story warehouse on Frederick street, occupied by E. Mount and Morton D. Banks as furniture factories. The firemen were quickly at work, and soon got the flames under control. Eight of the members of No. 5 Engine Company were on the roof of Mount's building when suddenly, without any warning, it gave way, carrying with it the third and second floors to the first floor, and burying the firemen beneath the débris. As soon as their comrades saw the disaster which had befallen them a half-dozen powerful streams were directed on the spot where they disappeared, and many willing hands hastened to work to effect their rescue, and in a short time they were all gotten out, more or less injured. George Miller, the foreman, was severely cut about the head; William Burns, right leg broken; James Kelley, left leg broken; Charles Nelson, injured about the head; Julius O. Krowl, left leg; E. De Witt, face burned; W. T. Disney, left leg broken. As each man was brought out alive from the ruins the multitude cheered heartily. The men were borne off to an adjoining engine-house, where several surgeons were in attendance. The total loss by the fire will not exceed $5,000; fully insured.

Another Fool and His Gun.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RIPON, Wis., June 8.—Last night while a hired boy of Mr. Wuling, residing near Bluffton, was fooling with a loaded shot-gun, it accidentally went off, the charge entering the right side of a German hired girl, extending from the knee to the face. The wound is not considered dangerous.

Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 8.—The body of Frank Ray was discovered in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pond, near this city, today. He disappeared ten days ago, and the pond was searched, but without success. His parents then concluded he had run away from home, and they advertised for him. A Coroner's inquest is now in progress, and the evidence thus far shows that he was playing on a raft and was knocked into the water by boy companions.

A Young Lady Killed at a Railway Crossing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., June 8.—Lena Shepard and Kate Derby, driving over Mechanic street railroad crossing this evening, were struck by the Grand Rapids express and Miss Shepard instantly killed; also the horse, which belonged to a livery-stable keeper. Miss Derby was badly bruised about the head, back, and limbs, and lies in a critical condition.

An Old Lady Near Coldwater, Mich., Killed by a Ram.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—Mrs. Byer, an old lady 78 years of age, was killed by a ram a short distance from her residence in Ovid Township, Branch County, yesterday. When she was found her skull was broken on both sides, her bones, one leg, and her back and hips badly bruised.

Crushed to Death in a Singular Manner.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 8.—A Wrightown special says Peter Naeres was crushed to death yesterday by being run over by a roller to which a runaway team was attached.

Two Young Girls Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—Mary Hamilton and Tillie Kruger, two school girls, while at a school picnic at Bodeman's Grove, went out in a skiff with two young lads and were precipitated into the water and drowned.

How many a sweet face is marred
By yellow teeth and failing gums,
And mouth and lips all hot and hard,
And breath deep-tainted as it comes,
And yet, with SOZODONT, we may
Keep all these dire defects at bay.

MARINE NEWS.

A Corn Charter Made Yesterday to Buffalo at 2 3-4 Cents a Bushel.

Absolute Necessity of Stationing a Supervising Inspector at This Port.

Directions to Masters Regarding the Buoys in the Channel South of the Charity Islands.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

The demand yesterday by grain-shippers for vessel-room was again good, but carriers were very scarce. One shipper paid 2¾ cents a bushel on a cargo of corn to Buffalo, and even at that rate had to take a vessel to arrive. So many vessels have been put in the iron-ore trade that there is really a dearth of vessels to carry grain. Rates continue very stiff, and for the first time this season shippers are compelled to hunt carriers, and when they find them close the contract for them without loss of time. All this is gratifying to vessel-owners, who, since the opening of navigation, have been at the mercy of the shippers, and have been compelled to accept whatever was offered or let their craft lie in ordinary. Things have now changed, and from this time till the close of navigation there is no doubt vessel-owners will be enabled to demand and receive profitable rates for carrying grain. Yesterday's engagements included the following vessels:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Propeller Chicago, corn	40,000
Steam-barge R. A. Packer, corn	48,000
Schooner Pensaukee, corn	38,000
For Ogdensburg.	
Schooner Bolivia, corn	26,000
For Collingwood.	
Schooner Skylark, corn	22,000
Total capacity	174,000

There was little or no demand for lumber-carriers yesterday, and only one or two charters were made. It is utterly impossible for the smaller class of carriers to pay expenses at the present carrying rates. Take the case of a vessel carrying 200,000 feet. The vessel gets $1.25 per 1,000 feet from Muskegon—a total of $250 for the trip. Her tow bills here, provided she has to go to Mud Lake to unload will be $50, her tow bill at Muskegon will be $25, loading and unloading $50, and expenses, say, $20 a day for six days, the average time required to make a trip, $120, making a total of $245, leaving the vessel a profit of only $5.

Should the vessel exceed six days on the trip she would come out in debt. The example of a vessel trading to Muskegon will hold good to the other lumber ports, and there should be no surprise expressed at the determination of owners to lay their vessels up rather than take the present low rates of freights. Rates are still quoted at the following figures:

From Grand Haven	$ 1.25
From Muskegon	1.25
From White Lake	1.37½
From Pentwater	1.62½
From Ludington	1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½@1.75
From Bay City	2.00 @2.25
From Cheboygan	1.75
From Black River	1.75
From Ashland	3.25 @3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25 @3.50

Ten thousand shingles are equal to 1,000 feet of lumber, and 5,000 lath count as 1,000 feet of lumber.

There was some demand yesterday for vessels to bring ties, posts, poles, and wood to this port, but there were no vessels in the trade on the market seeking engagements. Rates remain steady at the figures quoted below:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	*6½	....	4
From points in Green Bay	*7	....	‡4½
From East Shore (opposit)	....	† 5¾	
From Alpena	7½	9	5½
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	...	†10	7
From Wiarton	8		

*Rafted, 6½ cents. †Free on board. ‡On deck.

There were no vessels chartered yesterday at this port to go for iron ore. None were seeking engagements, and the inquiries for carriers were few and far between. Rates are firm at the quoted figures, which are as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$ 1.25
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	95@1.00
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@ 95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.20

There is no change in coal freights at Lake Erie ports, and the demand for carriers continues good. Rates are as below:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 75
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.30
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	75
From Toledo to Milwaukee	75
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85

A Supervising Inspector Needed.

Masters of steam crafts complain bitterly of the delay they are subjected to at this port because of the absence of the Steamboat Inspectors. A change of masters is made on a steamer lying in port. The new master is furnished with his papers from the customs authorities, but, as in the case of Capt. Hollister, recently appointed to the command of the propeller Chicago, the boat is compelled to remain in port under heavy expense because the Assistant Inspectors are at Peoria examining into the qualifications of the masters of river boats. The Supervising Inspector of the district is stationed at Detroit, and the business of this port is left to two assistants, who are compelled to go to other points in the performance of their duties. Chicago, with its immense marine interests, is left without adequate officers to do its business, while a way port like Detroit is furnished with a Supervising Inspector. Steamboatmen complain of the annoyance and delay they are subjected to, but make no effort to have the evil remedied. What is needed is combined action on their part. Let them present the case in its proper light to the authorities at Washington and demand that a Supervising Inspector be permanently stationed at this port.

The Channel South of the Charity Islands Buoyed.

The following notice has been issued from the office of the Lighthouse Inspector of the Eleventh District for the guidance of mariners taking the channel south of the Charity Islands:

Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Eleventh District, Detroit, Mich., June 3, 1882.—A channel south of the Charity Islands five miles from east to west and one mile from north to south, with ten feet of water, has been marked by eight buoys, as follows: On the east end by a third-class can, painted red; on the west end by a third-class can, painted black; on the north and south sides, between the can buoys, by six spar buoys—three red and three black, to mark the passage, which may be used with safety by vessels drawing less than ten feet of water. To enter the channel from the eastward, after passing Port Austin Reef Light-Station, with a berth of one and a quarter miles, steer W. S. W. 22¼ miles, leaving the red can buoy on the starboard hand; then, with Oak Point astern and Pointe Aux Gres ahead, and a little open on the starboard bow, heading W. ¼ S. pass between the buoys, which are in sight one from another. After leaving the black can buoy on the port hand steer S. W. ½ S. 27¼ miles into the Saginaw River. By order of the Lighthouse Board. J. C. Watson, Commander U. S. N., Inspector.

The Steam-Barge H. C. Ackley Sunk.

A dispatch from Detroit says that the steam-barge H. C. Ackley, loaded with 1,800 tons of iron ore, is sunk in seventeen feet of water near the drawbridge at Spring Lake. The Ackley was built at Grand Haven in 1881 by F. W. Kirby, is owned by Kirby & Ackley, is 1,187 tons burden, rates A1, and is valued at $70,000.

Dock and Other Notes.

The wrecked schooner Yankee Blade was built at Buffalo by B. B. Jones in 1855.

The schooner Ramsey, which ran on the beach at Peshtigo last week, has been released.

Lewis Hollister has been appointed master of the propeller Chicago No. 2, vice P. F. Ryan.

The steam-barge Marshall F. Butters arrived yesterday from Manistee with a cargo of lumber.

The schooner Mary Nau goes to Beaver Harbor for a load of cedar ties and posts for this port.

The Bay City *Tribune* says that Capt. Wilson named the Wallula after the Tom Dowling's whistle.

Senator Ferry has introduced a bill into Congress providing for the appropriation of $35,000 for the purpose of erecting a lighthouse and fog signal on Lake Huron, Michigan, between Fort Gratiot and Point aux Barques.

None of the bodies of the victims of the schooner Industry disaster have yet been discovered.

The supply steamer Haze was at Oswego on Monday. A fog bell is to be placed at once near the beacon.

The schooner C. H. Burton, Capt. R. E. Burns, made her last run from Cleveland to Milwaukee in four day.

The schooner Kate Gillet was chartered yesterday to bring a cargo of wood to this port from Grand Traverse Bay.

Capt. Crosby, of the firm of Crosby and Gunning, vessel-agents, left for New York yesterday afternoon on business.

The fine passenger propeller Oneida, Capt. McInnes, of the New England Line, is due here today from Collingwood.

The magnificent and speedy propeller St. Paul, Capt. Hy Fall, left last evening for Collingwood crowded with passengers.

The lake tug New Era will tow four barges from Grand Haven to Alpena, where they will load lumber for this port.

A new steam-barge called the White & Triant, built at Grand Haven, made her first appearance at this port yesterday.

George Tickson, a sailor employed on the barge Iosco, fell overboard off Sandusky on Monday afternoon and was drowned.

Two new cribs were towed out yesterday to the new Government breakwater now being built north of the North pier. The work will be pushed as fast as the weather will permit.

James Houghling, aged 22, a Canadian, was arrested Monday night at Buffalo on a charge of grand larceny in stealing a boat from the schooner Barney Eveleigh Saturday night.

The schooner of City of Green Bay was placed in one of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company's docks yesterday for repairs to the damages caused by going ashore at the lower end of Lake Michigan recently.

Capt. John Prindiville's new yacht Wasp will have her sails bent today and make her maiden sail tomorrow afternoon. If the Wasp is as speedy as she is pretty it will take a good one to catch her in a race.

A certain tug Captain was eating dinner at a restaurant a day or two ago, and got so out of humor that he refused to eat his pie. Another tug man that did not get mad so easy went for the pie, and it was soon beyond the sight of human eye.

The steam-barge Tempest was the only vessel at the lumber market docks yesterday. In fact, she was the only vessel in the river between Wells and Lake streets bridges. So dull were things along the lumber market docks that even the dockwallopers deserted them disgusted.

A number of the tug Captains in Smith's Cleveland line quietly quit work Saturday night. They objected to shoveling coal, and gave notice of their intended action. The manager of a tug line at this port that would ask his Captains to shovel coal would be thrown into the river. Tug Captains here wear kid gloves.

Some years ago Capt. Saxie Brooks, alias "Gem of the Sea," of the schooner Benson, shot one Tom Goff in Kingston. A sailor from Toledo states that Goff met Brooks in John Kelly's saloon at that city lately, and, after knocking him down with a tumbler, gave him a terrible beating, from the effects of which he is laid up.

According to Capt. George Sage's idea, the tug Colon is a little the best tug in time of a storm on the lakes. When asked Monday if a heavy sea was not encountered on his trip to Lake Huron, he seemed quite surprised, and said that what he had heard since he came in was the first intimation he had had that a storm had prevailed.—*Toledo Blade.*

The Buffalo *Courier* marine man gets off the following on the sailor man of the *Commercial* of that city: "The fore-and-aft editions of our neighbor the *Commercial* are doing some wonderful work. Yesterday's second issue says: 'A large number of men are working on the Anchor Line's new propeller on the Blackwell Canal. The building is up to the second story.'"

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Port Huron, Mich., June 8—1:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barges City of Concord and consort, 8 a. m.; Superior and consort, 9:20 a. m.; Garden City and barges, 10:20 a. m.; S. H. Johnson, 11 a. m.; Saginaw Valley, 8:20 a. m.; Oceanica, 9:10 a. m.; propeller Lycoming, 11:30 a. m.; schooners Huron and Guiding Star, 7:30 a. m.; schooner J. S. Richards, 9 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barges Nahant, 7 a. m.; Tempest and tow, 7:20 a. m.; Clyde, 10 a. m.; East Saginaw and barges, 12:40 a. m.; St. Magnes, 9 a. m.; Coon, 10:40 a. m.; propellers Montano, 11:20 a. m.; Alcona and consort and Donaldson, 12 m.; schooner E. Corning, 4 a. m.; schooners Nassau, Cummings, Copely, Mott, Pulaski, and West Side, 8:20 a. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 10:20 a. m.

Wind—Northeast, light, with rain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Port Huron, Mich., June 8—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Vienna and consort, 3:10 p. m.; propeller Milwaukee, 6:30 p. m.; schooners Exile, George W. Davis, and George Sherman, 9 p. m.

Passed down—Propeller Boston, 4:50 p. m.; steam-barge Mary Pringle and barges, 4:50 p. m.; schooners M. F. Merrick and R. Dowd, 1 p. m.; schooner H. H. Hine, 4:50 p. m.

Wind—West, fresh, with rain showers.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Escanaba, Mich., June 8.—Arrived yesterday—Steam-barges Minneapolis, Norman, Leland, Inter-Ocean, H. Chisholm, and R. P. Ranney; schooners Helvetia, H. C. Richards, Golden West, Reindeer, G. G. Houghton, Pathfinder, G. C. Trumff, J. B. Kitchen, T. Quayle, A. Cobb, F. L. Danforth, and S. J. Tilden.

Arrived today—Steam-barges Progress, W. L. Brown, Iron Age, and Argonaut; schooners Vanderbilt, C. A. King, and Iron Cliff.

Sailed—Steam-barges W. L. Brown, Inter-Ocean, Leland, Norman, and Minneapolis; schooners F. W. Gifford, Michigan, E. L. Coyne, Selkirk, Ellen Spry, T. Quayle, G. C. Trumff, G. G. Houghton, Pathfinder, Golden West, and H. C. Richards.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other Marine News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 8.—Arived from Chicago—Propeller Arabia, corn, flour, etc.; propeller Buffalo, corn, flour, etc.; propeller Russia, corn, etc.; propeller Conemaugh, flour. From Duluth—Propeller Japan, wheat; propeller St. Louis, copper.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Milwaukee and schooner P. S. Marsh, coal. For Duluth—Propeller St. Louis, rails, etc.

There was no change in coal freights today. The demand for tonnage continues fair. Engagements—Propellers Conemaugh and Arabia and steam-barges W. H. Barnum and J. B. Lyon, coal to Chicago at 75 cents; schooner David Vance, coal to Milwaukee, 75 cents; schooners C. B. Benson and William Shupe, coal to Toledo at 40 cents; schooner Charger, coal to Detroit at 45 cents.

Canal freights were firm at 3⅞ cents on corn and 4⅛ cents on wheat to New York. The demand for boats was somewhat in excess of the supply, and there is a prospect of an early rise in freights.

There has been a fresh breeze from the west all day. The steam-barge W. T. Graves and schooners G. W. Adams and David Dows are waiting for weather. The Dows has on 2,084 tons of coal, the Adams 2,106, and the Graves about 900, all for Chicago.

The steam-barge J. B. Lyon left Erie at noon today for Buffalo and will load coal here instead of at Erie. The schooners Wells, Masten, and Hutchinson, all loaded, are waiting for the Lyon. The schooner Charles Foster, with coal, sailed for Chicago shortly after noon, and the steam-barge A. Weston, towing the barge Jeannette and schooner Stampede, left about the same time.

Vessel Charters at Toledo—A New Barge Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toledo, June 8.—The following charters were reported today: Schooner J. E. Bailey, coal, to Detroit at 35 cents free; schooner Maxwell, coal, to Duluth, 85 cents free.

A very strong organization has been effected in this city to be known as the Ohio Central Barge Company. The object of the incorporation is to buy, build, and operate steamers and barges in transporting coal from the Ohio Central Railroad Company's docks in this city to points on the upper lakes. The incorporators are large capitalists—Messrs. Carrington and Casey, of the well-known grain and vessel firm; and G. G. Hadley, Assistant-General Manager of the Ohio Central Railroad. The officers elected are: President, M. D. Carrington; Vice-President, T. B. Casey; Secretary, W. E. Brigham; Treasurer, W. T. Carrington.

Collision Between a Tug and Steamer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Port Huron, Mich., June 8.—The tug A. W. Colton and the steamer M. D. Ward had a serious collision one and a half miles below Marine City this morning. The Colton now lies on the river-bank, with her rail, plankshear, and decks forward of her pilot-house gone, and a hole about three feet in her iron hull. The damage to the Ward amounts to her bow being badly smashed. She has been taken to Detroit for repairs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toledo, O., June 8.—Capt. Huntley, one of the owners of the new tug Colton, received news today that the tug had been run down by the steamer Ward, of the Star Line, a mile below Marine City. The accident occurred at 1 o'clock this morning. The Ward struck the starboard bow of the Colton, breaking a steam pipe and slightly scalding one man. She was run ashore to keep her from sinking and then patched up, and is now on her way to Toledo. The Colton is one of the finest tugs on the Western lakes, and was built at Buffalo last fall at a cost of $18,000.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Marquette, Mich., June 7.—Arrived—Steam-barges Forest City, J. S. Fay, and Alpena; schooners H. Brown, Negaunee, D. P. Rhodes, Melborn, Favorite, Nelson, H. G. Cleveland, and Three Brothers.

Cleared—Steam-barges Empire and Continental; schooners Massachusetts, Groton, E. C. Hutchinson, and Fayette Brown.

Passed up—Propellers Winslow and City of Fremont.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Marquette, Mich., June 8.—Arrived—Steam-barges Havana, Colonial, Wilson, Colombia, and Smith Moore; schooners Helena, Camden, Perey, Sunnyside, Monguagon, and C. H. Johnson.

Cleared—Steam-barges Whiting and Lackett; schooners Guiding Star, William McGregor, Shawnawee, and Negaunee.

Passed down—Propellers India and Peerless.

The Case of the Northern Transit Company Against the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 8.—The case of the Northern Transit Company vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Company has been practically settled. The United States Circuit Judge gave his views of the questions raised on the motion for a new trial today, but left the final decision to the District Judge. It will be remembered that the Northern Transit Company was allowed $111,166 by the jury for damages sustained by the violation of a mutual contract by the Grand Trunk. The latter company has petitioned for a new trial. The disposition of both Judges appears to be to deny the motion.

Vessel Charters at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cleveland, O., June 8.—Charters—schooners Monguagon, oil, Marquette to Lorain, $1.25; schooner Red-White-and-Blue, coal, Erie to Chicago, 75 cents free; schooner Merrill, coal, Ashtabula to Escanaba, 75 cents free; schooner Owasco, ore, Escanaba to Erie, $1; schooner Sheldon, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports, $1; schooner Polly Rogers, coal, Sandusky to Ogdensburg, private terms.

Cleared—Propeller Waverly, merchandise, for Chicago.

The Schooner Hattie Earl Released by the Andy Johnson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Joseph, Mich., June 8.—The Andy Johnson's crew succeeded in getting the schooner Hattie Earl off the beach this forenoon and she was towed in by the tug Louis Wallace. While pulling at the schooner Tuesday the Johnson had her bit broken clear off, by which she sustained considerable damage to her main spar and other parts of her deck from the line. The schooner's main spar was cut clean off by the line near the deck. She is damaged several hundred dollars.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Erie, Pa., June 8.—Entered—Schooner Monitor, from Alpena, lumber; schooner Red Wing, from Marquette, ore; schooner Sassacus, from Sandusky, stone; propeller Conestoga, from Chicago, corn and merchandise.

Cleared—Propeller Conestoga, for Buffalo, corn; schooner Monitor, for Alpena, light.

Sale of a Large Salt Property.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., June 8.—The sawmill and salt-works of T. H. McGraw, at Portsmouth, the largest and most complete concern of the kind in the world, have been sold to Birdsall & Barker for $350,000. The salt-block has a capacity for 125,000 barrels annually, and the sawmill 55,000,000 feet of lumber during the manufacturing season.

The Weather at the Straits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cheboygan, Mich., June 8.—Cleared—Propeller Oneida, steamers Pearl and Dare, and tug Williams.

Arrived—Schooner L. S. Hammond.

Passed up—Schooner Ganges and Jamaica.

Wind north, fresh. Weather pleasant.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Port Colborne, Ont., June 8.—Passed up—Steam-barge Magura, Kingston to Detroit, light; steam-barge Metamora and consort, Kingston to Elk Rapids, light; propeller Acadia, Montreal to Duluth, general cargo.

Passed down—Propeller Africa, Cleveland to Montreal, general cargo.

The Schooner Elgin Released.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kingston, Ont., June 8.—The schooner Elgin, which was ashore at Amherst Island, was got afloat today by the tug Hiram, and was towed here tonight. She is only slightly damaged. Part of her cargo of iron ore had to be discharged to get her off.

Accident to a Fireman on the Steam-barge D. M. Wilson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Marquette, Mich., June 8.—A fireman on the steam-barge D. M. Wilson fell into the hold this morning and has been taken to the hospital.

Called at Sarnia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sarnia, Oct. 8.—The propeller Prussia, from Montreal for Chicago, with a general cargo, called here today.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber and towing.
Barge J. Jacobs, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, lumber.
Prop Maine, Port Sherman, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Hall, sundries.
Prop Monahansett, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Metacomet, Escanaba, iron-ore, South Chicago.
Prop De Pere, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop H. B. Perene, Pentwater, lumber.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop J. H. Shregley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Mantague, lumber.
Prop Clarion, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr J. B. Merrill, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. Parker, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. Jones, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Mantha, Calumet, gravel.
Schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop White and Friant, Grand Haven, lumber. (New propeller).

CLEARANCES.

Prop Monahansett, Escanaba, light.
Prop White & Friant, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Maine, Port Sherman, light.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Erie, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr C. W. Sage, Buffalo, 54,000 bu wheat.
Schr North Cape, Port Huron, 25,081 bu corn.
Prop Tempest, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, sundries (one scow in tow).
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, light.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, light.
Barge Wolverine, White Lake, light.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, light.
Schr L. B. Coates, Ludington, light.
Schr White Cloud, Ludington, light.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Montague, light.
Schr Ida, Marinette, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Mackinaw, light.
Schr O. E. Parker, White Lake, light.
Schr Golden Harvest, Alpena, light.
Schr M. Fillmore, Port Huron, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jenny Mullin, Red River, light.
Schr J. O. Moss, Traverse Bay, sundries.
Schr John Bean Jr., Grand Haven, light.
Schr Belle Brown, Ogontoz Bay, sundries.
Schr William Jones, Grand Haven, light.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 12,450 bu wheat and general provisions.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, merchandise.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop St. Paul, Collingwood, 25,162 bu corn, 200 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn, 1,125 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittan, White Lake, sundries.
Prop D. R. Van Allen, Quebec, 405 black-walnut logs.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, merchandise.
Prop T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, merchandise.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 16,533 bu wheat and sundries.

COLORED PEOPLE GOING TO MEXICO.

Dallas, Tex., June 8.—A large company of well-to-do representative negroes from Mississippi passed through this place last night en route to Chihuahua, Mexico. They will prospect in the mining and agricultural regions, and if the country suits, and they can secure property cheap and the Mexican Government is friendly toward them, they will settle there and be followed in the fall by 200 of the best colored families in Mississippi. The plan is to establish a colony.

SELF-IMPOSED STARVATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Marshall, Ill., June 8.—A special from Martinsville, this county, gives the particulars of the death from starvation of Mrs. Emaline Stoneburner, who was laboring under a fit of aberration of the mind, and refused food. For some time she had abstained from all kinds of nourishment, and at last succumbed to the ravages of hunger. She was a sister of the Hon. William Lindsay, formerly member of the State Legislature from this district.

Before buying any furniture see the stock of J. A. Colby & Co., 217 State street.

THE COUNTY'S POOR.

The Wretched Apology for Bread That Is Given Them.

Outrageous Prices Charged for Odd Lots of Worthless Dry Goods.

Stockings Without Feet, and Bread That Is No Better than Poison.

The County Board Seemingly Determined to Clean Out the Whole Set.

The members of the County Board were considerably surprised yesterday morning when they read The Tribune's report of the way things are run at the Poor Farm and the result of its reporter's personal investigation. It created commotion and anxiety in the minds of some. "I am glad," said Allbright to The Tribune reporter, "that I wasn't with you, or they might think I had given the thing away. I didn't know that you went through the storeroom at all. The whole fault lies with the Chairman of the committee. He doesn't know anything."

Commissioner Sommer said: "Why didn't you tell me that there was bad flour there. I didn't go down to the bakery. I didn't know you were going through things."

"Give it to them," said Chairman Clark. "They deserve it. That whole gang ought to be cleaned out of the Poor-House. The way that it has been run during the past year is

A DISGRACE TO THE COUNTY.

I am glad to have the thing shown up. These things have been carried too far. So far as I am concerned I want to see business done in a business-like way, and that's all there is of it."

"I am glad you did show this thing up in The Tribune," said Commissioner O'Neill. "And you told the truth. These poor people who are the charges of the county ought not to be robbed and abused by dishonest contractors and officials. I am for protecting them. Why, sir, the inmates at the Poor-House and Insane Asylum are actually suffering for enough good and wholesome food. You go and talk with them and see what the inmates say. But let a pauper or insane person complain. The first is immediately discharged from the institution, and the other is laughed at as crazy. It is our duty to protect these people, and to prevent the taxpayers from being robbed and swindled."

"You haven't told it all yet," said Commissioner Senne. "I went down to Marshall Field's this morning and found out what some of Fuerstenburg's dry goods are worth. They are worth even less than you stated."

Commissioner Ender wanted it understood that the Committee on Charities

HAD NEVER ACCEPTED THE GOODS

that the reporter exposed to public view yesterday.

Commissioners Rheinwald and Farren stated that the bread they had at the County-Building two weeks ago made from Poor-House flour, was wholesome and sweet. This is true, and Commissioner Rheinwald acted honestly in the premises, but the gentleman is the friend of the Nickersons, and he has acted as their friend whenever he could in the County Board. So far as wanting to have only good stuff at the Poor-House is concerned, Mr. Rheinwald is in favor of it, and he is anxious to set himself right before the people.

A Tribune reporter saw Fuerstenburg yesterday. He is a heavy set, dumpy little German, with a quiet shrewdness in his bright little eyes.

"Don't you think you was pretty severe on me?" said he in German to the reporter.

The scribe thought not. "I tell you," said Fuerstenburg,

"YOU ONLY SAW THE WORST GOODS.

The county can use them all. They are worth the money." That was all he said.

The truth is that Fuerstenburg started out to make too much money out of the county with this bill of goods, and it can be proven by his own bills and goods. He was anxious to dispose of a job lot of dry goods, said he one day to some of the Commissioners, and he told them he would sell them cheap to the county, as he was going out of the dry-goods trade, and into the carpet business. This man has charged the county full retail prices for everything that he has generally sold it. The hose for which he charges $1.75 per dozen are not even an excuse for a sock. They are only portions of legs of stockings and have no feet in them.

THEY ARE FEARFULLY BAD

and wonderfully meanly made. If they were perfect socks of their quality, they could be bought at Marshall Field & Co.'s for 25 cents a dozen. The jeans are of so poor a quality that men who know, in Field & Co.'s employ, say that they could be bought for 8¼ cents per yard; the house kept none so mean, but had a great deal better quality for 12½ cents per yard. Fuerstenburg charges the county 25 cents per yard. In the palmiest days of Clem Periolate no greater outrage on the county was attempted. The shirting, which is misnamed flannel, and put in at 25 cents a yard, can be bought for 10 cents, and a much better quality than was delivered to the county can be had for 12½ cents per yard.

It should be stated that the bill for these goods was only yesterday presented for payment, after The Tribune exposed the attempted job. It turned out that the goods were ordered, it was claimed, by the Warden of the Poor-House, Capt. Peters, without the Committee on Charities' knowledge.

Everybody wants to shift the responsibility of ordering these goods, but the date of the bill for their delivery is the 14th of May. Commissioner Ender says that he ordered Warden Peters not to accept the goods, and to send them back as much as two weeks ago, but Peters had not complied with the order. Warden Peters has a queer way of running the Poor-House. He is the master of the food and clothes for the Insane Asylum, which is all wrong. There has been no fault found with the medical supervision of the Insane Asylum, but the patients need food and clothing which are fit for use.

THE BROTHERS NICKERSON

take exception to The Tribune's criticism of their flour. They had a chance to prove to the contrary. They claim that another and a rival firm is prosecuting them, and is at the bottom of this exposé. The reporter is ready to swear to that which he stated yesterday in The Tribune in regard to the Poor-House flour, and Commissioner Donnersberger will do the same. Mr. Nickerson claims that the Flour Inspector passed all these 246 barrels of flour, delivered at the Poor-House, as second grade baker's flour, of fair quality. If that is the case, then the Flour Inspector deserves severe censure also. This flour was delivered on the 6th of May last. Some of it was good, and the rest was fearfully bad. Flour will not spoil in thirty days. It is unwholesome and rotten and unfit for food, and it is fermented to such an extent to make it rise that it becomes simply poison to the stomach when made into bread. What little decent food is sent to the Poor-House is spoiled by a man who knows nothing about cooking, and whose talent appears to lie in some other channel.

This controversy about the flour and bread at the Poor-House led the reporter to take a look in upon Capt. McGrath,

THE COUNTY AGENT.

He is serving the poor now with rice, oatmeal, peas, and barley. The rice, oatmeal, and peas are of a fair second-class quality, but the barley is not so good, but none of the goods are either rotten or unwholesome.

BUT THE BREAD.

If the bread at the Poor-House was bad, this is worse. This stuff has been literally forced upon the county, until yesterday, in sheer despair, the County Agent appealed to the Committee on Charities to stand by him. The bread has grown from bad to worse every day. For awhile the bad and sour bread was rung in, a little every day. It got to be so bad that County Agent McGrath refused to receive any more, but the Duffys sent it all the same, and when the Agent refused to receipt for it, the drivers dumped it out anyway and left it. Day before yesterday the bread was sour and rotten, and yesterday it was even worse, and the County Agent sent a portion of it back. The reporter took a loaf of it, and he was surprised at its utter unfitness for food. It was sour, black, and soggy, sponged to death. He took it to a number of bakers and flour-dealers, all of whom condemned it outright. Every baker spoken to said that it was the worst bread that they ever saw. There was nothing like it in existence. It was simply rotten.

The flour-dealers stated that it was

MADE FROM REFUSE

and "no-grade" flour, which could be bought in lots anywhere at from $3.50 to $4.25 per barrel, and this bread was probably made from the poorest quality of this stuff. The County Agent stated to The Tribune reporter that he would receive no more such bread under any circumstances. He had pleaded and said all he was going to say on the subject to the contractor. It has been stated that Duffy Brothers have given no bond to the county. They did give a bond for the faithful performance of their contract, but it has never been approved in open board. They get $3.20 per 100 pounds for this stuff, for which they can afford to furnish a good and wholesome article.

A physician, to whom the reporter showed the loaf of bread, said that it was stuff which was

WHOLLY UNFITTED FOR THE HUMAN STOMACH,

it having been fermented to such an extent that it was poisonous. Persons who sell such goods to the county should be punished.

At the meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon County Agent McGrath was present. Commissioner Senne exhibited a sample of flour which he had found on the shelves of the County Agent's office, which had been taken out of a sack which had been condemned some weeks ago. It was simply sweepings from a floor. He also presented a loaf of the Duffys' bread and samples of Fuerstenburg's dry goods for inspection. Commissioner Senne was very indignant, and taken all in all the meeting was an interesting one. Commissioner Mattocks stated that he wanted to see the entire set at the Poor-House discharged. From all the indications now it is possible that the committee may recommend an entire clearing out of the present Poor-House officials. At least things appear to be working that way.

NICKERSON'S SIDE.

Mr. W. H. Nickerson yesterday left the following communication for publication in this paper as giving his side of the flour controversy at the Poor-House:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago, June 8.—The clipping attached was cut from your article on "The County Farm" in today's issue of The Tribune. No man ought to complain of the publication of the truth. But why these attacks are continued in the columns of a great newspaper claiming such eminent respectability as The Tribune we cannot understand, unless it is to gratify the malice of some disappointed bidder or his friends. The facts are that we were solicited to furnish bids for two cars of flour for the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, which we did, furnishing samples of flour to be delivered. Our bid was accepted, and the flour delivered and paid for according to contract. We do not claim that the flour was the best in market. By referring to the price list of any wholesale dealer you will see that the price of the best bakers' flours at the time this was bought was from $7.50 to $7.75 per barrel, including transportation to Jefferson. We claim that the flour was sound and equal to sample; that it was fair second-grade bakers' flour, and it seems that it was the best that the committee was able to find at the price for which it was offered. The flour was not sour or musty, as has been claimed. The writer hereof has eaten of the bread, and asserts that no man would complain of its quality if found on the table of any second-class hotel in the country. An investigation has been had by a delegation from the County Board of Commissioners, and they were satisfied that the county got all it bargained for—no more, no less—and the committee having the matter in charge has solicited bids from us since these (evidently malicious) attacks have been made. Regretting transgressing upon your time and space, we are, very respectfully yours,

Wm. H. Nickerson & Bro.

The clipping referred to is as follows:

"While the Commissioners were discussing matters off-hand among themselves Commissioner Donnersberger organized himself into an inquisition on the food, flour, and dry-goods question. The result of the investigation developed a shame and a disgrace to Cook County. The bread was dark, musty, sour, and soggy, and entirely unfit for food. Worse than all, the flour in the bins fairly stank, and that which was in the barrels was dark, bad, and soggy. There are yet some twenty-five barrels of the stuff on the place. The baker, when asked why he had not complained and sent the flour back, gave the thin excuse that he thought, now that he had it, he might as well use it up. It was Warden Peters' duty to have taken prompt action in the matter, and to have sent the flour back when he saw it was unfit for food. The flour was bought of Nickerson Bros., who once before played a similar trick upon the county. They made a contract for 200 barrels at $6.75 per barrel. It should have been first-class, ordinary bakers' flour, for so the agreement stipulated. The first batch was fair, but the last 100 barrels turned out miserable stuff."

So far as the above communication is concerned, there is nothing to take back in the clipping alluded to, and given above. What is there stated is true—true, every word of it: and, furthermore, the grand jury has similarly spoken. The reporter invited Mr. Nickerson to go with him to make a personal examination of his own flour, but he did not accept the invitation.

THE COMMITTEE'S SESSION.

A meeting of the Committee on Public Charities was held yhsterday. Commissioner Ender called attention to the bad flour furnished by Nickerson to the Poor Farm, showing a sample of it which was musty and dirty. Warden Peters had been instructed not to receive anything that was not of the quality specified in the contracts, but he had apparently paid no attention to these instructions. It was stated that Furstenberg, of Milwaukee avenue, had sent to the Poor Farm a lot of odds and ends of dry goods, and no requisition could be found for them. He presented a bill for $640, but no action was taken on it. It was also stated that the goods had been sent on Peters' responsibility. Commissioner Clark said that the present condition of the Poor Farm was a disgrace to the board and Commissioner Donnersberger said it was a disgrace to every Commissioner. Commissioner Sommer expressed the opinion that Donnersberger said this without believing it merely to put himself on record. Commissioner Knopf said that Warden Peters should be discharged at once. County-Agent McGrath said that he had been obliged to refuse three or four lots of bread sent in by Duffy, the County Baker, because it was moldy and sour, and he had refused about 250 loaves yesterday. It was stated that Duffy had never given any bond. The Poor Farm matter was dropped with the understanding that there should be an investigation at an early day. After granting a number of passes the committee adjourned.

KANSAS FAIRS.

List of Those to Be Held During the Present Year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Topeka, Kas., June 8.—The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture is in receipt of numerous requests for lists of the times and places of holding county and district fairs in Kansas during the year 1882. In response thereto the following list has been prepared for the second quarterly report of the State Board, to be published at the close of the present month:

County.	*Place.*	*Date.*
Brown	Hiawatha	Sept. 19—22
Butler	Eldorado	Sept. 4— 9
Cherokee	Columbus	Sept. 12—15
Chautauqua	No fair.	
Cloud	Concordia	Oct. 5— 7
Coffey	Burlington	Sept. 19—22
Crawford	Girard	Sept. 27—29
Davis	Junction City	Oct. 4— 6
Dickinson	Abilene	Sept. 25—30
Ellis	Hays City	Sept. 27—30
Ellsworth	Ellsworth	Sept. 28—30
Franklin	Ottawa	Sept. 26—30
Greenwood	Eureka	Sept. 19—21
Harper	Anthony	Oct. 3— 5
Harvey	Newton	Aug. 30—31
Jackson	No fair.	
Jefferson	Oskaloosa	Sept. 6— 8
Jefferson	Valley Falls	Aug. 29—Sept. 2
Jewell	Mankato	Sept. 6— 8
Johnson	Edgerton	Oct. 4— 6
Labette	Oswego	Sept. 12—15
Linn	Mound City	Sept. 25—29
Linn	La Cygne	Sept. 19—22
Lyon	No fair.	
Marion	Peabody	Aug. 22—24
Marshall	Marysville	Aug. 29—Sept. 1
McPherson	McPherson	Aug. 29—31
Miami	Paola	Oct. 4— 7
Morris	Council Grove	Oct. 3— 6
Osage	Burlingame	Sept. 6— 8
Reno	Hutchinson	Sept. 7— 9
Riley	Manhattan	Aug. 27—Sept. 1
Sedgwick	Wichita	Sept. 20—24
Sedgwick	Wichita	Sept. 5— 8
Sumner	Wellington	Aug. 30—Sept. 2
Wabaunsee	No fair.	
Woodson	Neosho Falls	Sept. 25—30
Western Nat'l	Bismarck	Sept. 18—23
State Fair	Topeka	Sept. 11—16

MINNESOTA BONDS.

Decision of the Supreme Court Ratifying the Legality of the Act of the Legislature for Their Payment.

St. Paul, Minn., June 8.—A decision was filed in the Supreme Court today denying the application of D. A. Lecombe for an injunction to restrain the Treasurer from paying the railroad bonds under the act of the last session of the Legislature on the ground that the amendment to the Constitution authorizing the issue of the bonds was illegal. The following is the syllabus of the decision:

The amendment to Sec. 10, Art. 9, of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, adopted April 15, 1858, under authority of which the Minnesota State railroad bonds were issued, was valid and operative as a part of the Constitution of the State. Whatever irregularity, if any, existed in the mode of submitting it to the people or of their adapting it must be deemed cured by the subsequent admission of Minnesota as a State into the Union, and by the action of the State subsequent to its admission in recognizing the amendment as valid and ratifying it by acting under its provisions. The order denying the application of plaintiff for judgment enjoining the State Treasurer from paying out of the State funds the interest upon the State bonds issued under the act of Nov. 1, 1881, in adjustment of the State railroad bonds, is affirmed.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

A Quarrel Between Partners in a California Mine Results in the Killing of One and the Suicide of the Murderer.

San Bernardino, Cal., June 8.—J. Taylor and J. A. Peterson, partners in the Burning Moscow Mine, of this county, quarreled this morning corner of C and Third streets about the conduct of the mine, when Taylor drew a pistol and fired three shots at Peterson, all taking deadly effect. He then fired at a bystander who attempted to disarm him, without effect; then, running a few steps, deliberately shot himself in the breast. Peterson died in a few minutes, and Taylor is mortally wounded. Some mystery is attached to the affair, the men having been up to the moment apparently on the most friendly terms.

SMART BOYS AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 8.—The standing of cadets of the first class was fixed by the Academic Board. The first seven men are: Edward Burr, of Missouri; Oscar T. Crosby, of Mississippi; Lansing B. Beach, of Iowa; Graham D. Fitch, at large; Eugene J. Spencer, of Missouri; Warren P. Newcomb, at large; Harry C. Benson, of Ohio.

Furnish your summer-house with Wakefield rattan goods, from 200 Wabash av.

FRESH FISH.

A Reporter Accompanies the Last Batch Sent to Joliet.

Process by Which Men Are Transferred into Machines.

Lesser Friedberg Making Pantaloons—Other Familiar Faces.

Jailer Folz took down to Joliet yesterday forty-one of his boarders at the County Jail. With the party was a Tribune reporter, who served his time—one day—in the great penal institution of the State. Unlike the others who were sentenced to the institution, he returned the same day, in time to tell the story of what he saw and what he felt. Unlike them, likewise, he was not obliged to take a bath, but was treated with the most cordial hospitality; and, unlike convicts in general, the reporter came away with a sincere desire to visit the institution again.

As the party under the care of Jailer Folz was large in numbers, and fairly representative of the criminal classes, it may be worth while to

FOLLOW THEIR FORTUNES.

They were stowed away in the sleeping-car of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and left the depot with the express train at 9 a. m. Handcuffed by threes and fours, with the additional irons on the legs, the chain gang kept remarkably quiet and caused no trouble at all. With the party were a number of boys on their way to the Pontiac Reform-School. One of these was an innocent little fellow about 10 years old, with a face which in its boyish purity seemed just fresh from a Christmas card. Handcuffed to him was a red-headed boy several years older, with a typical criminal face which impressed one with its inherent badness. These two were specimens of the mistakes of physiognomy. The little fellow with the Madonna face swore like a pirate, and his language was scarcely intelligible, so thickly was it interlarded with the peculiar idiom of the thief. The boy with the fiery locks had eyes as red as his hair. He had been crying, and still could scarce keep from it. The hard face was penitent, the baby face was blasphemous. As the train neared Bridgeport it was boarded by a score of hard young hoodlums, and they all had friends with whom they exchanged greetings through the windows. "How long?" "Five stretch," "Good-bye," were the greetings exchanged by the convicts and the tough young fellows on whom the shadow of punishment was not yet resting. The rest of the journey was uneventful, and the gang was safely landed on the platform opposit the penitentiary, whose grim walls frowned down a cheerless welcome as the chain-gang passed through the green garden to the massive entrance-door.

As the convicts entered the door the reporter was welcomed by Maj. McClaughrey, the Warden, John McDonald, the Deputy-Warden, whose bravery in the time of revolt is still the theme of story, and by Dr. Stearns, who cares for the health of 1,500 criminal and convict patients. The members of the gang were marched direct into the rotunda, the grated doors closed, and they were at home. The Deputies bustled around with keys, and for a time there was nothing but the metallic sound of the clanking irons as they were taken off and thrown on the tiled floor. The gang were then marched direct to the bath-house.

HERE THERE WAS A REMARKABLE SCENE.

The building is a low stone structure, supplied with two dozen iron bath-tubs. The attendants were two convicts in stripes, who were serving life-sentences, and one other who was in for the fifth time. All three were admirably suited for the work of attending the new comers and supplying their wants without speaking a word. Here it was that the new ones got their first idea of this awful rule of silence. The gang were stripped clean, and the old clothes tumbled into a basket on wheels. Seeing this operation in progress one of the new comers dropped something which was turned over to The Tribune representative. It proved to be an old caseknife carefully nicked so as to form a very passable saw. When the stripping process was through with each man was examined with wonderful care. They were turned around and held up their hands, while their mouths were examined for possible fine watchsprings or other dangerous articles. Then all plunged into the baths and washed as though they had not seen a tub for months. As they came from the baths they were examined severally for marks and scars on their bodies, and this brought to the notice of the reporter the curious fact that many criminals insist upon tattooing themselves, thus themselves furnishing the most enduring of distinguishing marks. When this operation was over the gang were supplied with temporary suits of stripes and marched to the convict prison, there to take their last dinner together.

While his convict friends were dining simply on their first plate of prison soup, the reporter was conducted to the steps just as the hour of 12 struck. The whistle blew, and there was witnessed a remarkable sight. From the extreme corner of the yard started what seemed to be dark snakes moving with a rapid motion toward one central point, where the reporter stood. As they approached one could see that they were

LONG LINES OF CONVICTS

in single file, pressed close together, each with a right hand on his file leader's shoulder, the legs with their symbolic stripes moving with the regularity of clockwork. The lines converged toward the cell houses. Each man quietly grabbed a bowl of soup from one convict attendant and several huge slices of bread from another. The line was not slackened, the rapid, even pace was kept up, and yet not a man missed his rations. The line passed with rapid steps to the upper tiers, a deputy struck an iron bar with his cane, the cell doors were closed at once, the brake was locked, and in less time than it takes to write this 1,500 convicts were eating a plate of vegetable soup and wholesome bread in their own cells. The convicts were mere machines, and their keepers skilled mechanics. After dinner the scene was repeated. The long lines marched off silently to the shops in absolute silence and perfect order.

A NOTABLE SCENE

was to be witnessed, and the newsgatherer did not miss the opportunity. Bending his steps to the chapel, he found there back of the reading-desk an accomplished artist in the everlasting stripes, painting on the wall in beautiful illuminated letters. He had gotten so far as "Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name," and he seemed to take an interest in his artistic work. Before the desk was a plain pine coffin, carefully draped in black velvet. It contained the mortal remains of a young unfortunate, who wears stripes no longer. Soon there filed in with the regulation step a gang of about forty men. They had been employed in the particular cooper-shop where the deceased had worked. The guard took an elevated seat, the painter dropped down from his perch, and the services began. A lady from Chicago read the beautiful story of Lazarus, commenting briefly, the chaplain made a few remarks, a convict choir sang some hymns, and the service in its beautiful simplicity was over. The line of stripes shuffled over the back door to their work, the chaplain put on his hat, and the painter went back to the significant words in bold letters, "Lead us not into temptation." The pine coffin remained, and in it lay a young boy pardoned out four months before the expiration of his term by the clemency of a spiritual Governor.

Going back to his Chicago gang, the reporter found them in the barber shop, where they were fast losing their last traces of individuality. Dressed in the same clothes, with smooth heads and smoother faces, all convicts are pretty much alike. There was a fine opportunity for the study of character from faces, but when they had been stripped of the factitious surroundings of clothes and hirsute belongings there was but little difference. The men who had left Chicago were nearly unrecognizable. They, too, had

ALREADY BECOME MACHINES.

They were weighed, measured, and sorted. The slightest peculiarities of figure or face were noted, and with the usual statistics as to age, nativity, etc., duly recorded. The men were then marched to the solitary cells, where they were assigned to gangs according to their varying capabilities. Some were old-timers and recognized as such; others were new and were given such work as they seemed qualified to perform, the selection being made under the supervision of Deputy-Warden McDonald. The men were instructed in the prison rules and supplied with their four privilege tickets, entitling them to candles, tobacco, letters, and visits from friends at stated intervals. At the same time they were given to understand that the continuance of these privileges depended on their good behavior. The rules were explained in general so as to give the convicts the knowledge that they had come to a place where good behavior would be rewarded, while bad behavior would be punished, even to the sacrifice of human life should it be necessary. This last warning was emphasized by the sight of the guards facing the outer walls, carrying on their shoulders repeating rifles. The convicts were then dismissed to their cells, and at once became part of a population as silent as the dead, but as busy as any of the living. Today they will have been assimilated.

Accepting the guidance of Dr. Stearns, the reporter made the tour of the sixteen acres embraced within the outer walls. In the hospital were found a few convalescents and still fewer really sick men. Most of the convicts who die, it was stated, die from consumption. Other diseases are not wanting, but this is the king of terrors, and its subjects generally swear their allegiance through long courses of dissipation. The convicts as a lot are healthy, fat, rotund, and thriving. To many the sentence to a steady life is an actual renewal of life. There are, however, many sick, and one of yesterday's gang was comfortably installed in a cot when the reporter reached the hospital, where he found

NELSON DRIGGS, THE CELEBRATED COUNTERFEITER,

acting as nurse. The tour through the different shops disclosed an active hive of industry which might be almost paralleled in any great manufacturing town. True, the workmen wore stripes. They were unusually industrious because they had to be. A visitor never caught their eye, because they are forbidden to look up from their work. There was no sound of human voices, but machines were never better attended so. It was machines being worked by machines of a trifle higher order, and that explains the whole story of the excellent work done.

In the cooper-shop was "Redney" Burns earning money. The cooper's task is twelve barrels per day. Every barrel made over this is paid for at the rate of eight cents. Expert convict-workers make sixteen, twenty, and even twenty-four barrels per day, and for the excess they are paid. One convict carried away $50 not long ago, and others on long sentences have made more. Redney is serving out a sentence of a score of years, and is making both good time and money.

LESSER FRIEDBERG

was discovered cutting out a pair of pants for J. V. Farwell & Co., and Angell was in the office keeping the books of the institution, of which he is one of the most trusted inmates. In the marble-shop was an accomplished convict geologist, and at the doctor's office was a youth well up in pharmacy.

No one can go through Joliet without being impressed with the young faces, which forcibly confirms the statement so often made that the criminals are recruited from the young. Another impression is that there is no excuse for a discharged convict who is again convicted of crime. All are taught good trades, and if they can get along while working for nothing they certainly should when working for good wages under a foreman in any large establishment. Ben Boyd, the partner of Nelse Driggs, is today leading an honest life and earning large wages, although but a few weeks out of prison. The ex-convict who goes astray has rarely any one but himself to blame.

THE WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

is an interesting sight. There are only twenty-three female convicts, but it was a curious sight to see a score of women sitting sewing in the same room in perfect silence. Not a word was spoken, and the silence here was as perfect as with the men. They, too, have their solitary cells as have the men, but they were empty. On the other hand, the male solitaries had a dozen occupants.

The prison now has 1,495 males and twenty-three females within its walls. These are constantly changing, but the arrivals outnumber the departures, and the population is as constantly growing. The State furnishes each prisoner with $10, a suit of clothes, and enough money to get back to the place from which he was sent. Few go back. Many return to the prison for other offenses. Many land in other prisons. A few continue their criminal practices and are not detected for a time. A very few reform. To guard against their temptation Warden McClaughrey has established a regular system of correspondence with the Prisoners' Aid Association of this city, and at last a great work is being inaugurated. Such discharged convicts as desire it are assisted to employment and a chance given them for a better and more manly life.

TWENTY BUCKSHOT.

Bob Stimson, of Statesville, N. C., Placed That Number of Missiles in the Heart of the Paramour of a False Wife.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Statesville, N. C., June 8.—Great excitement exists here over the murder of Pace Wallace by his friend Bob Stimson this morning. The two men had been warm friends, and in this way Wallace made the acquaintance of Stimson's wife, a buxom-looking female of a lively disposition. Long before the blind husband suspected anything, his neighbors saw enough to cause them to suspect that an unlawful intimacy existed between Mrs. Stimson and her husband's friend. Their meetings began to be frequent, and they were often seen promenading the streets together at night, while the husband was known to be at home asleep. Being a hard-working young man he retired early, and supposed that his wife was in her sitting-room sewing. A few days ago a friend went to the wronged husband and warned him to stop Wallace from entering the house, and at the same time stated his suspicions. At first Stimson was indignant at the very suggestion of wrong on the part of his trusted friend and his wife, but finally, maddened by jealousy, he consented to see. The next night he went to bed and remained there but a short time, then rose and went to the sitting-room, but his wife was not there. Wild with fury, he ran to Wallace's apartments, but did not catch him. Finally he came upon the guilty pair and saw enough to satisfy himself that his wife was false to him and that his friend had dishonored him. This morning early he arose, and, getting a double-barreled shotgun, loaded it with twenty buckshot. His wife, suspecting nothing, innocently asked him what he was going to do. "Oh," he responded grimly, "I am going hunting, and will get some favorite game." He went out on the street and met Wallace, and, without saying a word, waited until he got within a few feet of him, then raised the gun and sent twenty buckshot through the heart of his false friend. Wallace fell dead in his tracks without uttering a word. Stimson gave himself up at once.

See the beautiful easels at C. H. Hildreth & Co.'s, 221 State street.

TONIGHT POSITIVE PRODUCTION OF STEPHENS AND SOLOMON'S OPERA.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
J. A. HAMLIN..........Manager
Claude Duval!
Saturday Matinee—PINAFORE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
J. A. HAMLIN..........Manager.
RESERVED SEATS now on sale for the engagement of
AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY,
FROM DALY'S THEATRE, NEW YORK, IN
THE PASSING REGIMENT!
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE NEXT WEEK.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor
A DRAFT ON ANTIQUITY.
EVERY EVENING.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
HAVERLY'S
CONSOLIDATED
Mastodon Minstrels!
This week will be presented, after weeks of careful preparation, a Minstrel Festival composed of the gems of "YE OLDEN DAYS," all the old songs which charmed the hearers of twenty years ago, beautifully sung and rendered by the famous band.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
June 12—COMLEY AND BARTON OPERA CO.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS and SATURDAY MATINEE OF
TONY PASTOR
And his Elegant Company, in a Great Bill, concluding with Mr. Pastor's comic play,
FUN ON THE STAGE.
JACQUES KRUGER in his Famous Impersonations. Mr. Pastor as "The Perplexed Manager," and the entire Company in the cast.
Sunday, June 11—JAMES O'NEILL and Company in A CELEBRATED CASE.

RINK OPERA-HOUSE,
Corner Michigan-av. and Congress-st.
CROWDED HOUSES. GREAT SUCCESS OF
HAVERLY'S OPERA COMPANY,
In "The Mascot."
VALJEAN, the Egyptian Juggler. ALFRED SISTON, the Paganini of the Xylophone. Every Evening at 8 o'clock. Saturday Matinee at 2 o'clock. 50—Chorus—50. 25—Orchestra—25. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Seats for sale at 133 and 135 State-st. No Liquors Sold. Monday, June 12, Philadelphia Church Choir Company.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THE VERY POSITIVE SUCCESS
Achieved by the New Drama, THE
HOUSE OF MAUPRAT,
Warrants the announcement of its repetition every evening and
SATURDAY MATINEE
Until further notice. Seats can be secured one week in advance.

TOM CANNON
Will wrestle William Muldoon, the self-styled champion, or Andre Christol, the French champion, for
$500 OR ONE $1,00 ASIDE,
in the Greco-Roman style, or catch as catch can. To show that I mean business I have put up $100 at Mr. Paddy Ryan's, State street. First come first served.
(Signed) T. CANNON.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
WANTED.
Extra Male and Female Chorus. Call at 12 o'clock today.
COMLEY & BARTON.

CASTORIA
Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

T. C. Field, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

A. L. Allen, of Kenton, O., is at the Sherman.

Perkins S. Cook, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

J. A. Ingersoll, of Sterling, is at the Sherman.

S. B. Strong, of Tombstone, Ara., is at the Palmer.

L. D. M. Sweet, of Portland, Ore., is at the Palmer.

Julien Bonbers, of Lille, France, is at the Pacific.

C. J. Hutchinson, of San Francisco, is at Palmer.

John B. Colton, of Galesburg, is at the Tremont.

Charles B. Tuttle, of Winnipeg, is at the Tremont.

C. A. Benedict, of Boston, is a guest at the Tremont.

Jacob May and wife, of Omaha, are at the Tremont.

P. O. Harris, of Omaha, is a guest at the Sherman.

H. Robinson, of England, is a guest at the Sherman.

Edouard Masurel, of Paris, France, is at the Pacific.

J. C. Guernsey, M. D., Philadelphia, is at the Clifton.

L. E. Holden, of Cleveland, is stopping at the Sherman.

A. C. Matthews, of Pittsfield, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

Harry Miller, of LaCrosse, Wis., is a guest at the Tremont.

G. M. Laird, of Central City, is registered at the Tremont.

J. H. Allen, of Philadelphia, is registered at the Tremont.

K. H. Dunn and A. M. Fraser, of England, are at the Palmer.

Truman B. Handy, of Cincinnati, is stopping at the Palmer.

J. W. Harding, of Cold Springs, is registered at the Sherman.

Judge C. C. Nourse, of Des Moines, Ia., is a guest at the Pacific.

John B. Whitney, of Rutland, Vt., is stopping at the Tremont.

F. C. Spooner, of Yokahama, Japan, is registered at the Palmer.

Jeffrey Coles, Mayor of Marquette, Mich., is a guest at the Palmer.

Gen. F. D. Sloat, of New Haven, Conn., is registered at the Pacific.

J. A. Dustin and Joseph Powell, of New York City, are at the Sherman.

R. M. Pulsifer, editor of the Boston *Herald*, and family are at the Clifton.

Justice J. M. Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, Washington, is at the Pacific.

James T. S. Elliott, F. W. Ball, and Mrs. McMahon, of Great Britain, are at the Pacific.

James Barton Key, of the Comley & Barton Comic Opera Company, New York, is at the Pacific.

R. E. Garland, Norwich, England, and George W. Thayer and wife, Grand Rapids, are at the Leland.

Col. George A. Forsythe, who conducted the late campaign against the Apachés in Arizona, is at the Palme.

H. D. Van Wyck, of Norfolk, Va., manager of the Norfolk Opera-House, accompanied by his wife, is at the Palmer.

Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, passed through Chicago yesterday on his way West.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $26,236, of which $10,051 was from spirits, $5,739 from tobacco, and $2,164 from beer.

The Rev. William P. Tucker, an eminent divine of Pawtucket, R. I., is in the city visiting his brothers, J. F. and Horace Tucker, of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Patrick Ryan was accidentally run over at the Fourteenth street crossing of the Rock Island Road last night, being struck by a switch engine. His body was removed to the morgue.

Ald. J. H. Hildreth returned yesterday from Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been for his health. He has been gone four weeks, gained thirty-five pounds, and is correspondingly healthy and jolly.

Some twenty recruits for the First Regiment of Cavalry were enlisted last night at their temporary armory in the Exposition Building. Ground has been broken for their new armory, north of Battery D's.

Maud Lundemo and Catherine Jackson were yesterday fined $50 each by Justice Wallace. Maud is the girl who took her little 12-year-old sister to live in a colored bagnio kept by the Jackson woman on Fourth avenue.

The Canadian Club held their regular monthy meeting at the club rooms, No. 1234 Wabash avenue, last night. A number of new members were enrolled, among which were some association members of other nationalities.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 75 degrees; 9 a. m., 75; 10 a. m., 78; 11 a. m., 79; 12 m., 82; 1 p. m., 82; 3 p. m., 82; 5 p. m., 78. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.48; 8 p. m., 29.42.

A free entertainment under the auspices of the First Red-Ribbon Club was given last evening in Temperance-Hall, 104 Twenty-second street. The exercises consisted of a lecture on "Prohibition" by the Rev. J. H. Barrows, of the First Presbyterian Church.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Welles Spalding, daughter of the Hon. Jesse Spalding, Collector of the Port, and Mr. Robert Harvey McElvee. The event will take place Thursday evening, June 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1637 Prairie avenue.

Justice Robinson yesterday afternoon issued warrants for the arrest of some Canal street employment agents, who it is alleged collected $6 apiece out of some emigrants and sent them to a job of work near Springfield. No such work could be found, and the emigrants want their money back.

An "Every-Day Reader" is informed that the wages paid for puddling in this city were $5.50 per ton, and that the strikers demand an increase of 50 cents per ton. For nailing 21 cents per keg was paid and 24 cents is demanded, and in the other branches the advance asked ranges from 10 to 15 per cent.

Complaint has been made that the West Division Railway Company does not sprinkle the tracks on West Randolph street. Superintendent Lake informed a reporter yesterday that no sprinklers had been used this year on account of the wet weather, but they would be put on as soon as it was found necessary.

William King, of "King & Castle's Celebrities," the variety combination, yesterday swore out a warrant before Justice Brayton, alleging that George Castle, the other end of the firm, had been living too intimately with one Lily Ellis. Mr. King took the warrant away with him, saying that he would select his own Constable.

Mrs. Ellen Connelly, 45 years old, living at No. 150 Indiana street, was run over and dangerously injured by a horse and gig in charge of Frank Morris and William McGovern, who were both arrested and locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station. The accident occurred at the corner of Wells and Oak streets.

The County Committee on Hospital met yesterday afternoon and audited a number of bills. The weekly report of Warden Dixon was submitted, and showed the following statistics: Patients remaining since last report, 367; admitted during the week, 92; discharged, 79; died 8; patients in hospital June 7, 372; paying patients, 6; total, 378.

The Seventh Ward and Sabina Davitt Land Leagues last night instructed their Committee on Picnic for the 3d of August to secure the presence of Michael Davitt if he comes to this country. They also appointed Messrs. Kane, McQueen, and J. B. Ryan a committee to draft resolutions in memory of John H. Ryan, ex-Treasurer, who died recently at Hot Springs.

Jefferson M. Gore, a young man who lately came here from Syracuse to work as a drummer for Barbe, Schoenbrun & Morganthal, was taken back to Syracuse night before last on a requisition for embezzlement. He was arrested at Rochelle, Ill., where he made his headquarters, by Constable Miller, who turned him over to a Deputy-Sheriff from Syracuse. In Syracuse young Gore worked for J. G. Ackerman & Brother. That firm alleges that he sold $2,000 worth of their goods and converted the money to his own use, and also that he collected about $700 for the firm when he first began working for it, which $700 he never accounted for. Gore claimed that the firm owed him money and that he only sold the samples to get what was justly due him.

A provoking error occurred in the report of the meeting of the stockholders of the Third National Bank, published yesterday, it being stated that "the stockholders of the Union National Bank" had thanked the Receiver for his services. The Third National was meant of course, every one knowing that the Union National had not been in the hands of Mr. Jackson or any other Receiver.

An unknown man of trampish mien was decapitated by a freight-train in the Chicago & Alton yards, near Adams street, last night. It is thought that he was intending to steal a ride on what he considered an outgoing train, but which was only being switched, and that he was jolted from between two cars and run over. In his pocket was a memorandum book with the name Louis C. Graham written on the inside. It is perhaps his name.

James Mullin and James Ryan were going around to houses on the North Side, ringing the bell, and when it was answered they would ask if Mr. So-and-So lived there. If not answered they would try the windows and doors, or sneak around and pick up whatever they could lay hands on. An officer, after watching them for some time, took them in, and Justice Kaufmann fined them $50 each.

The Drapers' and Tailors' Exchange gave a complimentary supper last evening at the Grand Pacific to their President, Mr. George W. Mathews, who is soon to leave for a three-months' trip to Europe. A neat little speech at parting with their guest was made by Vice-President C. E. Hyde, to which Mr. Mathews appropriately responded. All present had words of kindly expression for the safe return of Mr. Mathews.

As Mrs. Ellen Connolly, of 150 East Indiana street, was taking a street car at Wells and Oak streets Wednesday evening she was run over by a buggy driven by William McGiven. A rib was broken and she was otherwise severely injured. McGiven was arrested, and Justice Kaufmann yesterday held him to the 17th in bonds of $500. Frank Morris, who was also in the buggy and arrested with McGiven, was discharged.

Isaac H. Hillock, a steel manufacturer of St. Louis, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Burke on a writ of ne exeat and lodged in the County Jail. His wife, Ruth A. Hillock, who is at present a resident of Joliet, Ill., caused the issue of this writ in the Superior Court, fearing that her husband intended to leave town. He filed a bill for divorce some time ago, and she filed her cross-bill, and was afraid he would leave town before the case came up.

When J. H. Hunter, who is charged with attempting to outrage the person of a 6-year-old child named Mabel Sparks, was brought before Justice Wallace yesterday afternoon the mother of the child created quite a sensation by rushing toward the defendant, and, in frenzied tones and manner, declaring that she would like to "kill the wretch." Her fury was so great that two officers were obliged to hold her, and after she had subsided somewhat she all but fainted. The case was finally continued to June 15, in bonds of $1,500.

Arthur Webster alias George Ellis, John E. Clark, Henry Thetreau, and David Arado, alias "Rats," the coin counterfeiters arrested Wednesday night by Operative Hall, of the Secret Service, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday afternoon. They were not ready for a hearing, however, saying that they wanted to consult a lawyer, so the case was continued until the 13th, and they were committed to jail in default of $3,000 bail.

"A Subscriber" complains that his wife and two children, the eldest 7 years of age, were charged full fare on a Milwaukee avenue car—that is, 15 cents. The West Division Company has no system of cash half-fares, which probably accounts for this charge. Half-fare tickets—ten fares for 25 cents—are sold for children from 4 to 10 years of age, and unless these tickets are presented the conductors are instructed to collect full fare for children over 4 years of age. Notices to this effect are posted conspicuously in all the cars.

The Women's Christian Association held its monthly meeting yesterday at No. 1516 Wabash avenue. Mrs. O. B. Green, Chairman of the Transient Home Committee, reported that this institution had been opened under very favorable auspices. It now accommodates ten boarders. Mrs. Chisholm reported the home at 1516 Wabash avenue to be crowded to its utmost limit, there now being forty-two boarders. It was reported that the employment bureau supported by the association has just been removed to No. 242 Wabash avenue. The Treasurer reported the association out of debt, with $678 in the treasury.

M. G. Enright and Thomas Thomason, so-called employment agents of No. 73 South Canal street, were arrested yesterday charged with obtaining $18 from three ignorant Swedes under false pretenses. The Swedes claim that they each gave the "employment agency" $6 on a promise that work was waiting for them in Springfield. They went to Springfield, paying their own way, only to find that they had been hoaxed. Then they paid their way back to prosecute the case. It will come up before Justice Hawkinson June 17, the defendants being held in the sum of $300 each.

A meeting of the Calumet Lacrosse Club was held last evening at the Palmer House to make the arrangements for the proposed trip to Louisville. It was decided to go June 27 and play three games of lacrosse with the Louisville Club for the championship of the United States, that club having beaten the New York Club. It was expected that the Indian Club, from Canada, would play here next week, but they have sent word that they cannot come until September. The players who go to Louisville are: A. Virgil Lee, Captain; W. H. Comstock, R. Harvie, H. K. Hardy, George Deverell, F. Menzie, T. Booth, F. Durfee, A. Goldsmith, W. Garnham, W. Davidson, and W. Gardner.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hotchkiss will be sorry to learn of the serious affliction that has recently visited their family. Last Friday their little boy, about 8 years old, was taken sick with malignant diphtheria and died Sunday night, the funeral taking place Monday afternoon. The baby, 4 months old, was taken sick and died Tuesday evening, the little one being buried the next day. And then their 12-year-old daughter was taken sick with the same dread disease, and is now lying very low. The best of medical skill has been employed, and hopes are entertained of the daughter's recovery. Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss will have the sympathy of a large number of friends here and elsewhere in the sad loss they have met with.

During the past two weeks several improvements have been put upon the cable-line. On most of the cars the gong-bells have been put on the roofs, and the ringing is deadened to the passengers in the car, but is plainly heard on the street. On the State street cars high wire gates have been placed on the side of the platforms next to the track, so that passengers cannot jump off in front of cars coming from the opposite direction. An automatic brake is now being tested on some of the grip-cars, and it is working well. It consists of a chain attached to the axles, and when the car is slowed up by the engineer's brake the chain assists in stopping the car. If necessary the car can be brought to a standstill within four feet. If this brake proves successful it will be attached to the passenger cars.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Chicago Astronomical Society was held yesterday afternoon in Room 4 Howland Block. The resignation of Mr. J. Young Scammon from the Presidency, which was presented May 25, was accepted, and Dr. H. A. Johnson selected to fill the vacancy. A committee consisting of Messrs. W. H. Wells, E. Colbert, and C. H. S. Mixer was appointed to draw up a memorial expressive of the respect and esteem entertained by the society for Mr. Scammon, who was the founder, first President, and maintainer of the society. A resolution was also adopted asking Mr. Scammon to sit for his portrait, to be hung on the wall of the observatory in company with that of Galileo, which was recently presented to the society by Mr. Fernando Jones.

The Coroner held an inquest in the case of J. A. West yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of "death by reason of inhaling chloroform with suicidal intent." An inquest was also held in the case of the railroad man Kiegher, who died under somewhat mysterious circumstances on Ferdinand street Wednesday. The verdict simply stated that death had been caused by a narcotic poison, but whether deceased had taken it with suicidal intent or could not be determined. The jury in the inquest upon the unknown man who was drowned in the North Branch, near Kinzie street bridge, Wednesday afternoon, said that they could not determine whether or no the drowning was accidental. The chances are that it was intentional. A jury was impaneled in the case of Hugh Ward, who died at the County Hospital Tuesday from the effects of numerous knife wounds received in a mysterious manner some days previously, but after viewing the body of the deceased the inquest was postponed.

THE NEW MASTER OF THE YACHT COUNTESS.

A day or two ago Mr. William Borden, owner of the large yacht Countess, removed the sailing-master who has had charge of the boat while she has been lying in the slip during the winter, and yesterday appointed Mr. George M. Fish in his place. Mr. Borden placed a first-class sailor and a thorough gentleman in command of his boat, and one who will bring out all her good qualities. Mr. Fish was the mate of the Viking last season, and it will not be an easy matter to fill the vacancy his promotion creates on the latter boat. He's an old salt-water sailor, having been around the world as forecastle-hand and as officer, and on the lakes has had command of the steamer Riverside of Detroit and of the H. M. Bellew on Lake Ontario. He was also sailing-master of the yachts Coral and Cora when these boats were owned by Mr. Barker, Commodore of the Detroit Yacht Club. The mate of the Countess is Mr. Howell, who was last year mate of the schooner Clytie of the New York Yacht Club. The Countess carries the same complement of men as the other large schooners, and probably will be ready to go into commission in two or three weeks. Under her new master she will undoubtedly prove herself a first-class boat.

HANSOM—HORMAN.

Last night there was a wedding at 631 North Hoyne avenue. The contracting parties were George W. Hansom and Miss Emma M. Horman, both of this city. The Rev. A. Freesley, of the Evangelical Church, performed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of a large gathering of friends of the young couple, Kitie M. Horman, of St. Paul, and Laura Hansom attending the bride while Mr. Henry A. Horman and Mr. John W. Spinglar acted as groomsmen. The parlors were tastefully decorated with flowers worked into numerous pretty designs, the most attractive being a large horseshoe suspended from the ceiling at the entrance of the reception-room. The presents were numerous and elegant, and included a check for $700 from Henry Horman, the bride's father. Mr. F. J. Filbert, of the County Clerk's office, officiated as master of ceremonies, and was assisted by Messrs. Phil Baish, O. E. Kappleman, William White, and Ed Hintz ushers. After receiving the congratulations of a host of friends the newly-married pair left for St. Paul, where they stay for ten days and return and take up their residence at 631 North Hoyne avenue. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Coroner Mattson, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hansem, Wheeling, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Horman, John Horam, wife, and daughters, of St. Paul; the Revs. T. Alberdine, John Schmeder, the Rev. H. Keist, the Rev. Ott, W. J. Manning and wife, and Emil Schaffer.

DEATH OF THE THIEF MURPHY.

Thomas Murphy, the thief shot by Officer Alexander Bold early Wednesday morning, died last evening at the County Hospital. An hour or so before his death, which occurred at 6 o'clock, it was determined to operate upon him, and he was accordingly placed under the influence of ether. The abdomen was then opened, and it was discovered that the intestines had been punctured in no less than five places. Death was of course inevitable, and though Murphy rallied from the state of insensibility caused by the ether, he could not survive the wound.

The circumstances of the shooting are, briefly, as follows: About 2 o'clock Wednesday morning Officers A. Bold and Con Murphy, traveling State street south of Twelfth, heard cries for help from the corner of Fourteenth. Upon arriving at that place they were informed that about $600 worth of plunder had been taken by thieves who had just ran away from the corner. The officers started in pursuit, and caught three of the men back of O'Sullivan's saloon, No. 1326 State street. They were taken into the saloon for identification, Officer Bold having hold of Thomas Murphy, who was making desperate efforts to get away, and Officer Murphy having the other two. In the saloon Bold's man made a break to get away, and as he made a motion as if to draw a revolver, was shot by the officer and dropped to the floor. Bold then started to call the patrol wagon, and as soon as he got outside one of Murphy's prisoners broke from him, and mixing with the crowd got out of the front door. Giving the remaining prisoner into the charge of the proprietor of the saloon, Murphy made an unsuccessful search for the man. In the meantime the wounded man had sneaked out of the back door and got away. He was afterward found at No. 1314 State street by Officer Granger and Lieut. Hayes, and taken to the hospital by the armory patrol wagon.

THE CITY-HALL.

The contract for paving Indiana avenue between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets with asphalt blocks was yesterday awarded to J. V. McAdam, the lowest bidder.

The license of Gustave Klaus, a hotel-runner, was yesterday revoked on the recommendation of the police authorities. He appears to have been disorderly in plying his vocation.

Superintendent Lieb, of the Water Department, was yesterday in receipt of an inquiry from the Nicholson File Company of Providence, R. I., as to water rates for manufacturing establishments, etc. It was inferred from the letter that the company was looking for a new location, and Mr. Lieb will, of course, give it the best possible terms.

A correspondent writes to know what the legal charges are for impounding a horse for the first day. The impounding fee is 50 cents, the sustenance fee 50 cents per day, and the penalty $3—making in all a charge of $4. If the correspondent has been charged a larger sum, or at any other rates, he has been imposed upon.

An inquiry came to the Building Department yesterday which appears to be out of the usual order. The inquirer wanted to know how it was possible for ex-Sheriff Agnew to superintend the work on the new City-Hall, drawing therefor a salary of $7.50 per day, and to be able at the same time to superintend the work on the numerous private contracts he is carrying out at Pullman. Everybody gave it up.

The Mayor and a number of the Aldermen have agreed to accept an invitation to attend the formal opening of St. Mary's Training-School at Desplaines next Thursday, the train to leave the Northwestern depot at 9:20. The school purchased a farm in that locality some time ago at a cost of $30,000, which has been named "Feehanville," in honor of Archbishop Feehan, and suitable buildings are to be erected at an early day.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to John Fischer, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 239 North avenue, to cost $5,000; one to G. M. Dodge, to erect a two-story addition, 45x80 feet, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle streets, to cost $30,000; and one to Mrs. G. Williams, to erect a two-story building for flats, No. 121 Lincoln avenue, to cost $4,500; and one to Gustav Stock, to erect a dwelling and barn, No. 612 Carroll street, to cost $2,000.

Dr. Rauch, of the State Board of Health, writes to the Health Department inquiring after the standing of Dr. Newton, whom he recently appointed an Inspector to look after small-pox among emigrants. In his letter he raises the question whether the Doctor is a licensed physician, which the Health Department thinks should have been looked into before the appointment was made. The point, however, is a good one, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Rauch will follow it up as to the other appointees.

STIRRING UP THE PAST.

Some of the Aldermen yesterday called the attention of Corporation-Counsel Adams to the question raised at the last meeting of the Council as to the authority of the city over the Lake-Front property. It came up in connection with a proposition to give the Second Regiment the use of certain land. He expressed surprise that the question should have been raised, but, without giving an opinion on the subject, made inquiry as to the rights of the Exposition Company and other concerns now quartered thereabouts, and how they procured the privileges they are enjoying.

PETITIONING FOR PLACE.

Commissioner De Wolf was yesterday in receipt of a petition signed by "We, the Aldermen of the North Side," asking that Dr. Geiger be appointed to the position of Medical Inspector for that division. It was signed by all of the Aldermen of that section, and also by Mayor Harrison. Whether the Aldermen signed it without reading it or not is not known; but certainly the Mayor did, for he would not knowingly write himself down an Alderman and a resident of the North Side. What will become of the petition no one can foretell; but the chances are that Dr. Geiger will not at once get the place he is seeking, inasmuch as Dr. De Wolf has not yet been able to see any good reason for removing Dr. Hall, who has so acceptably filled the position.

SOME FIGURES ABOUT LICENSES.

All of the city licenses, except the saloons, were due and payable about thirty days ago. In view of this fact the following figures, which have been prepared by the clerks having such matters in charge, may be of some interest to those in authority and the public at large. The first column of figures shows the number of the various kinds of licenses taken out this year to date and the last column the number taken out last year:

Class.	*1882.*	*1881.*
Expressmen	1,500	2,600
Teamsters	1,200	2,200
Peddlers	1,000	2,300
Butchers	291	725
Bakers	48	165
Junk-dealers	85	139
Second-hand dealers	45	123
Dog-licenses	800	2,000

It will be seen from this showing that there has been great remissness in collecting licenses, from which it is safe to infer that if those in authority do not bestir themselves at once the revenue from this source will fall far behind previous years.

THE SCHOOL CENSUS.

ANNOUNCING THE NAMES OF THE LUCKY ONES.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock was the time set for announcing the names of successful applicants for positions as canvassers in the work of taking the new school census. More than 500 men had signified their desire to ascertain personally the exact number of school children in Chicago, and their willingness to accept the $2.50 per day incident to the work. If all of the 500 applicants were not at the rooms of the Board of Education at 9 o'clock yesterday morning the number absent was so small as not to be noticeable. Some people who saw the crowd stopped to inquire where the fire was. Others wanted to know if a run on some bank had been started. The applicants, as far as age went, seemed to represent three or four generations. There were young men in their teens, and old men in their white hairs all on the lookout for a few-days' job and the consequent almighty dollar—or rather, the almighty $2.50 a day. Probably the young man had visions of a new summer suit, while his aged competitor thought more of paying house-rent and getting bread for the family. As a rule, the men were of neat and respectable appearance.

Mr. Ryan, under whose supervision the census is to be taken, was dismayed by the appearance of such an anxious army. But he rallied quickly and took a very convenient way of

GETTING OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

He knew that all of the books, 125, could not be given out in one day. He said he would commence with the South Side, and that those applicants who had crossed the river to reach the board rooms might go back. The West Side could come today and the North Side tomorrow. This dispersed the greater part of the crowd, for in some way the South Side applicants had been pretty accurately advised as to who were the successful ones among them. Some of the men who learned yesterday morning for the first time that their services would not be required showed considerable disappointment in their faces, but none of them are likely to commit suicide in consequence.

THE CANVASSERS

will start out on their work Monday morning, and will take not only a school census but will also take a census of the entire city. It is important that their questions should always be answered properly, for the result of their work will form a basis for the advancement of educational facilities. The larger the increase of school children is the larger the revenue from the State fund will be. The census will be completed by July 1.

IMMIGRANT INSPECTION.

THE BUSINESS OF MEETING THE INCOMING TRAINS.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE last evening had an interview with Dr. W. T. Bundy, one of the six physicians recently appointed by the State Board of Health to inspect the immigrant trains in order to prevent the importation of infectious diseases into the city. Dr. Bundy said that the work intrusted to himself and his colaborers had not yet passed the experimental stage. On June 1, he with Drs. Starweather and Kiernan, received his appointment, and Monday last Drs. De Bay, Farrell, and Newton were appointed. The Illinois State Board of Health has charge of the matter under the direction of the National Board of Health. Congress appropriated $100,000 for the expenses of the work, but Dr. Bundy did not know what the provisions of the act were as to the expenditure of the funds, except that the physicians employed were to receive payment for their services.

In the course of a very brief interview the Doctor said that he had charge of the trains arriving over the Michigan Central Road only, and could therefore speak of that road alone. Three and sometimes four trains arrived over that line every day, and in order to attend to his duties he had to go out as far as Kalamazoo or Niles, Mich., to meet the trains. The railroad coöperated thoroughly with him, furnishing passes, telegraphic facilities, and an interpreter. It was understood that during the present week each physician would gather all the information possible and on Saturday present a report to Dr. Rauch, President of the State Board of Health, after which

A REGULAR PLAN OF OPERATIONS

would be agreed upon. So far they were working almost in the dark and without concert among themselves.

The reporter inquired whether the means at hand were sufficient for the work.

Dr. Bundy replied: "On one train today there were 456 immigrants. Between Niles, Mich., and the State line I vaccinated thirty-two of these. There were probably 200 more who were not protected from small-pox by recent vaccination—that is if the rule which says that we are to vaccinate all who have not been vaccinated within one year is to be adhered to. There was nobody sick on the train except one child, and that was not an infectious case. In future I shall take a supply of medicine along so as to be provided in case of emergency. The trouble is that there is not time to make a thorough examination of the immigrants. Where three trains arrive each day I meet the first at Kalamazoo, ride on that to Niles, there take the second and do what I can between Niles and Michigan City, and then come in on the third one. You can see that the examination has to be done hastily."

"Do you have any

TROUBLE WITH THE IMMIGRANTS?"

"Not with the foreigners, except to make them understand what is wanted of them. But with some who have been a few months in the country and have picked up Yankee ideas there is some difficulty. But firmness goes a good way even with these, and there has been no trouble to amount to anything. If the immigrants have certificates of vaccination or can show marks that ends it. But it is an unfortunate fact that the way in which they are vaccinated on shipboard or at the port from which they debark is in many instances very imperfect. You will find their arms scratched, and that is about all. They have their certificates of such vaccination, but that is poor protection. As to making 400 of them exhibit their arms, that is impossible in the time at my command. We hope to get this matter systematized, but so far we are only making a beginning."

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ELECTING AN ARCHITECT—PAY OF HEAD ASSISTANTS.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Board of Education was held last evening, all of the members present, Inspector De Laney in the chair.

The resignation of Fred Bauman as architect of the board was read and accepted.

The School Agent's report for May showed that the receipts had been $195,945, the expenditures $70,366, and that the rents due and unpaid amounted to $13,803.

The election of an architect for the schools was next proceeded with, resulting in the choice of J. S. Ender on the second ballot.

The question of the salary of the head assistants, left over from the last meeting, next came up, and after some discussion their pay was fixed at $850 per year, in accordance with the report of the Committee on Salaries.

The Committee on Schools reported recommending that the primary schools close for the summer vacation the 29th, and that the high schools close on the 30th; Also that applicants for positions as Principals be examined at the West Division High-School July 6 and 7. The report was adopted.

INSTRUCTION IN EVENING SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Evening Schools submitted the following on the question of teaching other than the English language in evening schools, which was adopted without dissent:

"Whenever, during the sessions of the evening schools, forty or more persons of the same nationality residing in the vicinity of any of the buildings in which evening schools are held, who are unable to speak the English language, and who are also unable to attend the public schools of the city at the day sessions, shall make application to the Superintendent of Schools for the formation of a class in any one of the evening schools, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to provide for the opening of a room for such class, and to appoint a teacher for the same, who shall be competent to teach the English language, and who can also speak the language of the pupils forming such class. All such classes shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing the evening schools."

The Committee on School Fund Property reported in favor of forfeiting the lease of Messrs. Goggin & Munger to certain property on the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, on the ground that they were in arrears for rent about $1,545.

The report was adopted after some discussion, but the vote was subsequently reconsidered, and the whole matter was referred back to the committee.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The question of adopting text-books then came up as a special order.

For the High Schools a new French grammar and French reader were substituted for the old text-books. The other books in use were adopted, except "Zimmerman's German Classical Reader," which was laid over for further consideration, the objection urged being that the author, being one of the teachers in the schools, had not sufficiently satisfied the Board that he was not in some way interested in the publication of the book.

For the Grammar and Primary Schools the committee had reported in favor of substituting certain readers for the first, second, and third readers now in use; but the report was not concurred in.

In the midst of the further consideration of the question the Board adjourned for two weeks.

LOCAL POLITICS.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club met last evening at the corner of Sigel and Sedgwick streets. Henry Severin, the President of the club, occupied the chair, and A. Lebrun officiated as Secretary. They were reëlected permanent officers for the ensuing year, and ex-Ald. Peter Wetterer was unanimously elected Treasurer.

A committee of five, consisting of Louis Schaffner, Henry Zimpel, Charles Wolteidt, John G. Meyer, and Felix Buscbeck, was appointed to arrange upon a delegate ticket to be voted for at the primary election which occurs at the same place June 24. Having no further business, the club adjourned subject to the call of its President.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Irish Republican Club of the Seventeenth Ward met at 109 Chicago avenue last evening and elected the following officers: President, P. Welsh; Vice-President, P. T. Prendergast; Secretary, J. Casey; Treasurer, John Sampson; Executive Committee: First Precinct—E. P. Reynolds, J. L. Langan, T. O'Hara; Second—A. Turney, B. Jansens, P. Crowdie; Third—T. Riardon, D. Corcoran, T. O'Malley; Fourth—M. Murray, J. Donoghue, P. Daley; Fifth—M. Garvin, J. D. Murphy, P. O'Malley; Sixth—J. Gardner, C. Prentice, J. Birmingham; Vice-Presidents, P. Langan, J. Daley, T. Heraghty, W. Sanderson, J. Huggard.

YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Auxiliary Club of this city have issued an address urging young men to interest themselves in politics, and use all possible means to select good men to go to the various conventions where candidates will be nominated. Mention is made of the State Convention to be held on the 28th inst. to nominate State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Young men are solicited to take an active interest in the ward club meetings, so that their own delegates may be sent to the convention. Attention is called to the fact that from these delegates the State Central Committee is selected, who will have charge of the campaign, the disbursement of funds, and also control the calling of the next State Convention which nominates a Governor and other State officers. "As the committee usually controls the party"—in the words of the address—"the matter is of vast importance, in direct accord with our plan of work, and really more important than mere attendance at the polls on election-day."

THE FRIENDLESS.

A PLEASANT RECEPTION AT THE HOME.

The Managers of the Home for the Friendless gave their annual reception yesterday at the home, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street. The house presented a very cheerful appearance to the visitors. During the morning the rooms were generally well filled with ladies, who not only had a pleasant time socially, but were also entertained by instrumental selections by M. Boscovitz, solos from Miss Nellie Thompson, of Downer's Grove, and Miss Grace Hiltz, and by readings by Mme. Kurts and Miss Jessie Patton. M. Boscovitz's selections were "Study of Liszt" in D flat, rhapsodie No. 2, Liszt, minuet; "On the Water," from Schubert; march from "Tannhäuser." Ice-cream and lemonade were furnished during the day, and luncheon at noon. Mrs. W. S. Smith was the manager of the reception, and she was assisted by Mrs. Alonzo Schneider, who had charge of the dinner, Mrs. Perry H. Smith in charge of the ice-cream, Mrs. C. P. Truesdell in charge of the decorations, Mrs. Thomas H. Hill in charge of music, and by the Matron. The beautiful flowers were presented by Joseph Craig, Julia A. Stabley, and Mr. Haskins. The reception continued during the afternoon and evening. In the evening the excellent orchestra of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church furnished the music. Among those present were Mrs. Mancel Talcott, Dr. Boring of Wheaton, Mrs. W. S. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mrs. Dr. Banks, Mrs. F. D. Gray, Mrs. Gillette, Mrs. Leander Stone, Mrs. S. C. Scribner, Mrs. S. H. Tracey, Mrs. Meeker, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. N. R. Stone, Mrs. Laflin, Mrs. James Couch, Mrs. W. B. Walker, Mrs. Palmer V. Kellogg, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Judge Van Buren, Mrs. Ovington, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Jennie Ladd, Mrs. F. L. Cragin, Mrs. Robert Hill, Mrs. J. A. Packard, Mrs. E. S. Pinney, Mrs. B. F. Murphey, Mrs. W. C. Kinney, Mrs. Lott, Mrs. E. S. Wilber, Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Mrs. Edward Foreman, Mrs. J. A. Ellis, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. James Flower, Mrs. Lull, Mrs. J. Lafayette Curtis, Mrs. H. S. Hutchins, Mrs. Sanford Lewis, Mrs. N. C. Gridley, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. L. A. Hagans, Mrs. A. Emigh, Mrs. Watson Thatcher.

SUBURBAN.

MORGAN PARK.

The closing exercises of the Morgan Park Female Seminary occurred yesterday. At 10 a. m. the Class-Day exercises were held in the seminary building. Miss Fanny E. Johns presented the class history. Miss Mary G. Crocker recited an original poem entitled "The Four-Leaved Clover." The class prophecy was read by Miss Ellen D. Powell. Miss Edith M. Van Schaack delivered the "Ivy Oration." Instrumental duets were given by the Misses Vander Bosch and Iglehart, Brown and Craig, and Hastings and Siddell. The Misses Bissell and Van Schaack rendered vocal solos. In the evening the exercises were continued in the Baptist Church, which was crowded with the friends of the young ladies. The program consisted of music and literary exercises.

Among those who appeared in the musical part of the program were Mrs. Havens, the Misses Taylor, Duffield, and Rommeis, members of the Shubert Club; the Misses Cash, Iglehart, Vander Bosh, Corbin, and Prof. Havens. The class-song was written by Miss Julia H. Thayer. The remainder of the program was as follows; Poem, "Songs of Nature," Miss Mary G. Crocker; essay, "Silence," Miss Fanny E. Johns; oration, "Woman as a Teacher," Miss Ellen D. Powell; essay, "Mists," Miss Edith M. Van Schaack. The President conferred the diplomas upon the graduating class, and after the farewell address the exercises were brought to a close by the pronouncing of the benediction. The graduating class number four—the Misses Crocker, Johns, Powell, and Van Schaack.

The event of the season in society circles at Morgan Park occurred yesterday in the marriage of Miss Aithea E. Washburne, daughter of W. W. Washburne, Postmaster at Morgan Park, to Mr. Frank T. Husted, of Chicago, a gentleman connected with the firm of J. B. Lyon & Co. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed officiating. Miss Libbie Myrick and Mr. Earnest Vliet acted as bridesmaid and groomsman. After the ceremony and the wedding supper the happy couple received the congratulations of their many friends, and departed on a bridal trip to Wisconsin. A large number of invited guests were present from Morgan Park, Chicago, Evanston, and other places, and the presents were numerous and handsome.

JEFFERSON.

Wednesday the members of the Board of Trustees took their first tour through the village to examine and ascertain something as to the needs of the various localities in the matter of improvements for the ensuing year. Humboldt, Maplewood, Avondale, Bowmanville, Jefferson, and other places were passed through, and street work petitioned for was examined and will be reported upon at the next meeting.

The Trustees of the Town High School held a meeting Wednesday evening, and, as a result, a special election has been ordered, to be held on the 24th, for the purpose of submitting to a vote of the people the question of a reëstablishment of the high school and of raising the necessary means, by bonds or otherwise, for the purchase of a building site and the erection of a suitable building.

HYDE PARK.

Officer Bassett of the Hyde Park Police discovered a woman asleep on the grass on Drexel boulevard near Forty-seventh street yesterday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock. Upon his attempting to convey her to the police station she became very violent, and was so vigorous in her demonstrations that it was found necessary to handcuff her. Upon arriving at the station she gave her name as Carrie Peterson. She had a little black satchel in her possession, and upon opening it the police were astonished to find $715 in bonds, gold, and paper money, a bank-book af the German Savings Bank, in which $300 was put down to her credit, a lot of jewelry, and other valuables. The discovery of such a sum of money under such circumstances created some little excitement, and the woman was held till morning. Upon a hearing before Justice Rees it was discovered that the woman's name was Maria Oleson, and that she was a servant in the employ of a Mr. Schwartz on Michigan avenue. Although seemingly slightly insane, she succeeded in satisfying the officers that the money was rightfully hers. After a searching examination she was sent to the County Jail to await an inquiry into her condition.

PULLMAN.

A boating and athletic association has been formed at Pullman with the following list of officers: President, E. W. Henricks; Vice-President, Dr. John McLean; Secretary, E. C. Tourtelotte; Treasurer, Maj. J. L. Woods; Captain of Boat Club, C. A. Needham; Lieutenant of Boat Club, J. P. Hopkins; Manager of Base-Ball Grounds, William Lee; Assistant Manager, F. N. Fenno; Trustees, Maj. Wood, A. Rapp, Dr. McLean, E. W. Henricks, C. W. Green, and N. F. Barrett.

The Hyde Park authorities yesterday received a telegram from Agent Doty at Pullman, stating that a case of small-pox had been discovered, and asking that an ambulance be sent to remove the sufferer to the pest-house. This is the only case of small-pox at present in Pullman.

President Goodrich, of the Hyde Park Board of Trustees, Assessor Maher, and Assistant-Assessor Edwards visited Pullman yesterday to take steps for the valuation of the personal property of the "City of Brick."

BLUE ISLAND.

The Board of Trustees at their meeting Monday evening passed an ordinance declaring noxious weeds, such as thistles, burdock, and ragweed to be a public nuisance, and property owners who allow them to grow on their premises are to be prosecuted and fined. An ordinance for building a bridge over Stony Creek was laid over to allow time time to confer with the County Commissioners to see what proportion of the expense they will pay.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

An adjourned meeting of the Garibaldi Committee was held last evening, Mr. John Ginochio presiding. The Committee on Hall reported they had secured Haverly's Theatre for the occasion Sunday at 3 p. m. Communications were received from several Scandinavian societies signifying their willingness to participate in the procession. Referred to the Chief Marshal for position. The Committee on Printing delivered the invitation cards for distribution.

The following line of march was agreed upon: Column will form on Wabash avenue south of Adams street, fronting north. The line will move north on Wabash avenue to Washington street, west on Washington to Dearborn, north on Dearborn to Lake, west on Lake to Franklin, south on Franklin to Washington, east on Washington to La Salle, south on La Salle to Monroe, east on Monroe to Dearborn, and Haverly's Theatre.

After the memorial services the procession will move north on Dearborn to Washington, west on Washington to La Salle, north on La Salle to Lake and headquarters, and disband.

The Committee on Funeral Car reported progress, and were requested to use the utmost diligence.

Societies desirous of participating, who have not yet reported, are requested to apply at once to the Chief Marshal, Mr. Antonio Caproni, 400 Wabash avenue. The assignment of position will be published in Saturday's papers, and all societies participating are earnestly requested to report promptly, as the column will move at 1 p. m. sharp. The committee, representing all the Italian societies, unanimously resolved to request all their countrymen to close their places of business Sunday, the day set apart for the services.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lester Wallack Secures a Victory Over the Ticket-Fiends.

New York Herald, June 7.

The theatre-going public may congratulate each other and Mr. Lester Wallack on the result which that gentleman has achieved in his determined fight against the theatre ticket-fiend. Judge Donohue yesterday continued the temporary injunction applied for by Mr. Wallack restraining the ticket speculators from peddling their wares on the sidewalks in front of Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Wallack has determinedly fought this nuisance for some time, and his endeavors in behalf of his patrons deserve their hearty recognition. To the other managers we would say, "Go thou and do likewise." Judge Donohue's decision not alone suppresses the nuisance in front of Wallack's Theatre, but in holding that the city has no right to license men to obstruct the sidewalks and annoy the patrons of a theatre on their way to the playhouse he puts it within the means of every theatrical manager in the city to drive the ticket-fiend from his doors. Who will follow Mr. Wallack's move? Who cannot afford to order the speculator away? We shall gladly note the fact that other managers join in the movement Mr. Wallack has so successfully inaugurated.

The Church Choir Company Disappoints an Audience.

Those who went to the Grand Opera-House last evening found a bulletin at the door stating that "Patience" would be substituted for "Claude Duval," owing to the illness of the leader of the orchestra, Prof. Intropidi. Money was promptly refunded to those who desired it or tickets exchanged for tonight, when, it is announced that "Claude Duval" will positively be given.

Oshkosh Will Add a New Opera-House to Her Many Other Attractions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 8.—An association of subscribers to the new opera-house was formed today, the capital being represented at $30,000. Plans for a new building were presented, showing a building 60 by 120 feet, with a seating capacity of 1,017. The building will be of brick, with trimmings of Joliet marble.

Dramatic Notes.

Mr. Frank Sanger, manager of Willie Edouin's "Sparks" company, committed matrimony in New York last week.

Mr. George H. Griffith and Miss Kate Meek have been engaged by Manager Stetson for the Modjeska company next season.

"Evangeline" will be given in Australia next season, and Joe Harris has been engaged by Manager Rice for *The Lone Fisherman*.

Miss Pearl Eytinge will produce her new play, "Comin' Thro' the Rye," at Willimantic, Conn., tomorrow evening, and during next week will present it in Providence.

Miss Clara Morris was so unfortunate last week as to lose an emerald ring presented to her by an old friend, and so highly valued by her on that account that she has offered $100 reward for its recovery.

Mr. William J. Comley, proprietor and manager of the Comley-Barton opera company, left New York City on the Chicago limited express yesterday morning, in company with his bride, formerly Miss Lizzie Harold, for many years past one of the leading soubrets on the American stage, and will be at the Grand Pacific Hotel for a few days prior to his departure for Europe. The happy couple were united in marriage on Sunday last, and the ceremony was attended by nearly 200 of the prominent members of the profession.

ON 'CHANGE.

The Report of the April Committee to Receive Due Consideration—The Advance in Wheat.

Wheat advanced sharply on 'Change yesterday—about three cents per bushel. The syndicate rushed prices up rapidly, and forced another horde of unfortunate shorts into settlement. Seller July spring sold up to $1.36, and closed at $1.35⅞. Seller July 2 wheat rose from $1.16½ to $1.18¾. Seller August also advanced, and it was reported late that the syndicate had begun buying up that future. When No 2 spring for July reached $1.36, it is said the clique brokers offered to sell very freely, which was considered proof that they were trying to force the shorts into a settlement.

A gentleman who has had experience in conducting large deals says this one is admirably managed. The man at the helm, instead of shaking out tailers, allows them to catch on, and thus makes friends of the crowd. He thinks the tactics now practiced will permit the clique to settle up the whole deal, and get their damages or differences long before July 1. This deal is supposed to belong to parties from three cities—Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and Chicago—with Kershaw and Armour for leaders.

The sharp advance in No. 2 wheat—the new style—has excited much comment. Many think the clique controls it also. The rise comes hardest on the country shippers who sold here against contracts made with the farmers for the cash property, and now find it necessary to put up margins to protect their sales, or submit to being closed out at a loss. It is the opinion of many on the board that the market for No. 2 wheat opened much too low on June 1 as compared with other markets. Several operators acted on this belief, and have made snug sums of money already.

A lot of corn was delivered yesterday on June contracts, which the boys say came from Deacon Hobb's crib. The market advanced nevertheless. Corn is supposed to be free from corners, and the demand for it is called good, constant, and legitimate.

THE APRIL WHEAT COMMITTEE

seem much more comfortable since their report to the Directors has been published. The report was quite widely read, and many members of the board have complimented the committee for their decision. The Directory was hauled over the coals by the boys yesterday for the delay in making the matter public, and some of the crowd were sorry they voted against that malfeasance-in-office rule, and hoped it would come up again. Some of the leading members of the board expressed the opinion that the Directors would pigeon-hole the report, if they have not already, and never attempt to enforce the rules.

A Director told the reporter in rather emphatic words yesterday that the Directors would consider the committee's report and recommendations, and postponed the matter Tuesday because it did not come before the meeting till late, and the President requested that it be deferred, as he would be out of town for several days.

Another Director thought the committee themselves had disregarded the rules in conducting and concluding their case, but believed the Directors would do their duty, whatever it might be. He did not think it would make any difference whether the men charged with violation of the rules were prominent socially, speculatively, or otherwise, they would be dealt with in the same manner as the most humble member.

Another Director felt that the question would come up again and receive due consideration.

MAGINNIS.

This Illinois Swindler Arraigned Before a United States Commissioner at Madison, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 8.—John J. Maginnis was arraigned before United-States-Court-Commissioner Stewart today for using the mails to defraud the public. He waived examination, and went to jail. It is expected that he will tomorrow plead guilty before Judge Bunn, and receive sentence. Maginnis operated at Sandwich, Ill., and Eau Claire, Wis. He solicited cash advertisements for the *People's Mirror*, a monthly magazine, which never survived the few opening numbers, the last of which was published fifteen months ago. He advertised a marriage brokerage, offering to send a book with the name and the post-office addresses of his thousands of clients for 15 cents. He sent out many thousands of circulars to wholesale houses over the country, advertising Maginnis' department store at Sandwich, and soliciting samples and catalogs. He then advertised to supply agents with outfits for 50 cents each to sell goods for his department store by sample. His entire stock in trade was samples. He very seldom answered letters sent by would-be agents. Maginnis has carried on his swindling operations for over two years, and was quite successful. He is a young, good looking, smart-appearing fellow, 24 years of age, and has an innocent father in the grocery trade at Sandwich.

"IT HAS NO EQUAL"

is commonly and very truthfully said of the new plug tobacco now being put on the market with such very great success by D. B. Musselman & Co., the celebrated Louisville (Ky.) manufacturers. It has been the design of the firm to make "Boot-Jack" the finest brand of chewing tobacco ever known. For this purpose they have used only the best white burley stock. The brand is an excellent one.

SUPERLATIVELY UNIQUE.

The handsome and unique resort for gentlemen just established at 104½ South Clark street by Mr. H. S. Barnett will be thrown open to the public tomorrow (Saturday) morning. The lovers of the beautiful in decorative art as well as connoisseurs of rare brands of wines, liquors, and cigars, will be there in force, and it is even now an open secret that the fine class of trade for which Mr. Barnett caters is already secured.

INSANE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 8.—Mrs. Frederick Kiger has been tried by a jury before County-Judge Hanstead and found insane. She has a husband and several small children, and the case is a sad one. The unfortunate woman will be placed in the asylum here.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Messrs. Elison, Flersheim & Co. will sell today at their salesroom a rare collection of rugs, carpets, portiers, and embroideries. This collection is certainly one of the best and most varied ever offered in this city; it is the closing sale of Mr. Schnitzer previous to his leaving for Europe. He is anxious to close out, and has instructed us to make the sale peremptory, without limit or reserve.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney, bladder, and urinary diseases. $1. Druggists. Depot, 52, 54 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Charles Cavanah, Rockford, Ill	[illegible]
Lizzie Dener, Rockford, Ill	[illegible]
Marshall Hallieff, Chicago	[illegible]
Lizzie Harrison, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank J. Bergevert, Pullman	[illegible]
Mary Anderson, Chicago	[illegible]
Henry Babe, Chicago	[illegible]
Hulda Brodt, Chicago	[illegible]
Samuel Gillespie, Chicago	[illegible]
Nellie R. Wickham, Chicago	[illegible]
Maty Baker, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Barlan, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles L. Brobst, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Keerwin, Chicago	[illegible]
Ulysses H. Smith, Chicago	[illegible]
Louisa Thoman, Lisle, Ill	[illegible]
Jay Fielder, Chicago	[illegible]
Cora Robbins, Chicago	[illegible]
L. Frank Wray, Otaro, N. M	[illegible]
Anna McMann, Chicago	[illegible]
John O'Boyle, Pullman	[illegible]
Sarah M. Donahue, Chicago	[illegible]
John S. Smith, Crookstown, Minn	[illegible]
Sarah Fortune, Plattsburg, N. Y	[illegible]
Joseph Meffiet, Chicago	[illegible]
Lena Knaschow, Chicago	[illegible]
George M. Cooper, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Martin, Chicago	[illegible]
Herman Hacke, Chicago	[illegible]
Mathilda Czesinski, Chicago	[illegible]
Julius Oswald, Chicago	[illegible]
Christina Ackermann, Mendota	[illegible]
Louis Larsen, Chicago	[illegible]
Kate Lyeima, Chicago	[illegible]
James L. Cherry, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary E. Young, Chicago	[illegible]
Bernard Vertegewell, Chicago	[illegible]
Katharine Kinsey, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph Miller, Chicago	[illegible]
Charlotte Frier, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph G. Bedard, Lake, Ill	[illegible]
Sophia Wagner, Lake, Ill	[illegible]
John Ryan, Chicago	[illegible]
Hannah Leahy, Chicago	[illegible]
Louis Sorf, Chicago	[illegible]
Mathilde Gabler, Chicago	[illegible]
Peter Howard, Chicago	[illegible]
Dora Sherard, Chicago	[illegible]
James Larsen, Chicago	[illegible]
Lizzie Hilding, Chicago	[illegible]
John Casey, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Fitzgerald, Chicago	[illegible]
Albert L. Coset, Chicago	[illegible]
Josie Waterman, Chicago	[illegible]
Isaac H. Rosenweig, Chicago	[illegible]
Rosalie Moses, Chicago	[illegible]
Adolph Wagner, Chicago	[illegible]
Eva Grubbs, Chicago	[illegible]
Owen McElroy, Chicago	[illegible]
Norah Buckley, Chicago	[illegible]

DEATHS.

MULHOLLAND—Arthur Mulholland, aged 32 years 2 months 21 days, formerly of Market-st. Funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] Halsted-st., Saturday, June 10, to Sacred Heart Church, where requiem high mass will be sung; thence by carriages to Calvary.

DIXON—June 8, of inflammation of the brain, Mary Jane, only child of Thomas and Lottie Dixon, aged 8 months and 23 days. Funeral Saturday, 10th, from residence, 293 Dearborn-st.

WARD—Tuesday morning, June 6, Hugh Ward, at the County Hospital. Funeral from his late residence, corner Thirteenth place and Centre-av., on Friday, June 9, at 9 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

McDONNELL—At his late residence, No. 321 Thirty-ninth-st., Michael McDonnell, aged 67 years, father of Mrs. Joseph Devine. Funeral Friday, June 9, at 10:30 a. m., to Church of the Nativity, Thirty-seventh-st., near Halsted, by carriages to Calvary.

CLAFFERTON—At Glasgow, Scotland, 25th of May, Mr. William Clafferton, father of Mrs. W. T. Templeton, Chicago, aged 74.

KENNEY—June 7, at her residence, No. 395 South La Salle-st., of spinal meningitis, Mrs. Anne Kenney, in the 58th year of her age. Funeral Friday, 11 a. m., from St. James' Church by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

Cleveland, Kansas City, and Montreal (Canada) papers please copy.

STOWE—June 8, Anne Stowe, wife of George J. Stowe, aged 71 years. Buffalo and Dunkirk papers please copy.

WEAVER—In this city on the 8th of June, Philo C. Weaver, brother of Mrs. C. C. Chaney. Milwaukee and Denver papers please copy.

LINGSWEILER—In this city, June 8, William, infant son of Bertha and William Lingsweiler, aged 2 years and 5 months. Funeral from No. 167 West Polk-st., today, the 9th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Interment at Graceland Cemetery.

ESTEP—Carrie, beloved wife of W. H. Estep, at 10:30 p. m. the 8th inst., at her residence, [illegible] Dunning-st., Lake View, aged 23 years, of a most terrible sickness.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REV. S. M. DAVIS WILL LEAD the noon meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today. Entrance 10 Arcade-court.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

LAST DAY! CLOSING SALE!
TURKISH RUGS,
Carpets and Embroideries
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.,
At 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

CITY AUCTION COMPANY,
COL. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.
Will sell at public auction, at G. Gatz & Co.'s, 32 State-st., Saturday, June 10, at 10 o'clock [illegible] railroad, [illegible] the week [illegible] at private sale.

GARDEN
IMPLEMENTS.
We have in stock a full line Garden and Horticultural Tools and Implements.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
200 to 206 Randolph-st.

Candy [illegible] GUNTHER, Confectioner, [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received until 1 p. m. Saturday, June 10, for furnishing [illegible] suitable [illegible] Board of Trade Building [illegible]
Address JNO. R. HENSLEY, 121 La Salle-st.

Turkish Electric, Russian, Mercurial, [illegible]

TRIBUNE BRANCH OF
IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODA
numerous patrons throughout the cit
we have established Branch Offi
[illegible] be received until 8 o'clock p. m.
CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
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282 MICHIGAN-AV.—A
1459 WABASH-AV.—F
1736 INDIANA-AV., CORN
NORTH SIDE.
7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BO
219 LA SALLE-AV.—LAR
274 ILLINOIS-ST.—A P
300 EAST INDIANA-ST.—
WEST SIDE.
18 THROOP-ST.—BETWEE
HOTELS.
ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH
CHICAGO EUROPEAN H
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ROOMS OR BOARD IN

MISCELLANEO
A. GOODRICH, ATTORN
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$25 REWARD—WE WI
ARMY AND NAVY LIN

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FOR SALE—OUTFIT C

BUILDING MA
BRICK FOR SALE IN

CLAIRVOY
ALL RECOMMEND M
MRS. J. EVANS, M

PARTNERS
PARTNER—MANUFA

aring fellow, 24 years of age, eat father in the grocery trade

HAS NO EQUAL"

d very truthfully said of the co now being put on the mar- very great success by D. R. Co., the celebrated Louisville turers. It has been the de- to make "Boot-Jack" the chewing tobacco ever known. se they have used only the ey stock. The brand is an ex-

LATIVELY UNIQUE.

e and unique resort for gen- ablished at 104½ South Clark H. S. Barnett will be thrown ublic tomorrow (Saturday) lovers of the beautiful in s well as connoisseurs of rare , liquors, and cigars, will be and it is even now an open fine class of trade for which ers is already secured.

INSANE.

patch to The Chicago Tribune. ne 8.—Mrs. Frederick Kiger has ury before County-Judge Kan- insane. She has a husband and ldren, and the case is a sad one. woman will be placed in the

ORIENTAL RUGS.

Flersheim & Co. will sell today m a rare collection of rugs, car- nd embroideries. This collec- one of the best and most varied his city; it is the closing sale of revious to his leaving for Eu- nxious to close out, and has in- ake the sale peremptory, with- rye.

"Buchupaiba."

ete cure, all annoying kidney, rinary diseases. $1. Druggists. ke street.

nd Eldredge sewing-machines.

RIAGE LICENSES.

marriage licences were issued yes-

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DEATHS.

ND—Arthur Mulholland, aged 52 years . formerly of Market-st. his late residence, No. 739 South Hal- day, June 10, to Sacred Heart Church, high mass will be sung; thence by car- ry.

8, of inflammation of the brain, Mary of Thomas and Lottie Dixon, aged 10 days. rday, 10th, from residence, 2902 Dear-

day morning, June 6, Hugh Ward, at spital. his late residence, corner Thirteenth- re-av., on Friday, June 9, at 10 o'clock s to Calvary.

—At his late residence, No. 321 Thirty- el McDonnell, aged 67 years, father of vine. ay, June 9, at 10:30 a. m., to Church of Thirty-seventh-st., near Halsted, by lvary.

N—At Glasgow, Scotland, 25th of May, afferton, father of Mrs. W. T. Temple- ton 74.

ne 7, at her residence, No. 3245 South pinal meningitis, Mrs. Anne Kenney, of her age. y, 11 a. m., from St. James' Church, by Cemetery. Kansas City, and Montreal (Canada) opy.

ne 6, Anne Stowe, wife of George J. years. nd Dunkirk papers please copy.

n this city on the 8th of June, Philo C. er of Mrs. C. C. Cheney. e and Denver papers please copy.

ER—In this city, June 8, William, in- rtha and William Lingsweiler, aged 2 th. No. 167 West Polk-st., today, the 9th. Interment at Graceland Cemetery.

ie, beloved wife of W. H. Estep, at h inst., at her late residence, 1141 Dun- to rest, after almost seven years of g.

NOUNCEMENTS.

S. M. DAVIS WILL LEAD meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today. a de-court.

ON, FLERSHEIM & CO., oneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AY! CLOSING SALE!

RKISH RUGS,

s and Embroideries

T OUR SALESROOMS,

d 86 Randolph-st.,

11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

N, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Y AUCTION COMPANY,

L. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

at public auction, at G. Gale & Co.'s, 231 rday, June 10, at 11 o'clock a. m. sharp, s and wagons damaged by collision on tly scratched. Can be examined during ought at private sale.

GARDEN

PLEMENTS.

stock a full line Garden and Horticult- Implements.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., 200 to 206 Randolph-st.

dy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for pres- ents. Refers to all Chicago. Ad- dress GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

LED PROPOSALS

ved until 1 p. m. Saturday, June 10, for by thirty-five hundred barrels Cement concrete for foundations of the New de Building, to be delivered on grounds after June 15, as may be required. JNO. R. BENSLEY, 131 La Salle-st.

kish Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. DR. G. C. SO. M. 1.128, Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

[illegible] COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.

[illegible] TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

[illegible] INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow & Co.

WEST DIVISION.

[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggist.

[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.

[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.

[illegible] BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.

[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

[illegible] NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.

[illegible] LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SOMEWHERE ON WAGON road between Chicago and Riverside, a lady's gold bracelet, marked on inside C. E. D., Nov. 14, 1877. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at office of Union Steamboat Company, corner Market and Washington-sts.

LOST—ONE BAY HORSE NEAR Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av., on the 3d inst. Return to 5313 Hyde Park-av. stable, or to OSCAR FIELD, 165 and 166 Michigan-av.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT, FOUR keys and button hook on ring with H. H. Hammond's name, Muskegon, Mich. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to H 42, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms (front), with board.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT suite of front rooms and suitable rooms for two or three gentlemen, with board; day boarders accommodated.

1459 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board.

1736 INDIANA-AV., CORNER EIGHTeenth-st.—Elegant, neatly-kept rooms to permanent, responsible gentlemen; convenient to first-class board.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD WITH room $3.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano. Furnished rooms $1.50 to $3 per week.

219 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE PARLOR and bedroom adjoining, in prime order and completely furnished, with board.

274 ILLINOIS-ST.—A PLEASANT room in private family, with board.

300 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board; good day-board, $4 per week. Also a brick barn to rent.

WEST SIDE.

18 THROOP-ST.—BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Well furnished front alcove and single room, with board. Reference.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Indiana—Pleasant rooms for families; day boarders.

CHICAGO EUROPEAN HOTEL, 163-165 Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe—Newly furnished; superior drainage; neatness, courtesy guaranteed; choice restaurant. W. J. KUHNS, Prop.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OR BOARD IN THE CITY and suburbs can be had thro' the Renting Agency (established 5 years), at Room 3 Tribune Building. Information free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO. 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

A FEW CHOICE REMNANTS OF ELEgant wallpaper suitable for screens and decorations at half-price. MARTIN'S, 265 State-st.

CAUTION—TO THE PUBLIC—ALL persons are hereby forbidden to purchase or lend money on or take as security any of the following notes—viz.: George Curtis to Fred A. Myers, $300, and interest at 6 per cent per annum, dated at Kensington, Ill., April 5, 1882, and due two months after date; and six other notes for the same amount, dated the same day, and payable three, four, five, and seven months after date, each with interest at 6 per cent per annum, made also by George Curtis, and payable to order of Fred A. Myers, as the consideration for said notes has failed and payment thereof will be resisted when due. GEORGE CURTIS.
Kensington, Ill., June 6, 1882.

SEALED BIDS—For the purchase of the whole or any part of the personal property, consisting of 10 horses, quarrying tools, machinery, wagons, stone screenings, interest in lease, and plant of the late firm of McAdam & Sari, Grand-av., west of Western-av., will be received till June 13, 1882, at 9 a. m., at office of the undersigned, 92 La Salle-st., Room 68, pursuant to order of Circuit Court of Cook County, in case John V. McAdam vs. Samuel Sari, No. 40,183.

All bids subject to approval of Court.

SAMUEL KERR,
Receiver of said firm.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A MANufacturing or jobbing business by a practical business man; capital $10,000 to $20,000. Address D, Tribune office.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.

ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO.
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.

For sale by all druggists.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE rich new book, "Treasury of Song for the Home Circle." An elegant volume; over 250 best-loved Gems of Song gathered from the whole realm of Music. Usual cost separately nearly $100! Here only $2.50. No book like it. Field is clear. No competition. Sale will be immense. Three million homes want this book. For full particulars call or address HUBBARD BROS., 86 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEAUtiful book "Mother, Home, and Heaven"; work of the best authors, a choice volume, elegantly illustrated; worth its weight in gold for home; profitable work for men and women near home; book seems to please everybody; constant work and good pay. R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COMplete and authentic Life of Henry W. Longfellow, by F. H. Underwood, illustrated. The people are ready for it. B. B. RUSSELL, 57 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE Company, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., have the best accommodations in the city for storing pianos, merchandise, and all goods of value at low rates. Advances made if desired. Call and see.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.; permanent and reliable; established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—OUTFIT CONSISTING OF

One Corliss Engine, 14x28.
One Dayton cam pump.
One Berryman heater.
One sheetiron smokestack.
Now set up and can be seen at our works.

ALSO

Two rotary valve engines, 14x26, coupled together, but can be altered for single engine at slight cost. All these engines in good condition. Address

B. F. AVERY & SONS,
Louisville, Ky.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BRICK FOR SALE IN ANY QUANTIty on the C. & N. W. tracks. Apply to L. DRUECKER BROS. 213 North Desplaines-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

MRS. J. EVANS, MAGNETIC PHYsician. Baths. 279 West Madison-st., third flat, Room 2.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—MANUFACTURING BUSIness; large profits; no possibility of loss; strictly cash; respectable. 122 Fifth-av., Room 4.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ERNST PRUSSING, Room 10 Borden Block, Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

WEST.

Ogden-av., corner Polk-st., price	$10,000
Morgan-st., south of Madison-st., large lot and fine two-story residence, with all modern improvements	12,000
West Lake-st., between Paulina and Page, large store and dwelling	7,400
Washington boulevard, corner Leavitt-st., 62x118 ft.	11,000
Milwaukee-av., corner Indiana-st., 151x180 ft, improved business property	
Lake-st., near Halsted, 25x100 ft, with buildings	6,500
Milwaukee-av., at head of Paulina-st., 25x100 ft.	2,000
Canal-st., near Bunker, store and dwelling	6,000
Depuyster-st., east of Halsted, 50x119 ft	3,000
Leavitt-st., corner Ewing-place, 50x150 ft	1,400
Evergreen-st., east of Hoyne, 25x150 ft	750
Chicago-av., east of Hoyne-st., 48 ft, north front	1,400
North Morgan-st., with 2-story frame building	1,800
Carroll-av., near Lincoln-st., 2-story frame house	2,200
Le Moyne-st., east of Leavitt, 26x162 ft	650
Lubeck-st., corner Oakley, 24x100 ft	500
Ashland-av., north of Division-st., 24-ft lot	1,250
Lake-st., 62.44 ft, near Elizabeth, $150 per foot	
Congress-st., east of Robey, 48 feet	3,120
Harrison-st., between Laflin-st. and Ashland-av., 6 lots	
Harrison-st., between Loomis and Laflin-sts., 75 feet, south front	
Ashland-av., 50 feet, east front, north of Polk	
Evergreen-st., near Hoyne, two lots, each	750
Hirsch-st., corner Shober, 72 feet	1,600
Warren-av., near Wood-st., 50 feet, with 2-story building	5,000

SOUTH.

Michigan-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., 2-story brick residence and brick barn; lot 50x178 feet, east front	
Mary-st., near Archer-av., with house	1,400
Sanger-st., near Archer-av., 2-story brick	4,000
Main-st., near Stearns, cottage	1,200
Kossuth-st., near Butler, 32 feet and house	1,200
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-sixth, lot	800
Langley-av., near Forty-third-st., 50 feet, east front, at $40 per foot	
Indiana-av., near Sixty-first-st., 82x170 feet, a splendid lot, east front, at $30 per foot	
Choice—240 feet east front on Michigan-av., near Fifty-second-st., opposite South Park; gardened for eleven years, set out with shade trees, evergreens, fruit trees, grapevines, and small fruit; cottage and green-house	
Normal Parkway, near Sixty-ninth-st., 200 feet, east front, cheap	
Lots on Charles (Eleventh-av.), north of Sixty-seventh-st	
Vincennes-av., corner Ninety-sixth-st., 75 feet	1,000
Groveland Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., 50 feet	4,000

NORTH

Erie-st., near Townsend, lots fronting south, per foot	100
Illinois-st., between Dearborn and State, 55 feet, south front, $150 per foot	
Illinois-st., between State and Cass-st., 50 feet, south front, $150 per foot	
Sedgwick-st., near Blackhawk, 2-story dwelling	5,000
A comfortable and spacious home, with all modern improvements, on Chestnut-st.; lot 54x103 feet; large stable; cheap	
Clybourn-av., corner, with two brick buildings	9,000
Hurlbut-st., north of Belden-av., 50 feet	3,250
Larrabee-st., near North-av., 2-story brick house and brick stable	7,200
Larrabee-st., near Rees, large lot, with buildings	4,800
Rees, near Halsted-st., 20 feet, running through to Gardner-st	1,500
Clybourn-av., large lot and double building, netting 14 per cent	7,500
Wendell-st., near Wells, with cottage and stable	3,000
Hickory-av., near Division-st., 2-story dwelling	2,300
Bissell-st., near Dayton, house and lot	
Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 30x108 ft	
Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 26x108 ft	2,750
Hawthorne-av., south of Oak-st., 25 ft	1,000
North-av., east of Halsted-st., two lots, at $70 per ft	
Clybourn-av., north of Sheffield, 2 lots, each	1,100
Kemper-place, between Fullerton-av. and Orchard-st., fine large lots, $35 per ft. and $38 per foot	
Manufacturing property: North Branch dock lot, 130x300 ft, near Clybourn-place, cheap	
Business property on the North Branch, improved; river front docked	40,000
Manufacturing property, 130 feet front, on the N. W. R. R. and Milw. & St. Paul R. R., cheap	

OUTSIDE.

Englewood-av., between Halsted and Wallace-sts., 75 feet front	
Belleview-av., north of Forty-fourth-st., 59 feet, west front, $40 per foot	
Sheffield-av., between Montana and Fullerton, 36x120 ft	1,200
Wrightwood-av., east of Racine-av., building lots, 30x124 ft, each	1,000
Belmont-av., corner Halsted-st., 24 building lots	
Barry-av., east of Dummy-road, 50x166-ft lot and brick barn	3,500
Sheffield-av., corner Montana, 36 ft, with cottage	2,300
Best-av., near Wrightwood, 2 lots	1,600
State-st., near Sixtieth, 49⅓x170 ft	1,386
Improved farm, 40 acres, near Elmhurst, at $100 per acre	
Elston-av., corner Jefferson-av., about 4 acres, at $400 per acre	
20 acres extending along Twelfth-st., from Desplaines River to Maywood road, per acre	200
Acre lots on Foster and Washington-avs., west of Lincoln-av	
Whitesides County, Ill., stock farm of 800 acres at $20 per acre	
20 acres, with buildings, 12 miles north of Milwaukee, on Wisconsin Northern Railroad	2,500
6 65-100 acres highest ground in Wilmette, about 4 blocks from the depot, with a young grove of shade trees; one half under plow; per acre	250

Money to loan on improved city real estate at lowest rates.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
2-story, store below, rooms above, and lot, east front, State-st., near Thirty-ninth.
2-story, store below, rooms above, east front, with lot, State-st., near Thirty-fifth.
3-story frame double building with lot 40x110, Twenty-second-st., near Archer-av.; will rent for $1,200 a year; $8,000.
2 2-story brick houses, 10 rooms each, lot 50x175, large barn, on Michigan-av., near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard; will sell either or both for less than cost of building.

CHEAP LOTS.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., 25x181, east front.
Michigan-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st., 25x143.
Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st., 132x148.
State-st., near Thirty-sixth, 2 lots, east front.
Vincennes-av., corner Bryant, 90x110.
Archer-av., near McGlashen-st., 50x100.
FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., near Fifth-av., 5-story stone-front, 40x90 feet, at a sacrifice.
A choice tract on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-first-st. A rare location for profitable improvements.
49x195 feet northwest corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st., very cheap.
66 feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., at a bargain.
52x187 feet on Langley-av., near Forty-sixth-st. with cottage and barn, very cheap and easy terms.
50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-ninth.
3239 Butterfield-st., 10 rooms, barn, and modern improvements; a bargain. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
ERIE-ST., east of State, south front, 3-story and basement brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, 25 feet front; can be bought at a bargain and possession obtained at once.
DEARBORN-AV., between Goethe and Schiller-sts., fine 2-story and basement brown-stone house, with L is three rooms deep, lot 30x150 feet.

FOR SALE—340 HUBBARD-ST., 12-room house and lot, rented for $30 per month. $2,500
134 Winchester-av., nice cottage and lot 2,700
201 Winchester-av., 12-room house and lot 2,800
29 Flournoy-st., 2-story and basement brick 3,700
House and ½-acre, with fruit, shrubbery, etc., in nice order, at Waukegan 2,000
Elegant 7-room cottage, large barn, and 4 lots, at Avondale, 1½ miles from city limits, and 2 blocks from R. R. Station 2,500
Beautiful suburban homes at St. Charles and Wheaton.
R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LARGE SACRIFICE—A large 3-story frame building, 90x90, less than 3 years old, with grounds fronting on two streets and alley, on street-car line, 37 minutes from centre of the city (street-cars every three minutes); in choice residence locality; part of the upper story a hall, seating 700 to 800; only hall in the locality; other stories used heretofore for publishing house; can be converted into flats, or flats and stores, for small amount; now vacant; the owner a non-resident; building built when labor and material were one-third less; must be sold; will guarantee a bargain of $5,000 and a netting of 20 per cent on investment. A. J. NOWLEN, 46 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 132x161 feet, northwest corner Seminary and Lill-avs., a choice residence lot or for subdivision.
135 feet, corner lot, Diversey-av., just west of Lincoln-av., $62 per foot.
117 feet fronting Lincoln Park, corner Wrightwood-av., $8,500.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
STATE-ST., just south of Banks—A very desirable lot 60x150 feet.
STATE-ST., east front, 200 feet north of Division—45x160 feet, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE:
Northwest corner of Fullerton and Lincoln-avs., 196 feet on each; a choice business corner.
Lots on Clark-st., near Belmont-av., very cheap.
25 feet on Halsted-st., near Centre—a bargain.
50 feet on Fullerton-av., south front, cheap.
8-room house, with 25-foot lot, on Seminary-av., near Centre-st.—a positive bargain.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
THIRD-AV., between Harrison and Polk—24x131 feet, with 2-story and basement brick house; cheap.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-eighth-st., 100x160 feet to 20 feet. Want an offer. We have a large list of choice improved and unimproved residence property on the South Side avenues at low figures. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 334 West Van Buren-st., 30 foot lot, for $3,200. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—HURLBUT-st., extra fine 2-story and basement brick of 13 rooms, with all modern improvements and good barn, near Webster-av.; will sell cheap as the owner is about leaving the city.
Butterfield-st., 2-story frame, No. 3028.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WABASH-AV., near Thirty-fourth-st., fine 2-story and basement stone-front house, in good order, with handsome pier glass, chandeliers, screens, furnace, cornices, etc., at a bargain, on time or for cash; lot 25 feet, full depth.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM COTTAGE, LOT 24x130, to 16-foot alley; cars pass door; only $2,500; sacrifice. CLYDESDALE, 104 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORner near Milwaukee-av., 40x116, with frame improvements; a bargain; pays over 12 per cent net. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—45X162 TO ALLEY, LA Salle-av., near Goethe-st., east front, very choice and cheap, $165 per foot; 30x75, Cedar-st., near North State-st. $2,200, easy terms, 6 per cent. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE INSTRUCTED to sell by owner a very fine brick store on Randolph-st., with flats above, (rented for $1,800) for $13,000. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—27X178, TO 40-FOOT ALLEY, on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av., north front, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Oakley-av., 60x125 feet. Will sell below market value, and properly improved will pay net over 12 per cent. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

UNIMPROVED.
State-st., near Thirty-fifth, 25x147; $85 per foot.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 150x128; $90 per foot.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st., 40x125 and 25x158; $300 per foot.
Grand boulevard, near Thirty-sixth-st., 30 feet; $100 per foot.
Michigan-av., lot 25x143, near Thirty-seventh-st.; $155 per foot.
Prairie-av., 149x169, near Fifty-seventh-st.; $30 per foot.
Prairie-av., 24x125, near Thirty-fifth-st.; $100 per foot.
Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st., 150x165.
Kenwood, 200x150, corner Forty-seventh-st. and Lake-av.; $75 per foot.
100 feet on Huron-st. near corner of Robey; $3,000.

RESIDENCES.
Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., 3-story and basement stone-front in elegant order, $15,000.
Two-story stone-front, Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., $6,500.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-third-st., dining-room on parlor floor, elegant place, $18,000.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., large, handsome house with lot 70 feet; $18,000, easy terms.

ACRES.
80 acres on canal just west of Brighton, $75,000. This tract is surrounded by railroads, and will pay large profit to subdivide.
6¼ acres at South Lynne, near depot; $2,500.
10 acres at Washington Heights, $3,500; depot on the ground.
20 acres near the above; $5,000.
Call and see us before buying.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement.
Fine store on Madison-st., rents for $1,300, at a bargain.
Cottage of 8 rooms, and lot 35x180 feet, east of Oakley-av., $6,750.
West Side near corner of Halsted and Madison-sts., fine peice of business property, $50,000.
North Clark-st.—Fine store, 4-story and basement corner lot, $45,000.
Loomis-st.—Very fine location, 2-story and attic, with sub cellar, very well built, 10 rooms, $6,750.
West Side—2-story and basement brick with attic; good barn; first-class condition, $5,600.
Cottage on Fulton-st., near Union Park.
Monroe-st.—2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, $3,000.
Bargain—Cottage 6 rooms, lot 25x125, on Walnut-st., near Paulina, $2,250.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE NEW SUBdivision on the North Side, northwest corner of Lincoln-av. and Diversy-st.:
28 lots on Lincoln-av.
$650 to $800 each.
14 lots on Diversy-st.
$550 to $675 each.
8 lots on Herndon-st.
$450 to $600 each.
These lots are just outside the fire limits. You can build frame buildings. They are near churches, schools, street and steam cars, lake water, etc., and will be sold on easy payments. They are the cheapest and most desirable lots on the North Side.
S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 100 feet, corner Jackson and Jefferson-sts., improved, $13,000.
80 feet on Desplaines-st., with 3-story stone block; cheap.
60x140, northeast corner Halsted and Lake-sts., improved, and renting for $7,000; will take $25,000 in good, clear vacant property, South Division or Hyde Park, balance on long time at low rate of interest.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
CARROLL-AV.—Between Lincoln and Robey, two splendid lots in best neighborhood on street, each 25x123 feet to alley; cheap.
MADISON-ST.—Facing Central Park, 75x191 feet.
JOHNSTON-ST.—Between Fourteenth and Wright-sts., 24x100 feet; $1,000.

FOR SALE BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:
Fifty lots on State, Dearborn, Butterfield, Wentworth, and Forty-sixth-sts., water, sewer, and sidewalk, near Rock Island Shops. Abstracts free. We are directed to sell above lots at prices and on terms that every workingman can have a home. We also have 30 lots at the Stock-Yards, on Halsted, Emerald, Winter, Sherman, and other streets, cheap.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—Between Division and Goethe-sts., 2-story frame house, lot 25x132 feet; $7,000.
LA SALLE-ST.—3-story brown-stone front, near Oak.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEment block 40x70, corner North Clark and Chestnut-sts.
A 4-story brick block 49x80, North Clark, near Huron-st.; and a 2-story brick block 60x150, North Clark-st., near Chicago-av. The above properties are well rented, in good business location, and must be sold to close an estate. Any reasonable offer for any of the above will be entertained.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—400 ELEGANT LOTS fronting on Humboldt Park and boulevard; best lots ever offered for the price; streets graded and graveled; trees and walks; see them and you will buy at once a home to be proud of ever after; title perfect; abstracts furnished free.
S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible]X125 ON CALUMET-AV., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., east front. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., several unimproved pieces, at a bargain. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Leavitt, 30x125 feet. If taken at once will make very low figures. We have a large list of West Madison-st. property. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MICHigan-av., 100 or 200 feet front; $190 per foot; a great bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 425 CARROLL-AV., A 2-story and basement stone front, $5,500; very cheap. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH STATE-ST., NORTH of Thirty-first, several good investments in improved property. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF PROPerty on Jefferson-st., adapted to manufacturing purposes. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$119,000—BUSINESS CORner down town, rented for $14,000; first-class in every detail. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTHeast corner Twentieth-st., 26x178; a very desirable corner. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORner on West Side, partly improved; paying well; price $35,000; a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
TO BRICKMAKERS.
Ten acres on corner Thirty-first-st. and Kedzie-av.; river runs through it, and the clay on its banks is splendidly adapted for brickmaking purposes.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st., two-story frame; lot 24x120; only $4,000. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS Park at a great bargain.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NORTH of North-av., 50x115, east front, cheap for cash. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near Prairie-av., 80x144 feet to 20-foot alley; reasonably well improved; will pay over 12 per cent net on the investment. It is offered for a few days below its value. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—$6,750—WARREN-AV., fine brick, 2 flats, 7 rooms each, south front. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X132 FEET ON INDIANA-av., near Thirty-second-st., only $140 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., Room 9, 184 Dearborn-st.: No. 58 Arbor place, 2-story and basement brick, $2,500; house alone would cost more than this to build.

FOR SALE—$21,000—STATE-ST., FOUR-story brick with flats well rented. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X161 FEET ON STATE-st., just south of city limits, at a decided bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST, most centrally located, and best improved pieces of business property in the city. It is all rented and paying over 10 per cent on its value. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—50X161 FEET ON INDIANA-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., at a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X150 ON ASHLAND-av., near Harrison-st.; an elegant residence lot. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FINE INvestment that is safe and sure, 7 stone-front houses in the very best location, West Side, rented for $4,980, price $40,000, one-fourth down. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE CORNER OF Forest-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. boulevard, 131x181 feet, at a very great bargain for the next few days. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—CORNER ASHLAND AND Park-avs., 100x125 feet, southeast front, the choicest residence corner on the West Side; at a bargain. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE STORE ON East Madison-st. It will pay 8 per cent net on the investment of $48,000. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—66x124 FEET ON GRAND-boulevard, near Thirty-sixth-st., only $110 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—850 NORTH OAKLEY-AV., 2-story frame and three lots, near North-av., cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ONLY ONE block from Humboldt Park, only $1,500 per acre; a bargain. S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., 2-story house and lot $4,700. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON FIFTH-AV., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., the only unoccupied 100 feet on the east side of the block. HENRY T. CHACE, 25 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—75 FEET ON INDIANA-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st., very cheap. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—WAbash-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., east front, 50x164, at $155 per foot. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CAPITALISTS ATTENTION.
$15,000—Rentals $2,268 per annum—Two 3-story brick buildings in flats, with lot 50x125, South Green-st., near Jackson; this property is rented to first-class, prompt-paying tenants, and will always yield a large percentage. Why hold 3 per cent bonds while such investment as this is offered?
$6,000—2-story and basement brick house, furnace, gas fixtures; also 2-story brick barn, with lot, West Lake-st., near park; easy terms.
$5,000—50x125 South Peoria-st., near Monroe.
45½x104, improved, Madison-st., near Page, at a decided bargain.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PIER-ST., 2-STORY BRICK, arranged in two flats, rental $396, cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
VINCENNES-AV., 40x156, between Egan and Oakwood; $65.
WABASH-AV., east front, near Fifty-third-st., 28x153.
FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., corner Greenwood-av., 170x197 feet; cheap.
GREENWOOD-AV., north of Forty-seventh-st, east front, 150x197 feet.
HYDE PARK-AV., southeast corner Fifty-fourth-st., 100x135 feet; $35 per foot.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building ten cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10:45 or 3:45 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—3-story and basement, 16 rooms, octagon front, 3 rooms deep, near Division-st.; price $15,000.
WELLINGTON-AV.—On Green Bay road, 12-room brick house, with lot 98x128 feet.
SUPERIOR-ST.—In block southeast corner of St. Clair, 3-story and basement stone-fronts; $8,000 each.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
20 acres on Belmont-av., just west of Avondale Station on Wisconsin Division Northwestern R. R. Avondale is only 10 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot. Several trains each way daily, fare 6 cents, and has good neighborhood, etc.
We also have a tract of 4 acres, and of 4¼ acres.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.:
A number of choice residence lots of size to suit purchasers in one of the best of neighborhoods, convenient to steam, horse-cars, and Boulevards, and near the lake; the above will be sold on reasonable terms. We have also several very desirable houses.

FOR SALE—15 OF THE CHEAPEST lots to be found in Englewood; also 50 or more feet on Sixty-first-st., Barney-st., or Englewood-av. at a bargain. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PULLMAN LOTS ON THE ridge west of Pullman and Kensington, from $145 to $250; regular sidewalks; shade trees; a number of houses under way; convenient to three railroads; terms easy; monthly payments. THOMAS SCANLAN, office W. D. Kerfoot & Co., 90 Washington-st., or E. T. BROOKFULD, Kensington.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK—Several houses ready for occupancy; finely located; convenient to stations; good schools, etc.; terms easy. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF CHOICE land, one-half mile southwest of Highland Park Depot with a log-house and large barn, only $70 per acre. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN South Evanston. Will sell at a sacrifice, a corner 100x183 with splendid 2-story, basement, and attic brick residence and brick barn. This property must be sold quick, as party needs money, and, therefore, offers it at a very low price. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—CHOICE lots covered with bearing fruit trees; near the depot; easy terms, low prices, and help to build; abstracts free; costs nothing to go and see. 85 Washington-st., Room 6. C. W. RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
STATE-ST., north of Fifty-ninth, 50x125 feet, with 2-story frame house and barn; cheap.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 139 lots, corner Diversey and Western-avs. and Elston-road. These lots are just outside fire limits, where they can be retailed to advantage, and will be sold for $22,500, being at the rate of $165 a lot; Maplewood depot two blocks away. Easy payments; low rate of interest.

FOR SALE—A POSITIVE BARGAIN—40 acres on the high ridge; finely timbered; convenient to stations at Washington Heights; ripe for subdivision. Also several smaller tracts and choice building sites; some special bargains. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad, at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN, IF taken this week, of
5 acres at Chicago Lawn.
20 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 24, 38, 13.
And on favorable terms. Owner changing base.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—68 ACRES NEAR PULLman; $00 per acre. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
5 acres on Archer-av., running through to Forty-seventh-st., east of Danville & Vincennes R. R., and being a little southwest of Brighton House; cheap.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 94 Washington-st., Room 34, and Pullman, Ill., bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ONE MILE west of city limits at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—WE HAVE several very choice building sites—corners—on Forty-seventh-st. and adjoining streets. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY STOCK-FARM, SITUated on the Marias Des Cygnes River, adjoining the Village of Arvonia, Osage County, Kas., consisting 485 acres, all under fence, about two miles of which is live hedge; 40 acres good timber; 3 never-failing wells; feed-lots to handle 400 beeves; cheese factory, fair house, and barn; good-sized orchard. In all respects this is one of the best farms in the State. The present occupant last year raised 6,060 bushels corn and 200 tons of hay, and wintered 400 beef cattle at a profit of nearly $7,000. Good range for cattle near the farm. I will sell this property at a great sacrifice and on easy terms to close out; terms easy. Price, $30 per acre. JAMES A. WHITAKER, 2 and 4 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 FARMS IN KANSAS, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and other States; very cheap for cash, and some to exchange. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LAND—45,000 acres of heavily timbered land in Arkansas, well located on railroads and river; the timber consists of white oak, ash, hickory, cypress, red gum, etc. This tract must be sold in one lot, and I will take $30,000 for the whole. Perfect title. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 200 ACRES 1½ miles south of Rochelle, Ogle County, Ill. Fine improvements, running water, well fenced, all under cultivation. A bargain at $50 an acre. G. W. COOPER & SON, Room 26, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—4 SECTIONS, OR 2 MILES square, in Waubansee County, Kansas, 20 miles from Topeka, for $6.25 per acre. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A HOUSE and lot on North or South Side convenient to street cars or steam cars. Will pay $5,000 or $6,000, or will rent such a house. Am in business, and will give best references. G 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, OR A good building lot, in choice neighborhood on South Side; will pay part cash and balance in lots or acres. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER—Good-paying business property worth $25,000 to $35,000. Apply to A. MAGNUSON, Room 8, 116 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS. PIANOS. Factory 47, 49, 51 and 53 West Lake-st.
Buy a first-class piano at wholesale prices on easy payments of the manufacturer and save dealers' profit. Pianos rented and rent applied on purchase money.
Save 25 per cent and call at warerooms, 175 Wabash-av.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. PIANOS AND ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner of State and Adams.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW ORGANS.
2d-hand instruments for sale on easy payments.
2d-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

STORY & CAMP—
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS SOLD ON $10 installments; every instrument warranted five years; pianos to rent; money applied if purchased. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM IN ILLInois, 2-story frame building, store-front, and lot 37½x160, on State-st., south of city-limits. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT SUBurban home with 4-acre lot, at Braintree, 10 miles from State-House, Boston. Want Chicago property. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: The elegant brick house southeast corner Jackson-st. and Campbell-av., 12 rooms, no basement; all in good repair; lot 150 feet front; barn.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE in good order, 1248 West Monroe-st.; $35 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—635 WEST MONROE-ST., 11 rooms, D. and K. on main floor; stone front. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—413 WEST MONROE-ST., 2-story frame with brick basement, 12 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; large yard; rent $55. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st., stone-front house; d. r. and k. on first floor, 445 West Van Buren-st.; $55.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ONTARIO-st., between Dearborn and State, an elegantly-furnished 3-story marble-front house; will be rented to a careful private family for three months; rent very moderate. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON North Side, near Lincoln Park. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE of 12 rooms in first-class location on the North Side. Address G 74, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR 3 or 4 months, Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., east front, ten rooms, fully furnished; newly refitted. Owner would retain one or two rooms if desired. Rent moderate to good tenant. G 57, Tribune.

TO RENT—NO. 2141 CALUMET-AV., northeast corner Twenty-second-st., a large and elegant residence, partly furnished, with large grounds, barn, etc., to a responsible private family for three years; the house will not be shown without written order from us. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-second-st., a fully furnished residence, with large grounds, barn, etc., all in complete order. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON South Side with modern improvements. B. L. PEASE, Room 3, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, tenant to buy furniture; pleasant locality. Call at 35 Sixteenth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL PRIVATE family, a partially-furnished house in first-class location. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT WINNETKA from $10 to $25. Will sell on monthly payments. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AT Evanston, Ravenswood, and elsewhere. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CHOICE 3-ROOM FRONT flat, Rigdon Block, Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st., near train, only $12; also 5-room cottage at Englewood, cheap. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—3552 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 5-room flat just put in splendid order. References required. D. F. BACON, 221-223 State-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—3037 WABASH-AV.; $25. Apply at 3314 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS IN new building, 2968 Wabash-av.; seven large, well-lighted and ventilated rooms; hot and cold water, gas, front and rear entrance, and yards entirely separate. Call at upper flat.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, 242 Robey-st., north of Van Buren; in good order.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; pleasant location in the city, fronting the lake. No. 1 East Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—AT 3861 ELLIS-AV.—ROOMS for light housekeeping. $25 per month. JOHN DEWAR, 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms at 74 and 76 East Adams-st., between State and Dearborn; 75 cents and $1 per day.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL lighted, nicely furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. 376 South State-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, ONE on parlor floor, the other a front room large enough for two gentlemen; private family. 1246 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICEly-furnished small room; lake front.

TO RENT—TO 2 OR 4 GENTS, OR MAN and wife, spacious parlors, large alcove room, other rooms; prices reasonable; bath. 1418 Wabash.

TO RENT—1611 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURnished—A good-sized front room; private family.

TO RENT—BY CHAS. CLEAVER & SON, 125 Dearborn-st.:
Five rooms on second floor of 3861 Ellis-av., in good order and every convenience.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE GERMAN family an elegantly-furnished front alcove rooms; with all conveniences for man and wife, or ladies, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Address G 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3707 ELLIS-AV.—UPPER floor; modern brick, near lake; steam and street cars. S. B. LINGLE, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS—AT 3208 PRAIRIE-av., newly-repaired alcove; nice. Call from 2 until 4 o'clock.

TO RENT—NICE SUITE OF ROOMS, $15 per month, at 2842 Calumet-av. Parties without children preferred. MRS. ALLAWAY.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ON DEARBORN-AV., SOUTH of Chicago-av., three rooms suitable for three gentlemen; rented single or en suite; one room is a front alcove room, parlor floor; all elegantly furnished, and all conveniences. Address D 25, Tribune.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED SINGLE rooms for gentlemen only. 355 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms on Dearborn-av., south of Chicago-av.; large closets; stationary washstands; hot and cold water. Private family; references. Address G 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 276 Chestnut-st.; hot and cold water in room newly furnished.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED front room overlooking Jefferson Park, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 474 West Adams.

TO RENT—651 MONROE-ST., NEAR Paulina, very desirable furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE 180x23 FEET AND 18 feet high, with skylight. Also, 2 rooms in second story 180x23 feet, each with skylight. 207 and 209 Wabash-av. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 169 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—179 JACKSON-ST., NEAR Fifth-av., store and basement, 20x80 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 79 AND 81 LAKE-ST., under Tremont, 40x70, with basements. WM. H. WOOD, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE, WITH new fixtures, 157 State-st., for ladies' goods only. H 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 35 MICHIGAN-AV., A 4-story and basement store building. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT CONnecting office, second floor; rent $15. Not adapted for a physician. Call at 46 South Clark, Room 7, 9 to 10:30 a. m., or 4 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD offices with vault, 22 McCormick's Building. Inquire on the premises, or of C. A. SPRING, corner Randolph and Dearborn sts.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM AND OFFICES at 90 La Salle-st., Room 26. FRANK M. THAXTER.

DOCKS AND YARDS.

TO RENT—DOCK ON EMPIRE SLIP, Twelfth-st.; 550 feet frontage, 176 deep, having railroad track connections, office, etc.; possession May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 20X160, and other room if wanted. SEAVEY BROS., 177 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER for light or heavy manufacturing. Apply to FRANK M. THAXTER, Room 26, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE, DRY basement for storage for 3 or 4 months, on West Side, between Twelfth and Lake. State location and size. Address 31 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH Side, near steam or street cars, a fully furnished house for 5 months or till next May. Address, with complete description and price, H 9, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL WELL-furnished house on North Side, near Lincoln Park, for 4 or 5 months. Give particulars and price. Address H 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR SMALL family, fully and well furnished house; best neighborhood; West Side; one or two years from July 1 to Sept. 1. Best reference given. Address H 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MAN and wife, two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, in the neighborhood of the Leland Hotel; terms reasonable. Address H 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THE 1ST of July, by a prompt tenant with small family, a two-story residence south of North and east of La Salle-av. Address G 96, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A WIDOW LADY WILL SELL THE property of her deceased husband for one-third their real value. The beautiful, fast, and highly-bred trotting team Raven and Midnight. They drive like one horse; have long, flowing manes and tails, and perfect models of beauty. A lady can drive them single or together. They are afraid of nothing. Raven was bred and raised by A. Snider, Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y., sired by George Wilkes, dam Josephine, by Young Morrell, second dam by Seeley's American Star. Midnight was bred by D. Swigart, of Spring Station, Ky., and owned by Robert Bonner, of New York; sired by Alexander Belmont, dam Lindee, by Membrino Chief, second dam by Zieneth, son of American Eclipse, third dam Lucy Alexander, by Alexander, thence thoroughbred. Belmont is the sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾; Wedgewood, 2:19; Dick Moore, 2:22¼; Nil Desperandum, and a great many others. Raven and Midnight trotted last fall to pole in a race in 2:30¼. Raven trotted three heats in public in 2:26, 2:24, and 2:27½; will show a full mile any day under the watch in 2:25. Midnight showed four heats in public last fall, which branded her a mare of great endurance, in 2:26, 2:27½, and a good second in 2:25¼, and took the fourth heat and race in 2:28¼. Raven and Midnight are 6 and 7 years old, 15¾ hands high; a lady can drive them any place, double or single; they have only trotted in club races, and have therefore no record; will warrant them perfectly sound and kind, free from tricks or vices; will give ten days' trial, and show the speed, single and double, and warrant them in every way as represented and described; this team has no superiors and few equals; they wear no boots or weights, and attract the attention of every one; they cost my husband a little over a year ago $3,100; now I will sell them for $400 apiece, or $750 for the team; they are really a better team now than when purchased; I don't sell for any fault, as I lost my husband and have no use for horses; will sell separately or together, but would like so much to have them stay together, as they have always been family pets. Also the contents of the stable: one buggy, one carriage, one trotting-wagon, three sets of harness, blankets, and robes; also two beautiful imported dogs, a beautiful black and white setter (Don, by Donald, dam Genevieve)); Dog is young, and finely broken and trained; have his full breeding. Call at owner's residence, 193 Dearborn-av.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE will sell his high-bred and fast-trotting horse Silvertail, sired by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, first dam by Gray Eagle, the great 4-mile racehorse, 2d dam son of imported Messenger, 3d dam by Piedmont, son of Almont.
Silvertail is 5 years old, 16 hands high, rangy built, handsomely turned, shows his fine breeding and trotting qualities. He is a natural-born trotter; he can go out any day and show a full mile in 2:36, and is warranted to show it, and warranted perfectly sound and kind; he trotted three heats at Lexington, Ky., in 2:27, 2:26, and 2:28¾, at which time owner paid $1,300 for him, and now $400 will buy him.
Call at private stable, No. 7 East Thirteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

AT F. J. BERRY'S SALE STABLE, 2 to 10 Monroe-st., the finest pair of green road-horses in the West; gray geldings; 16 hands; can pole better than 2:35, and either, single, can trot better than 2:30; rangy, easy, handy actors, without a vice. Any gentleman wanting a fast team should not fail to see them.

A GENTLEMAN'S FINE TURNOUT for sale—Bay mare 16 hands, 8 years old, very stylish and speedy; also elegant 5-year-old chestnut mare, with full-flowing mane and tail; side-bar and end-spring buggy, full rubber-trimmed harness; will sell together or separate. 372 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FIVE GLASS LANdau, 1 leather landau, 2 6-seat rockaways, 2 coupes nearly new, 3 extension top carriages, all kinds of phaetons, new and second-hand, made by the best makers, 8 side-bar top buggies, 4 road wagons, 4 trucks, suitable for one or two horses, all kinds of grocery wagons, 10 express wagons, new and second-hand democrat wagons, fancy delivery wagon, a large stock of second-hand harness, whips, robes, etc. In fact, I have the largest assortment of any house in the Northwest, and sell the cheapest; 50 different jobs that must be sold to pay advancement; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Money advanced on horses, wagons, and harness. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SPAN OF bay carriage horses for family use; gentle, sound and reliable. The owner is leaving the city for the season, and is willing to dispose of them at a bargain. Inquire at sale stable of F. J. BERRY & CO., No. 3 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SQUARE BOX-TOP buggy used but little. Inquire of Foreman Pan Handle Freight Depot, 107 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—SOUND PET RIDING AND driving pony, finest black coupe-horses, with elegant doctor's phaeton and harness. Stables 498 Wabash-av.

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF CARriages, including our celebrated patented lightning jump-seat buggies, now ready for sale at 231 and 233 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST one-horse family buggies (canopy top) in the city. 336 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—TEN HORSES FIT FOR all use. Horses, wagons, and harnesses to let by the day or week. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State.

G. GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CARriages of all kinds the cheapest. 231 State-st.

I HAVE SEVERAL FINE BUGGIES, phaetons, road-wagons, and also good second-hand buggies and carriages, all at low prices. 1458 Wabash-av. E. C. HAYDE.

LIVERYMEN AND AMATEURS, EXamine Columbus buggies, 363 Wabash-av.; manufacturers' prices; stylish, durable; variety of buggies and family carriages; side-bars and surreys a specialty.

TOP ROAD WAGONS—WE ARE building as fine job as is produced in this country. Samples can be seen in G. L. Bradley's Repository, 216 and 218 Wabash-av. WILTS & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD ROAD HORSE; must be sound, young, and kind; state lowest cash price, age, color, size, etc. H 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS BUGGY or a light express or grocer's delivery-wagon, cheap for cash. H. F. KRAFT, 641 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 2 CAR-LOADS of cheap horses this week at 249 and 251 State-st.

WANTED—A HORSE AND PHAETON for pleasure driving. Will guarantee safety and fair usage of the property, and make a loan of money for the use. Address A 28, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY PARTY DESIRING TO ENGAGE in the tea and grocery business can learn of a good opportunity by addressing T. D. WAYNE, Room 29, 118 La Salle-st.

ELEGANT SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE in good location. Address A 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a book and stationery store in the best city in Central Michigan; long established and doing good business; owner going West. Address BOOKS, care of Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST SALOON IN CITY—fronts Court-House; Clark-st.; cheap, for cash; good reason for selling. Address H 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY, NORTH SIDE; great bargain for cash. G 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MERCHANT TAILORING business with small stock, in good locality and well established. For information address D 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE FAMOUS SALOON known as Sweeney's place, corner State-st. and Fifteenth, if taken soon, on account of other business.

HOTEL FOR RENT—ELK MOUNTAIN House, Crested Butte. Best house and handsomest billiard hall in Gunnison County. Reputation established and highest. Prospects best of any location in Elk Mountains. Paying business. Property of the Town Company. Full information furnished on application (with reference) to the Secretary. Applications will be received up to June 20. None but parties competent to run a high-class house need apply. H. F. SMITH, Secretary Crested Butte Town Company, Crested Butte, Colo.

RESTAURANT AND BAR DOING A good trade must be sold at one-quarter cost. Call at Ogden House.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q Ry. Co.

WANTED—A PATENT. WILL BUY or pay royalty. For answer state nature of patent. Address CAPITAL, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LATE 99 MADISON-st., will be found at Fifth National Loan Office, 186 South Clark-st., south of Monroe. All pledges can be renewed or redeemed.

ANY AMOUNT—$25 TO $1,000—TO loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal, and other collaterals, at low rates. Address G 66, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, without removal, pianos, and other securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities, at lowest rates. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc.; low rates. Apply at 96 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT THE LOWEST rates in sums to suit on real estate in the city and vicinity. JAMES WILMOTT, 106 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO LOAN—$800 AT 6 PER CENT. C. A. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 73 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$8,000 WANTED AT 8 PER CENT interest for 90 days on good collateral security. Address G 65, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—H. W. ADAMS—AN OLD acquaintance from New Jersey wants to see you this week. Address H 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BILL clerk in a printing and publishing business. Must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, willing to wrap packages, and make himself generally useful. Permanent situation. Address, giving references, age, and salary expected, H 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY, well acquainted with the location of wholesale houses in the city, for general office work; must have good references, and live with his parents. Address by mail in own handwriting, stating age, etc., H, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE OFfice boy; must write a good hand; chance for promotion. Address H 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN AND TRUNK-maker. Inquire at 73 East Madison-st. Must have No. 1 references.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROcery house a competent and reliable bill clerk. Must have had experience in billing groceries. Address, giving references, H 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD GROCERY CLERK. 983 Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CITY collector and clerk for a wholesale house on Lake-st. Must write rapidly and well and furnish satisfactory reference. Salary $40 per month. Address H 5, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN as foreman of tin-shop; one with some knowledge of steam-fitting preferred; good pay and permanent situation to right man. For particulars apply to SIDNEY SHEPARD & CO., 86 Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOOKBINDER THORoughly posted in blank book and commercial bookbinding. Must be man of brains. Steady situation. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140 to 146 Monroe-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILroads, sawmills, farms, and other work in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; highest wages and steady work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water, 99 South Canal, and 163 East Kinzie-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A PROOFREADER; MUST be first-class and experienced; none others need make application. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 148 and 150 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A LARGE NEW YORK wholesale clothing house an experienced traveling salesman for the State of Missouri; only such need apply as have heretofore traveled for a wholesale clothing house, as no other applicants will be answered. Address P.-O. Box 106, Station A, New York City.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR JOB printing; a reliable party commanding a line of customers. Apply at 155 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW ENTERPRISING men for an easy, legitimate, and permanent business in prominent cities; $50 to $100 per week for energetic men willing to work 6 hours a day. Tidiness, industry, and gentility absolute requisites. Experience unessential; $1 samples free. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—STRONG BOY ABOUT 15 years old to help in office and run errands. Must be well recommended. Address H 14, Tribune.

WANTED—
House canvassers to sell oil-stoves on commission. Address H 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT, ACTIVE YOUNG American of 21, living at home, to work in real-estate office and learn business; wages $4 at start. Address, in own handwriting, H 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY ABOUT 16 years old; must be active, reliable, and never have worked in any office. Wages for the summer, $3 per week. Address in own handwriting, H 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN, cashiers, bookkeepers, clerks, architects, telegraph operators, lady cashiers, salesmen, and copyists. Apply in person. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 4.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPH OPERATor—One that can retouch. Call at H. F. NEIDHARDT'S, 360 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for good pay. 1358 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 2329 MICHIGAN-AV., A German girl for general housework.

WANTED—AT 168 ASHLAND-AV.—A good German or Swedish girl, for general housework in an American family of three adults. Must be good laundress and cook.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Must have good reference. Apply at 372 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—THE HIGHEST WAGES will be paid to a strictly first-class cook to go to Geneva Lake summers and city winters. A 1 references required. 29 North Throop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BINDERY GIRLS, ONE girl experienced in blank book work, one girl on printed work and pamphlets, also experienced blank book pager. Steady situation and good wages to good hands. None others need apply. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140 to 146 Monroe-st.

WANTED—HAIR VENTILATORS, 21 South Halsted-st., third floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ACCUStomed to office work; must write and figure well. Apply between 8 and 10 a. m. and 3 and 6 p. m. to H. TEMPLETON, 213 Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced boot and shoe salesman. Address G 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGISTS—By a graduate in pharmacy; competent and reliable. References good. E V, 97 Madison-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper or assistant by a young man with three years' practical experience. Can furnish highest references. Address H 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A STOCKbroker's or commission-merchant's office by a young man with some years' experience in stock-broking business. Address G 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG man of experience in the hat and fur business would like a situation as salesman in wholesale house. Best of references. Address A B, 339 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-class bookkeeper and accountant is open for an engagement; over twenty years' experience. Address BOOKKEEPER, 749 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIenced business man in commission, grain, or flour business; practical bookkeeper; understands option trade. A 1 city references. Address G 94, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent watchmaker and jeweler; has full set of tools; had twenty-five years' experience; will go to country, but city preferred. Address G 17, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENgineer and machinist; does his own repairs and steamfitting. Address H 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD carpenter and joiner to do inside work; must be steady, and good wages; understands using machinery. Address G 67, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman as teamster or drive delivery wagon; understands the care of horses. Can give good references. Please address H 29, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man in grain commission business. Is thoroughly posted. Good references. G 99, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman, steady, and with the best references, as porter in a wholesale house. Address G 19, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent girl to do plain sewing and second work in private family. Call at 3619 Wentworth-av. Lady answered advertisement but gave no address.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS in the same house, one for cooking and the other for up-stairs work, and will do plain sewing. Call at 769 North Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork or general housework. Call immediately at 318 South Clark-st., Room 24.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook. Best of references. Address H 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD German girl with references; private family. Inquire at Room 42, No. 161 LaSalle-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD Scandinavian and German servant girls. Apply at 215 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW lady with child 2 years old, in a family where she could assist in housework, sewing; teaching children. Good reference. Object a home. H 38, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.—Employers can save expense of advertising and annoyance of interviewing many applicants by leaving their orders to our careful attention.

INSTRUCTION.

PHONOGRAPHY—A FULL COURSE IN Munson's unequaled system, day or evening. Discouraged learners of other systems become enthusiastic in learning this. Type-writing course. Metropolitan Business College. REV. J. B. [illegible]

PRIVATE PUPILS WANTED, CLASsics, French, or English, by Canadian university graduate. Good references. Address G 72, Tribune office.

TEACHER IN VOCAL AND INSTRUmental music wanted. G 63, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FIRST-CLASS OIL-STOVE CHEAP FOR cash; never used. Address H 35, Tribune office.

INCREASE

YOUR CAPITAL.

$10 $20 WHEAT $50 STOCKS $100

Investors of small and medium amounts in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks as fully protected as most extensive and influential operators. Our successful, fully tried, old established plan. **Try It.** Reports sent weekly, dividends paid monthly. Send at once for explanatory circulars and past record, FREE. Dividends paid during past thirteen months on this fund, $69.71 per share. Address **FLEMMING & MERRIAM, 141 and 143 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.** ☞ We want a local agent in every town. Excellent inducements. Good pay to a responsible, enterprising man. Write for terms.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

Banker,

93 Dearborn-st., near Washington,

Dealer in Government and Local Bonds and Foreign Exchange.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

PERSONS WISHING TO OPERATE IN STOCKS,

to the extent of $50 to $1,000 or upwards, should write to

HENRY L. RAYMOND & CO.,

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

No. 4 Pine Street, New York.

Stocks carried on 3 to 10 per cent margin. Fractional orders executed satisfactorily. Complete information relating to Wall street transactions mailed free; also our Weekly Financial Reports. Our junior partner is a member of the Mining Stock Exchange, and orders for mining stocks will also receive special attention.

$25 to $25,000

Used judiciously in Grain Dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric-pen reports write to W. T. SOULE & CO., Brokers, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED..............................1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

16 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Receivers and Shippers.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

A TEN-OUNCE MIDGET.

Little Fromm's Big Sneeze—A Critical Moment in His Career.

New York Sun, June 5.

George Fromm's boy was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Adams in the Episcopal Church, Lawrence street, Manhattanville, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The boy weighed ten ounces at the time of his birth, two weeks ago, and has not gained anything to speak of since. A great many neighbors and friends of the family called at the house of Mr. Fromm, 87 Lawrence street, in the course of the day, but only a few were present at the christening. The child behaved remarkably well, not only in the church, but at his home, where each visitor was permitted to hold him for a brief period. His principal exhibition of feeling consisted in gaping, in which he indulged at short intervals, displaying on each occasion two exceedingly trivial teeth, whose existence, the parents say, is to be dated from Thursday last. His robe was white and made short, so as to display his feet, which were the size of large clover leaves, and fringed with very straight, distinct, round, pink toes. On the second and third fingers of his right hand he wore two rings, one of gold and one of gutta-percha. These ornaments might slip easily over a knitting needle, but they would have a tight squeeze with a small quill toothpick. His rather thin light-brown hair was a good deal rumpled by the impatient turning of his head in the hands of the numerous persons who were permitted to hold him. When he was turned to face the light he frowned perceptibly, notwithstanding that he is destitute of the slightest trace of eyebrows, opened and shut his eyes with astonishing rapidity, and became puckered in the most curious manner. He paid absolutely no attention to his older brother, aged 4, who was dressed in long trousers and a swallow-tail coat and rode a rocking-horse. His brother, who is a professional midget, retaliated by utterly ignoring him. The older offspring of Mr. Fromm was strikingly cool and unembarrassed. He had a quaint way of banging the head of his rocking-horse with an iron utensil which he had abstracted from the kitchen, and at intervals exclaiming in a small, thin voice, "I'm the boss."

Immediately after the younger Fromm was handed to the reporter it sneezed. That would not have been remarkable if it had sneezed according to its size; but as a matter of fact, the sneeze was of a most inordinate character. It was frightfully out proportion to little Fromm, who recoiled in a critical manner, trembled violently throughout, and gave every indication of being about to burst. The little vessel proved sturdy, however. It gradually straightened out, sniffled, moved its toes, and smiled. It was a pleasure to the reporter to be able to redeliver young Fromm sound in body and limb. Anybody who has ever let a fire-cracker go off in his fingers can form some slight idea of the sensation which the explosive midget conveyed.

George Henry was the name which the Rev. Mr. Adams affixed to the remarkable child, at the request of Mr. and Mrs. Fromm.

HUMOR.

Man is never too old to learn—mischief.

The gold-miner gets his beer by quartz.

Never tap a telegraph when the wire is down.

A corn-dodger—A man who avoids wearing tight boots.

The Pasha was compelled to submit, there being no other way Tewfiks it.

"That's what beats me," remarked a boy as he passed a pile of shingles.

Florida has something to cry over. It is an melon that measures fourteen inches.

"Doctor, examine my tongue and tell me what it needs," said a good woman. "It needs rest," answered the truthful doctor.

Farmer—Yes, when a farmer is hauling silo on his farm with a donkey, and the boys make fun of him, it is silo, jack, and the game.

Down in Texas, when they want to express loathing for a man they say he's mean enough to hand a pint bottle filled with water to a friend on a dark night.

R. G. White speaks of the "essential truth" of Wagner's music, especially of that of the "Ring des Nibelungen." "Essential truth" will not do. Does not all the world know the Nibelungen Lied?—*New York Graphic.*

A customer gives the shopwoman a 20-franc piece which rings false. The shopwoman—"But, monsieur, this is a counterfeit." The customer, after examining it closely—"Oh, that can't be! You see it is of the time of Charles X. In all these years it would have been found out before."—*From the French.*

A French lady recently died at the advanced age of 90. Her will contained this provision: "I leave to my physician, whose enlightened care and wise prescriptions have made me live so long, all that is contained in the old oaken chest in my boudoir. The key of the chest will be found under the mattress of my bed." The heirs were much disturbed, for they foresaw a material diminution of their share of the property. The fortunate and expectant physician at length arrived. The Notary delivered him the key of the chest. It was opened, and found to contain solely all the drugs and potions, still intact, which the worthy physician had given his patient for twenty years back.

Col. Holman Watts is an Austin gentleman of a desponding turn of mind, who is always threatening to commit suicide when things do not suit him, but who has never succeeded in doing so. He became depressed a few days ago because his hat flew off when he sneezed, and, desiring to put an end to life, he started, as usual, for the cistern to drown himself. "Take off those boots first," said his wife, who is a matter-of-fact kind of a woman. "What for?" he asked feebly, pulling open the trap-door. "Because the water will harden the boots, and, next time you go down to lodge in them, when you come home you will complain of your corns hurting you," replied Mrs. Holman Watts, resuming her work on the sewing-machine. Holman shut the trap-door with such violence that neighbors a quarter of a mile off thought it was the blasting of rock over at the foundation of the new Capitol at the head of Austin avenue.—*Texas Siftings.*

A SONG.

My love, she wears a crown of white,
A red rose in her hair;
Her eyes are like the stars of night—
O my love, she is fair!

Her singing, as she trips along,
The birds all list to hear,
Or die with envy at her song,
It is so sweet and clear.

And when she stoops above one flower,
And takes it to her breast,
Its heaven begins that very hour—
It pities all the rest.
—*Boston Transcript.*

BUSINESS.

Stocks Moderately Active, Opening Strong and Closing Weak.

No Gold Shipments, and Money Easy at 2 1-2 to 3 Per Cent.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregularly Higher—Corn, Oats, and Hogs Stronger.

Another Boom in Wheat, Pork, and Short Ribs—The Shorts Rushing to Cover.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened at an advance on the closing quotations of the day before. Business was moderately active, but prices at the end were below the highest of the day, and the tone of the market was feverish and weak. New York brokers telegraphed that they expected better prices today, which, according to experience, is no reason why they should come.

The key-note of New York utterances about stocks is that if the crops are good prices will advance. Persons who have recently visited New York describe the feeling there as obviously one of strained apprehension. A failure of the crops means the failure of much else. In other words, the business of building new roads and printing paper securities to sell to the public has been overdone to such a point that nothing but the luck of an abundant harvest and a strong European demand for our surplus will revive the market. At present an abundant harvest seems probable, though of course even the winter wheat crop of Kansas, now ripe, could be ruined by a rain during harvest. But the strong European demand is not probable. Crops on the other side are making a good showing, and other markets have been opened to the European commerce in consequence of the repelling prices which have been charged for American breadstuffs. Cliques and construction companies loaded with stocks and bonds that they must sell will find themselves in a bad fix if crops are good on both sides of the Atlantic. Nothing has enabled them to succeed except easy money. If it should continue to be necessary next fall, in default of a European demand for our products, to settle our trade balances with specie the monetary effects could not fail to be serious to the overloaded cliques of Wall street. The cheap food that would bring prosperity to the people would be very likely first of all to bring ruin to the speculators carrying heavy loads of new stocks and bonds on borrowed money.

One of the almost incalculable elements of the stock market is the conduct of the European investor and speculator. It has happened before this, in the New York stock market, when things seemed to be on the verge of collapse, that the English investor has been seized with one of his periodical and unaccountable crazes for American stocks and has completely revolutionized the situation. If the English and Dutch should now take the Reading, the Texas Pacific, and some other loans that are dying for the want of a little foreign encouragement, the effect on the movement of gold and on the stock market would be magical. Money is plentiful in London, and the electric light speculation shows that there are plenty of people there ready for a venture.

New York Central declared a dividend of 2 per cent. Lake Shore, it was said, would follow with one as large, though it is not claimed by any one that it has earned it.

Manitoba declined from 136 to 131, as was natural after so sharp a rise as it has had in the last two weeks. A colossal speculation in real estate and everything else has been raging in Winnipeg for some years. There are signs now that it is ready to burst. Such a reaction could not fail to affect the business of the Manitoba Road.

With regard to the St. Paul stock "dividend" it is now reported that it has not actually been made, but that the Directors have been authorized by the stockholders to make it if they deem it advisable.

No shipments of gold were made, and foreign exchange was weak and unsettled at a shade under the exporting point.

The decline in Pullman day before yesterday was caused by forced sales on account of W. B. Meeker & Co.

Northern Pacific stockholders of record June 12 are to have the privilege of subscribing at 90 for $8,000,000 6 per cent bonds of the Oregon & Transcontinental. The proceeds of these bonds are to be used to pay for 400 miles of branch roads tributary to the Northern Pacific, which will be completed this year. The bonds are protected by a traffic guarantee of the Northern Pacific, which will insure income sufficient to pay the interest and add 1 per cent to a sinking fund. The branches are in Washington, Dakota, and Minnesota. The President's circular, offering the bonds to the stockholders, cites the experience of the Union Pacific as an illustration of the wisdom of building such branches. By its system of branches the Union Pacific has built up its local traffic so that it now amounts to 90 per cent of the business between Omaha and Ogden. By the terms of the circular, the interest for two years is to be paid out of the proceeds of the bonds. At 90 the bonds would yield $7,000,000, from which, deducting $960,000, the interest for two years, leaves the company $6,240,000 as the net proceeds. On the other hand, it does not become liable on its traffic guarantee for two years after the completion and acceptance of the roads.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New York for the past week amount to $6,504,682, against $6,617,107 for the corresponding week of 1881. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending June 6, 1882, compared with the statements of the two previous years:

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For the week	$6,504,682	$6,617,107	$9,240,630
Prev'sly reported	128,559,993	155,643,882	150,702,425
Since Jan. 1	$135,064,675	$162,260,989	$159,943,055

A Press dispatch says that Gould is alleged to have bought a large block of Jersey Central from Garrett at private sale. It was stated last evening that Garrett had sold at a loss, and that the sales had something to do with arrangements between the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Companies.

The Michigan Central's earnings for April were $727,833, against $801,807 last year—decrease, $78,972.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	156	131	131	131	131
Canada Southern	90	47	47	47	47⅝
C., B. & Q.	182¼	128¼	128¾	128¼	128⅝
C., C. & I. C.	22⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
Central Pacific	102⅞	87½	88	87½	87¾
Chattanooga	102	54½	57	54½	55¾
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	88	75	75	75	75
C., C., C. & I.	101¾	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¼
Del. & Hudson	115¼	105⅞	105⅞	105⅜	105⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	131	119⅝	120¼	119⅝	119⅞
Denver & Rio G.	113¼	56½	56⅝	56⅛	56¼
East Tenn. & Ga.	21	8¾	9	8¾	9
Erie	52¾	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34¼
Do pref	96⅝	69½	69½	69½	69½
Erie seconds	......	88⅝	89⅛	88⅝	89
H. & St. Jo pref	121	79	79	79	79
L. B. & W.	57½	38	38	38	38
Illinois Central	146⅞	132⅝	133	132¾	133
Kan. & Texas	54	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝
Lake Erie & W.	65⅜	29½	29⅝	29½	29½
Lake Shore	135⅝	101⅛	101⅜	100⅞	101⅛
Louisville & Nash.	110⅜	66⅛	67	65	65⅝
Manhattan	59⅞	58⅞	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞
Met. "L" bonds	......	102	102½	102	102½
Michigan Central	126⅝	85¼	86⅛	85¼	85⅞
Mil., L. S. & W.	114½	46	46½	46	46½
Missouri Pacific	114½	91	92	91	91½
Mobile & Ohio	39⅝	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛
New Jersey Central	112	67¾	68¾	67½	67¾
New York Central	155	127	127⅞	126⅞	127⅞
Norfolk & Western	70	48	48	48	48
Northern Pacific	51	40⅜	41¼	40⅜	40⅝
Do pref	88⅜	77⅜	78¼	77⅜	77⅝
Northwestern	136	129⅛	130	129⅛	130
Do pref	147½	143¼	143⅝	143¼	143⅝
Ohio Central	37⅞	11½	12	11½	12
Omaha	51	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝
Do pref	109¾	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
Ontario & Western	43½	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅝
Oregon Trans. Co.	......	67½	68⅜	67½	68⅜
Pacific Mail	62⅞	39⅝	40	39⅝	40
Peoria, D. & E.	57¾	26¾	27	25¾	26¾
Pullman	151	118⅞	118⅞	118¼	118¾
Reading	74⅞	54	54⅜	53⅞	54⅜
Richmond & Dan.	171	100	101¼	100	101¼
Rock Island	148⅝	128¼	129¼	129¼	129¾
St. L. & San F. pref.	81½	46¼	46½	46	46
St. Paul	129⅝	109⅞	110⅜	109⅝	109⅝
Do pref	140	124	125	124	124⅝
St. Paul, M. & M.	113¾	136	136	131	131
Texas Pacific	73⅞	37¾	38⅛	37¾	38⅛
Union Pacific	131⅝	109	109⅝	108⅞	109⅝
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	60	25¼	25⅞	25⅛	25⅜
Do pref	96⅝	49½	49⅞	48	48⅝
Western Union	92	82⅝	82⅝	82	82⅝

Railroad earnings: Northern Pacific, last week in May, $183,826; in 1881, $100,875; increased mileage, 418. Louisville & Nashville, month of May, $946,435; last year, $828,725; increased mileage, 185. Chesapeake & Ohio, month of April, $267,453. Wabash, for last week in May, $315,471, against $381,238 for the corresponding period last year; decrease about 17 per cent; the mileage increased over 35 per cent. Chicago & Alton, fourth week in May, $177,892; increase, $6,108, or 3½ per cent.

In foreign exchange rates were weak, with a prospect of lower prices. Sterling posted rates were 487½ to 490, actual 487 and 489¼, and documentary rates 484¾@485.

Chicago bank clearings were $7,500,000. New York exchange was quoted between banks softer at 80c per $1,000 premium. Loans were quiet at 3@7 per cent, with loans on call to independent borrowers as low as 4 per cent.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were:

BEFORE CALL.

Chicago City 7s, 1890, 1,000, 117.

FIRST CALL.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad common, 100, seller 3, 129¾; Chicago City 7s, 1895, 10,000, 124¼; Cook County 7s, 1885, 1,000, 107½; North Chicago City Railway 6s, 1,000, 111⅞.

BETWEEN CALLS.

Northern Pacific preferred, 100, 77⅞; Chicago & Northwestern common, 100, 129⅞.

SECOND CALL.

Chicago, New York & St. Louis common, 100, 11¼; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Burlington & Missouri) 4s, 3,000, 81¼.

AFTER CALLS.

Northern Pacific preferred, 100, seller 5, 77⅞; Chicago & Northwestern gold 5s, 1,000, 123¾.

The following quotations were made:

BANK STOCKS.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Commercial National Bank	100	180	.....
Hide and Leather National Bank	100	130	.....
Hibernian Banking Company	100	100	.....
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	100	180	.....
Merchants' National Bank	100	300	.....
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	100	195	.....
National Bank of Illinois	100	132½	.....
LOCAL STOCKS.			
Calumet Iron & Steel Company	100	.....	80
Calumet & C. Canal & Dk. Co., com.	100	30	40
Calumet & C. Canal & Dk. Co., pfd.	100	87	90
Chicago City Railway	100	300	320
Chicago Gas L. & Coke Company	25	162½	175
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	100	30	42½
Pullman Palace Car Company	100	117¾	.....
West Division City Railway	100	.....	305
MINING STOCKS.			
Columbia Iron Company	25	.....	[illegible]
RAILWAY SHARES.			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	.....	84½
Chicago & Alton	100	129	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	100	129¾	130
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	128⅞	.....
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	100	35⅝	36
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	128⅜	129
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	.....	110¼
East Tennessee, Virginia & Ga.	100	8¾	9¼
Illinois Central	100	132⅞	.....
Jacksonville Southeastern	100	.....	49½
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	10½	.....
New York, Chicago & St. Louis pfd	100	27½	.....
Northern Pacific	100	41	41½
Northern Pacific, preferred	100	77¾	78
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	100	26	.....
RAILWAY BONDS.			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4½s		.....	91½
Chicago & Alton, Miss. Riv. Bge. 6s	1912	106	.....
C., B. & Q. 1st M. 8s	1883	101½	.....
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 5s	1919	.....	103½
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1919	84	84½
C., B. & Q., B. & M. in Neb 4s	1910	.....	81½
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ex. 7s	1908	118¼	118½
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pacific 6s	1910	107½	.....
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1920	103	103¼
C., M. & St. P., Min. Point 5s	1910	91¼	92
C., M. & St. P., C. Pac. & Wes. 5s	1920	91½	93
C. & N. W. sinking fund 7s	1885	103	.....
C. & N. W. coupon gold 7s	1902	123	124½
C. & N. W. sinking fund 6s	1929	109	.....
C. & N. W. sinking fund 5s	1929	99¼	99½
C., St. P., M. & O. consolidated 6s	1930	99	.....
Jacksonville Southeastern 6s	1910	.....	99½
N. P., Chi. & St. L. 1st 6s	1921	85	.....
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d, 6s	1925	87¾	89
Sonora (A., Topeka & Santa Fé) 7s		.....	103¾
Wabash, St. L. & P., Chi. Div. 5s	1910	77	80½
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.			
4s coupon	1907	120¼	120½
4½s coupon	1891	114⅛	.....
LOCAL BONDS.			
Chicago City 7s	1890	116¼	.....
Chicago City 7s	1892	120¼	.....
Chicago City 7s	1893	121½	.....
Chicago City 7s	1894	123¼	.....
Chicago City 7s	1895	124	124¼
Chicago City 7s	1896	124¼	.....
Chicago City 4½s	1900	107½	.....
Chicago City 4s	1901	104⅛	.....
Chicago City 3.65s	1902	101	.....
Chicago City Railway 4½s		100½	101
Cook County 7s	1885	107½	107¼
Cook County 7s	1890	116½	.....
Cook County 7s	1892	120¼	120½
Cook County 5s	1899	106⅛	106¼
Cook County 4½s	1900	107¼	108
Lincoln Park 7s	1895	107¼	107¾
North Chicago City Railway 6s		111½	112
South Park 6s		106	107
West Division Railway coupon 5-20 6s		108	108¼
West Division Railway registered 6s		108¼	.....
West Park 7s	1890	113½	114
West Town 5s	1890	105	105¼
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.			
Mutual Union Telegraph Company 6s		75	76½

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular but in the main strong today, and values generally are ⅛ to 2¼ higher than at the close yesterday. The market opened 2½ higher for Pullman Palace Car, 1¼ higher for Chattanooga, 1¼ higher for Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, 1 higher for St. Paul preferred and Oregon & Transcontinental, and generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was a further advance of ⅛ to 1, led by St. Paul preferred. This was followed by a decline of ⅛ to 1, the latter in Louisville & Nashville. The market then became strong again, and prices advanced ⅛ to 1¼, Richmond & Danville and Colorado Coal being conspicuous in the upward turn. Early in the afternoon another decline of ¼ to 1 took place, the latter in Wabash Pacific preferred and Louisville. Subsequently the market became strong once more, and shortly before the close values reached the highest points of the day. In the final dealings there was a partial reaction, led by St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, which dropped 4 in a few sales.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2½@3c, closing at 2@2½c. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@2½c. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The sterling-exchange market was steady. The nominal asking quotations are 487½ for 60-day bills, and 490 for demand. Actual business was done at 486¼@486½ for 60-day bills, 489@489¼ for demand, 489¼@490 for cable transfers, and 485@485½ for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were active only for a few issues, and prices exhibited an upward tendency. The more important changes are: Advanced—St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba seconds, 1⅜; St. Paul & Omaha consols and Northwestern firsts, each 1; Texas Pacific incomes, ¾; Erie consolidated firsts and seconds, Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, Canada Southern firsts, Northern Pacific firsts, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts, Delaware & Hudson 7s of 1884, Metropolitan Elevated firsts, and East Tennessee incomes, each ½. Declined—Lehigh & Wilkes-barre consols, 1⅞; East Tennessee consols, 1¼; Ohio Central incomes, 1; New Jersey Central convertibles, ⅞; Central Pacific firsts and Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western firsts, each ⅝.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Governments are unchanged, except for 4s, which are ⅛ higher.

Railroad bonds were higher on a moderate volume of business.

State securities were inactive.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	99¾	4s	120⅝
5s	101⅜	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	114		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	117	Union Pacific pfd	118
Erie seconds	88⅞	U. P. land-grant	113⅛
Lehigh & W (offered)	101⅛	U. P. sinking-fund	120
Louisiana consols	68	Virginia 6s	31
Missouri 6s	113	Virginia consols	61
St. Joe	110	Virginia deferred	11
St. P. & S. C. firsts	111	Tex. Pac. land-grant	59¾
Tennessee 6s	56½	Tex. Rio Grande Div.	79
Tennessee new	56½		

STOCKS.

Adams	135	Northern Pacific pfd	77⅝
Alton & Terre Haute	24	Northwestern	129⅞
Do preferred	57	Do preferred	143⅝
American	95	New York Central	127⅞
B., C. R. & N.	68	Ohio Central	12
Canada Southern	46¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31
C., C. & I. C.	7⅝	Do preferred	102
Central Pacific	87⅝	Ontario & Western	23⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅝	Pacific Mail	39⅞
Do first preferred	28⅝	Panama	205
Do second preferred	22½	P., D. & E.	26
Chicago & Alton	131	Pittsburg	136
Do preferred	133	Reading	54
C., B. & Q.	128¾	Rock Island	129
C., St. L. & N. O.	75	St. L. & S. F.	38
Cin., San. & Cleve.	49	Do preferred	46
Cleveland & Col.	67	Do first preferred	84
Delaware & Hudson	105¾	St. Paul	109¾
Delaware, Lac. & W.	119⅞	Do preferred (offd)	124¼
Denver & Rio Grande	56¼	St. Paul, M. & M.	130½
Erie (offd)	34⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	35⅝
Do pfd	69½	Do preferred	99⅝
Fort Wayne	130	Texas Pacific	38⅜
Hannibal & St. Joe	90	Union Pacific	109⅝
Do pfd (offered)	79	United States	71
Harlem (offered)	205	Wabash, St. L. & P.	25½
Houston & Texas	71¾	Do preferred	48⅝
Illinois Central	132¾	Fargo	128
L., B. & W.	38	Western Union	82¾
Kansas & Texas	28¼	East Tennessee	8⅞
L. E. & W.	28⅛	Do preferred	16
Lake Shore	101⅛	Caribou	1¾
Louisville & Nash	65⅞	Central Arizona	⅞
L., N. A. & C.	58	Excelsior	1½
M. & C. first preferred	10	Homestake	17½
Do second pfd (offd)	4¼	Little Pittsburg	1
Memphis & Char	50	Ontario	35¼
Michigan Central	85⅞	Quicksilver (offered)	8½
Missouri Pacific	91½	Do preferred	48½
Mobile & Ohio	16½	Silver Cliff	1⅝
Morris & Essex	35⅝	Standard	17
Nashville & Chat	56	Sutro	⅜
New Jersey Central	67¾	Robinson	1⅝
Norfolk & Western	47	South Pacific	10
Northern Pacific	40⅝		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 8.—The Boston stock market has largely recovered its tone, and, although business is still dull, there is a better feeling all round. Probably much of the improvement is due to the recovery in New York. Union Pacific, which sold down to 107¾ yesterday, advanced to 109¾. The *Advertiser* will say tomorrow that the depression in the price of the stock has been brought by a persistent hammering away at the poor prospects of the road, with a large share of the Denver business, and the division of its through business with competing lines, but somehow or other its earnings still keep up, and it is still able to declare its dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. Undoubtedly a good deal of stock is shaken out of the hands of timid holders, but those who are best informed in regard to the condition of its affairs are not so easily scared, and are increasing their holdings. Since the opening of the transfer books in this city, less than a week ago, it is said a larger number of shares have been transferred to Boston holders than in any previous quarter, and the number of stockholders has increased more than for any similar period. There is a good deal of talk about war between the competing lines, but the talk seems to be outside of the parties most interested, who seem to be striving in good faith to make a satisfactory traffic agreement. The transactions in Atchison show a revival of confidence. The closing price yesterday was 82½, and today it advanced to 84¼@84¾. The high character of the management of the road, its success in the past, and the splendid crop prospects in Kansas the present season all tend to inspire confidence in the hopeful; but those who prefer to look on the dark side can doubtless find sufficiently gloomy reports to minister to their appetite. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 127¾ to 128½@128¾; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon was steady at 60; Flint & Père Marquette at 96½; Atlantic & Pacific blocks at 109; Chicago & West Michigan was lower, declining from 70 to 69; Wisconsin Central opened at 12½, as before, but advanced to 14; Sandusky advanced from 24½ to 24⅝; New York & New England declined 1, to 45, and Eastern, which has been selling at 36 for some time, sold at 35½ and 35¾, closing at 36 asked. This road will probably put $300,000 into its road this year, and will be in excellent condition to earn the increased interest of 6 per cent, which commences Sept. 1. As its prospects now look, nothing but a quarrel with the Boston & Maine or even industrial depression will prevent the paying of 6 per cent upon its bonds, and a small surplus besides for improvements. Boston & Maine at 144 and Massachusetts Central at 5 were unchanged.

Railroad bonds are generally stronger. Mexican Central 7s sold up to 85, and Sonora 7s, which stood yesterday at 102½, today sold at 103¾. Atlantic & Pacific blocks continue steady at 109. Hartford & Erie 7s sold down to 46¼@46½. These bonds, formerly the most active upon the list, are now the most neglected ones; 43 continues to be the best bid for Massachusetts Central 6s.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 8—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 5-16; account, 100 7-16.

United States securities—4½s, 116.

Illinois Central, 135¼; Pennsylvania do, 56½; New York Central, 129½; Erie, 34½; do seconds, 90; Reading, 27⅝.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £50,000.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased the past week £13,000.

PARIS, June 8.—Rentes, 83f 10c.

Specie in the Bank of France increased the past week 13,125,000f gold and 1,175,000f silver.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Exchange quiet and unchanged.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Mining stocks were dull, with the exception of Robinson Consolidated, in which a large business was done. The stock opened at 92, advancing to 100, and closing at 94. Decatur broke from 150 to 60. The decline is believed to be due to manipulation. Navajo advanced to 270. Amie sold at 23; Chrysolite at 360. State Lines Nos. 2 and 3 at 16 and South Pacific at 9 cents. Total sales, 124,255 shares. Today's bullion receipts from the mines, $81,361.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 8.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¼	Quincy	53
Calumet & Hecla	245	Silver Islet	15
Franklin	12½	Osceola	33
Pewabic	10½		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	1⅜	Mono	1
Belcher	3-16	Noonday	1
Best & Belcher	3⅜	Northern Belle	7⅜
Bodie	5¼	Ophir	2⅜
Bullion	3-32	Oro	5-32
California	5-32	Overman	¼
Chollar	¼	Potosi	13-32
Consolidated Virginia	11-32	Savage	13-16
Crown Point	5-16	Sierra Nevada	5¼
Eureka Co.	14¼	Silver King	16
Exchequer	5-32	Tip-Top	2¼
Gould & Curry	1⅝	Union Consolidated	9⅝
Grand Prize	3-16	Yellow Jacket	1¼
Hale & Norcross	7-16	Navajo	2⅞
Mexican	5¼	Scorpion	9-16

Silver King declares a dividend of 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, June 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Madison st, 24 ft w of Kedzie av, n f, 125x193 ft, dated May 31 (M. B. Mills to James E. Cassidy)	$4,000
Thirty-fifth st, 147 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x116 ft, dated May 30 (J. C. Knickerbocker to N. Rochford)	650
South Park av, 145 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated June 7 (George Keen to Mary M. Walker)	6,050
Larrabee st, 695 ft s of Oak st, w f, 25x135 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1881 (Sophie Haft to Charles Wilson)	3,000
Milwaukee av, 87 ft n w of Carpenter st, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated May 26 (Master in Chancery to Henry Klein)	3,733
North Peoria st, 160 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 25x120 9-10 ft, dated May 31 (Herman Pomy to Louis H. Sass)	2,650
Louisa st, 249 ft s of Douglas av, e f, 25x125⅛ ft, dated June 8 (C. F. Olson to Andrew Parker)	350
Lowe av, n e cor of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 19⅛x123 ft, dated June 8 (C. J. H. Biedler to Patrick Ryan)	500
Thirty-third st, 144 ft w of Wabash av, s f, 20 3-10x47 ft, improved, dated May 2 (George A. Archer to Florence A. Camp)	4,000
Leavitt st, near Congress, w f, 20x120 ft, dated June 1 (C. O. and R. J. Rundell to John C. Stewart)	1,050
West North av, 25 ft e of Talman, n f, 50x115 ft, dated June 5 (A. A. and A. M. Wells to Amelia Stabel)	1,300
South Park av, 50 ft south of Thirtieth st, w f, 51x115 ft, dated June 1 (James D. Smith to James R. Willett)	6,000
West Monroe st, 303 ft w of California av, s f, 25 ft to Barry Point road, dated Feb. 13 (Thomas D. Lowther to Ira G. Betts)	2,300
Main st, 200 ft s of Hickory, e f, 25x115 ft, improved, dated May 26 (Nicholas Muehlberg to Joachim Aim)	1,400
Lyman st, n w cor of Haynes court, s f, 55x102 ft, dated May 10 (H. S. Moore to Gustav Wegner)	1,300
Lyman st, adjoining the above, 25x102 ft, dated May 10 (same party to W. Klopp)	600
Lyman st, adjoining the above, 25x102 ft, dated May 23 (same party to Martin Schulz)	600
Wentworth av, 317 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated May 23 (Adam Mueller to John G. Roskamm)	2,500
Forquer st, 365 ft e of Halsted, s f, und ½ of 25x118 ft, improved, dated Jan. 26 (Vaclav Hrdlicka to Martin Taraba)	1,000
North av, 172 ft w of Maplewood, n f, 48x125 ft, with 25x126 ft in same subdivision, dated June 1 (F. A. Petersen to Henri Jensen)	1,800
North Franklin st, n e cor of Hills, w f, 23 7-10x100 ft, dated June 1 (A. S. and J. W. Kee to George E. Chapell)	5,400
Sebor st, 180 ft w of Clinton, n f, 22⅛x106 ft, dated May 15 (William Brumner to Johanna Dargel)	6,000
The premises No. 118 West Lake st, dated June 8 (Harriet A. Parker to Michael Considine)	6,130
Van Horn st, 350 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 131⅛x125 ft, dated May 12 (W. R. McCready to Charles Drabek)	1,750
South Dearborn st, 38 72-10 ft n of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x110 ft, dated June 8 (James H. Banta to Conrad Koehsel)	4,100
Twenty-eighth st, 125 ft e of Hanover, s f, 25x124 9-10 ft, dated May 9 (First Presbyterian Society of Evanston to S. E. Erickson)	500
The premises No. 586 West Van Buren st, dated May 25 (Philip Hicks to Thomas J. Sammons)	6,000
Wabansia av, n e cor of Robey st, s f, 48 4-10x80 ft, dated June 8 (M. and E. Dunlay to C. Hansen)	850
Division st, s w cor of Wood, n f, 26 52-100x82 9-10 ft, dated May 31 (E. and A. J. Powell to W. E. Hatterman)	1,000
Same lot as the above, dated June 7 (W. E. Hatterman to Carl F. J. Mueller)	1,150
Canal st, 31 ft s of Taylor, w f, 24x24 ft, dated April 29 (Elias Benjamin to Moses Simon)	3,050

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wolfram st, 240 ft e of Racine av, s f, 33½x124½ ft, dated May 24 (Albert Wisner to Otto Kamschulte)	$683
Robey st, 392 ft s of Sunnyside av, w f, 25x152⅛ ft, dated Oct. 31, 1881 (C. M. Bowen to C. R. Beach)	250
Halsted st, n e cor of Graceland av, 2 acres, dated June 3 (Theron Pardee to J. M. Boies)	8,500
School st, 166 ft e of Halsted, s f, 150x124 6-10 ft, dated May 29 (E. and G. Wittbold to Samuel W. Adams)	4,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Duncan Park drive, 22¼ ft e of Bissell av, n f, 22 ft to alley, dated April 17 (Nelson Morris to W. Tearney)	$450
Egandale av, 324⅛ ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 18 (Aaron Bliss to Jane E. Fitch)	6,000
Shurtleff av, near Forty-fifth st, e f, 24x122 ft, dated June 6 (Van H. Higgins to A. Beduhn)	400
Shurtleff av, near Forty-fifth st, e f, 24x122 ft, dated June 6 (same party to Carl Berndt)	400
Fifty-ninth st, 170 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 245x122 ft, dated May 17 (Charles E. Newton to Redfield and Vehmeyer)	3,000
Fifty-second st, near Calumet av, s f, 180 14-100x109½ ft, dated April 6 (Master in Chancery to estate of John S. Wallace)	2,842
Paulina st, 156 ft n of Forty-eighth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated May 15 (S. E. Gross to M. Barthoska)	250

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Western av, s w corner of Maple place, e f, 118⅛x410 ft to Powell av, dated June 8 (Herchel W. Dreyer to P. K. and F. E. Dryer)	$11,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Flour, brls	10,559	10,843	7,553	8,824
Wheat, bu	30,914	98,095	2,940	33,753
Corn, bu	118,251	349,533	397,541	559,213
Oats, bu	61,348	176,487	60,132	73,502
Rye, bu	4,702	2,767	1,447	3,384
Barley, bu	10,081	1,813	3,430	450
Grass seed, lbs	116,498	17,010	68,338	25,439
Flax seed, lbs	404,475	723,350	1,792,000	175,186
Broom corn, lbs	....	10,020	1,280	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	304,700	203,000	2,090,748	1,276,708
Beef, tcs	....	....	1	49
Beef, brls	....	....	18	276
Pork, brls	....	....	3,177	31
Lard, lbs	37,900	118,820	1,984,451	700,911
Tallow, lbs	53,852	43,695	....	....
Butter, lbs	251,070	217,829	114,765	158,720
Live hogs, No	24,083	21,335	7,092	4,274
Cattle, No	4,613	3,874	1,738	1,927
Sheep, No	[illegible]	1,035	[illegible]	537
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	187,770	242,870	233,679
Highwines, brls	....	....	....	....
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	148,034	[illegible]	151,571
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	980
Coal, tons	[illegible]	9,531	[illegible]	1,707
Hay, tons	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	65
Lumber, m	[illegible]	6,960	[illegible]	4,235
Shingles, m	[illegible]	540	[illegible]	430
Salt, brls	[illegible]	1,525	[illegible]	1,316
Eggs, pkgs	[illegible]	284	1	565
Cheese, bxs	[illegible]	2,398	[illegible]	2,822
Green apples, brls	....	156	....	....

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars No. 2 spring, 10 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (28 wheat); 222 cars No. 2 corn, 67 cars and 9,500 bu high-mixed, 110 cars rejected, etc. (399 corn); 20 cars No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed oats, 59 cars and 1,200 bu rejected (79 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 13 cars No. 3 barley, 7 cars low grade do. Total (532 cars), 285,000 bu. Inspected out: 34,409 bu wheat, 369,185 bu corn, 4,353 bu oats.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday in the aggregate, and generally stronger. Wheat led the way early in a burst of confidence on the part of the longs, which set the shorts to filling, and led to an important advance in prices. Corn started out briskly, but tapered off later. It was reported that a break had occurred in New York owing to June deliveries there, and was announced that a local magnate would send round all he had in the afternoon. There was a good shipping demand for corn, and it would have been greater but that vessel-room was scarce. Oats were much stronger, and rye steadier, with more doing. Pork and meats again tended upward, the latter being very strong, while lard was tame, as usual. The trading all round was chiefly speculative. Foreign business was more dull than usual, as the recent rapid advance in prices here has carried our markets far above former limits, and they have not been materially increased. Mess pork closed 30@35c higher, at $20.27½@20.30 for July and $20.47½@20.50 for August. Lard closed 5@7½c higher, at $11.42½@11.45 seller July and $11.55@11.57½ for August. Short ribs closed 32½c higher, at $11.55@11.57½ for August. Wheat closed 2@3½c higher, at $1.35 asked for June, $1.35⅝@1.36 for spring, seller July, $1.17½@1.17⅝ for regular July, and $1.10⅛@1.10¼ for do August. Corn closed ¾@1c higher, at 70¾c asked for June and 71⅛@71¼c for July. Oats closed 1¼@2c higher at 51¼@51½c for June, 45¼@45½c for July, and 36¼@36⅜c for August. Rye closed ½@1c higher at 72½c cash, and 71½c seller August. Barley closed nominal for store lots, and dull and lower for samples. Hogs closed stronger, at $7.75@8.00 for light and at $7.40@8.55 for heavy. Cattle were dull and 25@50c lower with sales at $3.00@9.00.

The dry-goods market was without new features. Prices rule steady. Groceries were reported quiet, farmers being busy with their planting. There was an easier sugar market and a steady feeling in other lines. Boots and shoes were dull. Clothing was also in limited demand. The millinery-goods market was reported moderately active, with prices ruling firm. Nothing new was developed in the dried-fruit market. All descriptions were firm. Canned goods were firm with tomatoes and apples at an advance on the prices of ten days ago. Fish were active and firm. There was a firm market for choice butter, but low grades were weak. Oils remained steady excepting 2c decline in linseed.

Green fruits were in light supply and firm, strawberries especially averaging higher than the day previous. Eggs were steady at 18c per doz. Hides are inactive and unchanged. There is nothing new to note in the condition of the trade in grease and tallow. Prices continue steady, with trade generally light. In metals and tinners' ware all articles are firm, the stock of nails being reported as very small, owing to the shutting down of the Eastern mills. Potatoes were a trifle easier for new, at $5.50@6.25 per brl, with the few merchantable lots of old selling at $1.25@1.50. Wool is fairly active and steady. In seeds flaxseed was dull and 5c lower, with the bulk of the offerings undisposed of. Prices ranged at $1.26@1.30, the latter for choice seed. The crushers were in council. Hungarian and millet were weak and lower, with little of either offering, Hungarian being quotable at $1.02½@1.10 and millet at $1.12@1.25. Clover and timothy seeds were unchanged. Hay was weak and lower to sell.

Lake freights were firm, with little room, either steam or sail, to be had. The rate on corn to Buffalo was quotable at 2½@2¾c, with the latter figure obtainable had steam room been offered. Charters were announced to carry 66,000 bu corn. There are several of the large line steamers in port, but these have been for some time, and still are, largely supplied with miscellaneous or package freight, which has, until the recent advance, been more remunerative to the owners.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain and 30c on provisions from Chicago to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted dull at about 18c, the recent advance here having cut out orders.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit reported yesterday aggregated 85,000 bu. The shipments from the same ports were reported at 95,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 43,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and flour and corn on passage to the United Kingdom for the ports of call and direct ports on the dates mentioned:

	June 3, 1882.	May 27, 1882.	June 4, 1881.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,250,000	2,350,000	2,125,000
Corn, qrs	310,000	290,000	500,000

Mr. Underwood, the Dixon miller who paid $1.42 in this market recently for wheat to grind, is not quite so much of a bull as he was then. He has just returned from a trip through Southern Illinois, and gives a glowing account of the winter-wheat prospects. He says that every field as far north as Decatur will be in shock by June 25, and he did not see a field that will average less than ten bu to the acre, while most of them will yield much more. The ground is generally dry, and there is not army-worm enough to hurt, though he saw some. The rain has been fatal to the chinch-bugs. Altogether, there was never a better promise for winter wheat in this State, and the same is true of Kentucky. They were cutting around Cairo last week, and the reaper is now moving northward rapidly.

The "newest thing" in wheat is the buying of July regular and selling August spring at about 4c difference. The argument is that there will be a scarcity of winter wheat in July, because it will then have scarcely begun to move, while the other will be plentiful a month later. Present conditions may be interpreted as adverse to this view. There certainly is no proof yet that the country naturally tributary to Chicago has now growing enough spring wheat to promise us much after the home demand for seeding and flouring is met. With regard to the winter wheat one may say that July will witness a good supply further South, and a pressure of a few cents per bu to the disfavor of St. Louis and Toledo would bring it here in liberal volume.

Some little sarcasm was indulged in yesterday by the discovery that a lot of wheat had been shipped here over two different lines of railroad with the result of a whole grade of difference in the inspection. The arrivals by one line were inspected as No. 2, and the arrivals by the other line were inspected as No. 3. If the matter had been one of a single car-load in either case it might not have excited much comment. But the number is sufficiently large to indicate that two inspectors may have a different standard of opinion with regard to quality that will give anything but uniformity in grades. The matter is being inquired into.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and much stronger. This remark applies chiefly to mess pork and short ribs, other meats being inactive, and lard relatively dull and tame. The local hog market was firmer, and Liverpool reported 6d advance in meats, but the upward movement in produce here was out of proportion to both. Our reported shipments were large, and the shipping demand was understood to be good, though in a way which did not involve reports of sales. The market was apparently helped up by strong parties who own most of the stuff, and wish to drive the shorts into covering. There was certainly a much better inquiry on outside account, and mostly to fill sales previously made at much lower prices.

MESS PORK—Advanced 30@32½c per brl, and closed 30c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at $20.42½@20.45 seller August, and 20.20 asked for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 250 brls seller June at $20.17½, 33,000 brls seller July at $20.00@20.25; 25,250 brls seller August at $20.20@20.45; 3,000 brls seller September at $20.50@20.57½; 2,500 brls seller October at $20.62½@20.70; and 4,500 brls seller the year at $18.12½@18.20. Total 68,500 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
June	$19.87½	$ 20.17½	$20.17½
July	19.95	20.00@20.30	20.27½
August	20.12½	20.20@20.47½	20.47½
September	20.27½	20.50@20.65	20.65

LARD—Advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed 7½c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at $11.55@11.57½ seller August, and $11.37½@11.40 for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 500 tcs seller June at $11.35, 7,000 tcs seller July at $11.40@11.45, 15,000 tcs seller August at $11.52½@11.57½, 5,750 tcs seller September at $11.65@11.70, 1,250 tcs seller October at $11.67½, 2,250 tcs seller November at $11.55, and 1,250 tcs seller the year at $11.35@11.37½. Total 33,000 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call-Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
June	$11.35	11.35	$11.37½
July	11.37½	11.40 @11.45	11.42½
August	11.47½	11.52½@11.57½	11.55
September	11.60	11.65 @11.70	11.67½

MEATS—Were very much stronger, short ribs advancing 32½c from the latest prices of Wednesday, while there was nothing doing in other cuts. Sales were reported of 4,700,000 lbs short ribs at $11.30@11.50 seller July, $11.37½@11.52½ seller August, $11.35@11.57½ seller September, $11.30@11.47½ seller October, and $10.00@10.07½ seller the year. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2 p. m.:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.75	$11.55	$11.50	$11.75
Do, boxed	9.00	11.80	11.75	12.00
July, loose	8.75	11.55	11.50	11.75
August, loose	8.85	11.57½	11.60	11.85

Short ribs closed at $11.55 asked seller July and $11.55@11.57½ seller August. Long clears were quoted at $11.25 loose and $11.50 boxed; Cumberlands, 11½@12c boxed; long-cut hams, 13@13½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 13@13¼c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 12@12½c.

Bacon quoted at 10¾@11c for shoulders, 12¾@13c for short ribs, 12¾@13c for short clears, 14½@15c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.50@13.00 for mess, $13.50@14.00 for extra mess, and $24.50@25.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, but strong. The dealing was only local, exporters having no orders that could be filled at the prices. Sales were reported of 125 brls winters at $6.40; 375 brls spring patents at $9.00; 200 brls low grades on private terms; and 200 sacks do at $4.50. Total equal to 840 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs, $5.50@7.00; the low grade springs, $4.25@5.50. Rye flour was quoted at about $4.50@4.60.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were firmer, with only a fair supply. Sales were reported of 20 cars bran at $11.50@13.00; 5 cars middlings at $18.00@22.50; 1 car wheat screenings at $9.00, all per ton.

REGULAR WHEAT—Was active and much stronger. The market for July advanced 3⅛c and closed 2⅛c higher than the latest regular prices of Wednesday. London reported an advance of 3d on winter, our receipts were again light, other interior markets were stronger, and the crowd was fearful. The conditions were favorable to an advance here. The leading longs saw it, and bid up prices a little at the opening; the shorts did the rest. There was a brisk demand to cover for July, which was freely met by two or three of the longs, while others held off, and "would not settle a bushel." There was very little doing in the longer futures; they were sometimes unmentioned for ten minutes together. It has been estimated that if all things work together well we may receive 2,000,000 bu of winter wheat here in July. This would be a very small part of the shortage already out, and there is a suspicion that the calling of another committee would not result quite as much in favor of defaulters as the last did. Seller July opened at $1.16⅞@1.17, sold at $1.18¾, declined to $1.16⅞, and reacted to $1.18 asked at the close. Seller August ranged 8@8⅝c below July. Seller September was very dull at $1.05, and the year quiet at $1.03⅞@1.04¼. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Seller July	$1.15⅝	$1.16¼@1.18¾	$1.17¼
Seller August	1.08⅞	1.08¾@1.10¾	1.10⅛
Seller September	1.04⅛	1.05 @1.05⅝	1.05¼

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active and much stronger, chiefly on July, which advanced 3c from the latest regular prices of Wednesday, and closed strong. New York was quoted active and higher on wheat, but called Chicago No. 2 spring $1.31 asked with $1.30 bid, which was no particular reason for excitement at $1.36 here. Milwaukee was strong. The trading here was mostly in settlement for July, but some parties were trying to sell short for August under the impression that spring wheat will be plentiful and lower two months hence. Seller July opened at $1.34, advanced to $1.35¼, eased back to $1.34¼, improved to $1.35, receded to $1.35, and closed at $1.36 asked. June was about 1c below July, August was 21@22c below July, and September was 6¾@7c below August. Seller the year sold at $1.04¼@1.04¾. Car-lots of No. 2 were entirely nominal at $1.33 at the close. No. 3 was quoted at $1.10½@1.14, and rejected at 80@85c. Spot sales were reported of 5 cars No. 2 at $1.33@1.33; 3 cars No. 3 at $1.13½; and 7 cars by sample at 80c@1.26. Total about 6,000 bu. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.31	$1.32 @1.33	$1.34
Seller June	1.30¾	1.33 @1.35	1.34½
Seller July	1.33	1.34 @1.36	1.35½
Seller August	1.12⅞	1.13 @1.14¼	1.13⅞
Seller September	1.05⅛	1.06 @1.07½	1.06

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were reported of 4 car-loads at $1.07@1.35 by sample, the outside being equal to No. 2 red free on board car.

CORN—Was moderately active at a higher range of prices. The market advanced 1¼@1⅜c, but fell back, and closed ¾c higher than on Wednesday afternoon. Liverpool reported a decline of ½d per cental, and the weather here was hot, while there were some sample ears in from the country which showed that corn in some sections is in a satisfactorily forward state. But our receipts were only moderate in volume, with relatively large shipments, and it was intimated that there are shipping orders here for large quantities, while the demand for vessel-room far exceeded the supply. Also wheat was higher, and this stimulated corn. The demand for spot corn was so good that at one time it sold to within about ⅛c of the price for July, but it fell back later to a discount of ⅝c, chiefly because of the lack of freight room. The market for futures was weakened towards the close by the report that New York was lower because of large deliveries there on June contracts, and it was also said that a local long would deliver out all his corn in the afternoon yesterday. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 70⅝c, with rejected at 69⅛c asked. Spot sales were reported of 16,000 bu and 78 cars high mixed at 71@72½c; 10,000 bu and 99 cars No. 2 at 70⅛@71¼c; 60 cars rejected and new mixed at 69⅛@70c; 25 cars by sample at 70@73c on track; 52 cars do at 70⅛@80c free on board. Total about 195,000 bu. Seller July opened at 71c, sold at 70⅞c, advanced to 71⅞c, and fell back to 71⅛c bid at the close. June ranged generally ⅜@½c below July. August was ⅛@¼c above July, and September was about the same as July. Seller October sold at 69¾@70½c, November at 64½@64⅝c, and the year at 59⅜@59⅝c. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Wednesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	70	70⅛@71¼	70⅝
Seller June	69⅞	70⅛@71¼	70⅝
Seller July	70⅞	70⅞@71⅞	71⅛
Seller August	70⅞	71⅛@71⅞	71⅛
Seller September	70¼	70⅞@71⅞	71⅛

OATS—Were active, strong, and 1@1¾c higher than the closing prices of Wednesday. There was a fair demand by shippers for cash, and seller the month was in request, closing firm at the highest figure paid. The speculative inquiry was active up to nearly the close, and this, with the firmness in corn, gave the market much strength. Cash sold principally at 51c, closing firm at that figure. Seller the month advanced from 49⅞c to 50¾c, the latter price being paid near the close. July ranged from 44c to 44⅞c, closing at the higher price. August sold at 35⅛@36c, closing at 36c. Seller September advanced from 32⅝c to 34⅛c, closing firm at 34⅛c. Seller the year sold from 33⅜c to 34⅛c, closing at the outside figure. Samples were in good demand and steady. Cash sales were made of 9 cars at 50⅛@51c for No. 2, and 49¼c for rejected in store; 28 cars by sample at 48¼@51c for rejected mixed, 52½@54½c for rejected white, 51½@52c for No. 2, and 54@55c for No. 2 white on track; 55 cars at 50@51½c for rejected mixed, 52@54½c for No. 2, and 54@55c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 60,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Wednesday and the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Wednesday bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do bid.
Spot	50	50⅛@51½	51¼
Seller June	49⅞	49⅞@51½	51¼
Seller July	43⅞	44 @45⅛	45⅛
Seller August	35⅞	35⅛@36⅛	36⅛
Seller the year	33½	33⅛@34⅛	34⅛

RYE—Was active and steady, No. 2 in store selling at 72½c, with June and July nominally at the same figure. August was held at 72c, with 70½c bid. September was nominal at 70c. Cash sales were made of 5 cars and 15,000 bu for shipment at 72½c for No. 2 in store; 6 cars by sample at 72@74c for No. 2 and 65@70c for rejected on track; 1 car at 70c for rejected free on board. Total equal to about 21,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive; no movement in store lots being reported. Samples were dull. Cash sales were made of 4 cars by sample at 70@78c for No. 4 and 80@82½c for No. 3 on track; 1 car at 70c for No. 4 delivered. Total equal to about 2,500 bu.

SEEDS—Flaxseed was dull and 5c lower, the offerings, mostly of inferior seed, being quite heavy. The range at the close was $1.26@1.30 for good to choice seed. Hungarian was dull, with little offering, at a range of $1.02½@1.10 for prime to choice. Millet was steady at a range of $1.12@1.25. Little was done in clover or timothy, the former being quotable at $4.40@4.70 for good to choice, and the latter at $2.20@2.25 for prime. Sales were made of 1 car timothy seed at $1.20 for good; 10 cars and 200 bags flaxseed at $1.15@1.30 for poor to choice; 1 car and 185 bags Hungarian at 97½c@$1.12½; 29 bags millet at $1.12½@1.25; 2 cars buckwheat seed at $1.12½ for prime.

John Shaw & Son's (London) circular May 24 says: "The local seed market today, as might be expected, was very thinly attended, with scarcely any business passing, and consequently, as regards quotations, there is no change to be quoted. Further mail advices received from the United States describe the clover plants a-in some parts winter-killed. Mustard and rapeseed are held at former rates. For canary seed there is an improved feeling."

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

SPRING WHEAT—Closed unchanged at $1.34½@1.35 for June, $1.35½@1.36 for July, $1.13¾@1.14 for August, $1.06@1.06¼ for September, and $1.03⅝@1.03¾ for the year. Sales were made of 315,000 bu, at $1.35 seller June, $1.35½@1.36 seller July, $1.13⅞@1.13¾ seller August, $1.06¼ seller September, and $1.03⅝@1.04 seller the year.

NO. 2 WHEAT—Closed a shade easier, at $1.17⅝@1.17¾ for July, $1.10⅛@1.10¼ for August, $1.06⅛@1.06⅜ for September, and $1.03⅝@1.04 for the year. Sales were made of 725,000 bu, at $1.17½@1.18 seller July, $1.10@1.10⅜ seller August, $1.06@1.06⅝ seller September, and $1.03¼ seller the year.

WINTER WHEAT—Closed a shade firmer, at $1.18@1.18⅛ for July, and $1.10⅛@1.10⅛ for August, with sales of 15,000 bu at $1.10@1.10⅛ seller August.

CORN—Closed ⅛c higher for July, at 70⅝@70¾c for June, 71⅛@71¼c for July, 71⅛@71⅜c for August, 71⅛@71½c for September, 69⅞@70c for October, 64⅛@64⅜c for November, and 59⅜@59½c for the year. Sales were made of 625,000 bu at 70⅝@70⅞c seller June, 71¼@71½c seller July, 71⅛@71⅜c seller August, 71⅜c seller September, 69⅞c seller October, 64⅛@64⅜c seller November, and 59⅜@59⅝c seller the year.

OATS—Closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 51⅛@51⅜c for June, 45⅛@45¼c for July, 36⅛@36⅜c for August, 34⅛@35c for September, and 34⅛@34⅜c for the year. Sales were made of 325,000 bu at 51@51⅛c seller June, 44⅞@45⅛c seller July, 36⅛c seller August, and 34⅛@34⅜c seller the year.

RYE—Closed steady, with sales of 5,000 bu at 71½c seller August.

MESS PORK—Closed 5c higher, at $20.17½@20.20 for June, $20.27½@20.30 for July, $20.47½@20.50 for August, $20.65@20.67½ for September, $20.75@20.77½ for October, and $18.17½@18.20 for the year. Sales were made of 12,750 brls at $20.17½ seller June, $20.25@20.30 seller July, $20.45@20.47½ seller August, $20.65 seller September, $20.75 seller October, and $18.20@18.22½ seller the year.

LARD—Closed unchanged, at $11.37½@11.40 for June, $11.42½@11.45 for July, $11.55@11.57½ for August, $11.67½@11.70 for September, $11.67½@11.72½ for October, $11.55@11.60 for November, $11.35@11.37½ for the year. Sales were made of 3,000 tcs at $11.42½@11.45 seller July, $11.55@11.57½ seller August, and $11.37½ seller the year.

SHORT RIBS—Closed 2½c higher, at $11.52½@11.55 for July, $11.55@11.57½ for August, $11.57½@11.60 for September, $11.45@11.47½ for October, and $10.07½@10.10 for the year. Sales were made of 600,000 lbs at $11.50@11.52½ seller July, $11.55@11.57½ seller August, and $10.07½@10.10 seller the year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady and firm at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	10½@11
Green, self-working	9½@10
Red-tipped, self-working	9
Inferior and common	7 @ 8
Crooked	5 @ 7
Whisk-brush corn	10 @15

BEANS—Were steady at $2.00@2.50 for common to good and $3.65@3.75 for choice.

BAGGING—Was dull and unchanged. Prices remain as follows:

Stark	23	Burlaps	11 @12
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	14 @15
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	26 @27
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—Was quoted firm. The receipts are still moderate, the season being two or three weeks later than usual, and under an active demand the current receipts are readily disposed of. We quote as follows:

Creamery, fancy	23@24	Common grades	12@13
Do, fair to choice	19@21	Packing stock	12@13
Dairy, choice	18@20	Inferior	10@11
Dairy, fair to good	14@16	Grease	7@ 8

CHEESE—Prices were without change so far as full creams are concerned. They are in light supply and are held with firmness. Skims are coming in freely and are quoted off. There is a fair demand:

Full cream, new	10½@11
Part skim, Cheddar choice, new	8 @ 8½
Part skim, flat choice, new	8½@ 9¼
Part skim, common to fair	5 @ 7
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—Trade was inactive, and prices were unchanged. We quote:

Anthracite, egg	$6.75	Piedmont	$[illegible]
Do, range and nut	7.00	Indiana block	[illegible]
Erie	6.00@6.25	Illinois	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50	Minonk	[illegible]

EGGS—Were steady at 18c per dozen.

FISH—The fish market had no new features. There was an active demand and a firm set of prices:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 7.25 @ 7.50
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	[illegible]
Trout, per ½-brl	[illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	10.00 @ 10.50
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—Large family	6.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel—Fat family	5.50 @ 5.75
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	5.25 @ 5.50
Codfish—Grand Bank	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Dressed	5.00 @ 5.25
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7½@ 8
Herring—Holland, per keg	8.00 @ 8.50
Herring—Scaled, per box	1.10 @ 1.15
California salmon, ½-brl, new	25 @ 30
	9.00 @ 9.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continue in good request and prices show continued strength. Below are jobbers' prices:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6½@ 7
Figs, layers	11 @ 12
Prunes, Turkish	7⅛@ 7¼
Prunes, Bohemian	6 @ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, London layers	3.00 @3.25
Raisins, Valencia	12½@ 12¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.85 @2.90
Zante currants	5¾@ 6
Citron	15 @ 16

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	14 @ 15
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12½@ 13
Apples, sliced	7 @ 7½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	[illegible]
Apples, Southern	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, halves	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]
Blackberries	12 @ 12¼
Pitted cherries	20 @ 21

NUTS.

Filberts	12 @ 12½
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @ 19
Naples Walnuts	10½@ 11
Brazils	6½@ 6¾
Pecans	12½@ 13

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	6 @ 6½
Georgia	5½@ 6
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7¼

GREASE—Trade is light at the figures given below. We quote:

City white	8¼
City brown	5½@6
City yellow	6@6½
Country white "A"	7¼
Country white "B"	6¾
Country yellow	5½@6
Country brown	4½@5

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were firm and higher, selling at $5.00@7.00 per case. Blackberries generally in poor condition, sold at $3.00@3.50 per case. Gooseberries, $3.00 per case; apples, $4.50@5.00 per brl for new Southern, and peaches $1.00@1.75 for poor to choice. We quote:

Lemons, per box	$5.00@ 5.50
Oranges, Messina, per box	8.50@ 9.00
Strawberries, per case	5.00@ 7.00
Blackberries, per case	3.00@ 3.50
Cherries, per case	1.50@ 3.00
Peaches, per box	1.00@ 1.75

GROCERIES—Sugars were a trifle easier, but holders seem to think the weakness only temporary. There was a steady market for coffees, teas, rice, sirups, and other lines. Trade was quiet at the quotations given below:

RICE.

Carolina	7½@ 8¼
Louisiana	7¼@ 8
Rangoon	6 @ 6½
Patna	6½@ 7

COFFEE.

Java	19 @22½
Java, choice Mandailing	22½@24
Maracaibo	13½@14½
Mexican, prime to choice	13½@14½
Mexican, fair to good	11 @12½
Rio, fancy	12 @12½
Rio, prime to choice	11 @11½
Rio, fair to good	10¼@10¾
Rio, common	9 @ 9½
Rio, roasting	8 @ 8½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾
Crushed	10½
Powdered	10¼
Granulated, standard	10
Granulated, not standard	9⅞
A standard	9½
A No. 2	9¼
Extra C	9
No. 1	8¾
Yellow	7½@ 8¼

SIRUPS.

Corn	48 @52
Sugar	45 @55
Blackstrap	30 @31
New Orleans molasses, new	50 @75

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	18½@19
Cassia	20 @21
Nutmegs	90 @94

HAY—Was weak, with sales in some instances at lower prices. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$13.50@14.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	12.00@13.00
Mixed	10.00@11.00
Upland prairie	10.00@12.00
No. 1 prairie	7.50@ 8.50

HIDES—Are moving slowly at unchanged prices. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	7½@ 8
Green-cured, heavy	7 @ 7¼
Part cured	7
Damaged hides	6
Green-salted, bulls	5½
Calf, per lb	12
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @35

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Prices are firm for all descriptions. Nails are becoming scarce. We quote:

Tin plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.50
Tin plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing	6.25
Tin plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	28 @ 30
Bar-tin	28 @ 32
Solder	18 @ 20
Bar-lead	7
Lead-pipe	7¼
Copper bottoms, per lb	35
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	40
Planished, cut to size	3¼
Sheet-zinc, per lb	4.00
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.80
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	5.00
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.20
Common bar-iron rates	2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	12½@ 13¼
American planished iron, "B"	10½
American do, "A"	10¼
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	16 @ 20

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were strong at $3.75 rates and $3.50 by car-lots.

OILS—Met with a somewhat better demand. Prices were steady as last quoted, excepting a decline in linseed of 2c:

Carbon, Elaine	18¼	Linseed, boiled	58
Carbon, 175 test	12½	Whale, winter	70
Carbon, 150 test	9⅝	Sperm	$ 1.30
Carbon, 110 test	9	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	11¾	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	11¼	Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	9½	Bank	45
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	11½	Straits	45
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	11	Turpentine	50
Lard, current make	90	Miners'	60@65
Lard, No. 1	70	Naphtha, deo, 63 deg	9
Lard, No. 2	60	Gasoline, deo, 74 deg	12
Linseed, raw	55	Gasoline, deo, 87 deg	14

POTATOES—New were a shade easier, at $5.50@6.00 per brl, according to size and quality. Old are becoming scarce, and range at $1.25@1.50 per bu.

SALT—Was steady at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.30
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.15
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	2.50

TALLOW—Is fairly active at 8¼@8¾c for city, 7¾@8c for No. 1 country, and 6¾@7¼c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Finished goods are quoted steady on a basis of $1.15 per gallon.

WOOL—The new clip is arriving slowly, and is generally in a damp condition. There is little new to note in the general trade. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	37@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	18@21
Coarse and unwashed fleece	16@19
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@23
Medium and washed fleece	37@40
Fine washed fleece	37@40
Coarse washed fleece	30@33

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	7,812	21,087	1,488
Tuesday	3,652	14,328	422
Wednesday	4,363	24,083	654
Thursday	7,000	23,000	1,000
Total	22,827	82,449	3,564
Same time last week	24,295	102,702	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	1,936	4,853	[illegible]
Tuesday	2,200	5,344	......
Wednesday	1,766	2,927	[illegible]
Total	5,902	13,104	[illegible]

CATTLE—Shipping cattle were excessively dull, and prices were "way off." The supply of decently fatted lots was not large by any means, but the number considerably exceeded general expectation, and that fact, coupled with gloomy reports from the East, made shippers cautious. Some cattle changed hands early in the forenoon at barely 10@15c off, but the market grew steadily worse as the day advanced, and by noon it was impossible to get within ¼@½c of Wednesday's prices. Some salesmen thought the decline even more severe, claiming a decline of 40@50c. The situation was bad enough at all events, a majority of owners sustaining a heavy loss. Sales were at $6.00@7.00 for common to medium lots averaging from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs, and at $8.00@9.00 for good to extra steers weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. Very few sold above $8.00, $6.75@8.00 being the ruling figures. Many were left over, and the market had a bad look at the finish.

Native butchers' stuff was plentiful and prices were materially lower. Over half the number on sale would have met all demands, and sellers were bothered to effect sales even at 20@30c decline. Texans were in large supply and butchers preferred them to native stock. Poor to choice cows were slow at $3.00@5.00, bulls at $3.00@4.75, and poor to good mixed lots at $3.75@5.50. Stockers shared in the general dullness, though they did not decline as sharply as other descriptions. Veals sold lower, at $3.75@7.75 per 100 lbs for poor to choice.

Texas cattle were in much larger supply than any one had counted on—not far from 4,000 head arriving. There were only a few bunches good enough for shippers, and as the offerings largely exceeded the requirements of the local trade buyers had things their own way. Holders struggled hard to sustain the market, but had to give way, sales showing a reduction from the previous day of anywhere from 25@50c. At the decline a good many cattle changed hands, but enough were left over to preclude the probability of any recovery during the remaining days of the week. The best went at $4.75@4.80 and the poorest at $3.00@3.25, with the bulk at $3.50@4.25. About all of Tuesday's and Wednesday's advance was lost, prices being but little higher than Monday, which was the lowest day thus far. Late Wednesday George Adams & Burke sold 250 Colorado-Texans, averaging 981 lbs, at $5.50. This is the first of the Far West cattle received this season. The first train last year arrived July 8 and sold at $4.25@4.65.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$ 8.75@ 9.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	8.25@ 8.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	7.50@ 8.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	6.75@ 7.25
Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@ 5.50
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.75@ 4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@ 3.50

Veals—Per 100 lbs. ... 4.00@ 8.00
Milch cows ... 30.00@60.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	1,293	$9.00	18	1,145	$5.75
[illegible]	1,374	8.50	16	1,060	5.50
[illegible]	1,350	8.50	259 Colo	981	5.50
[illegible] stillers	1,315	8.50	64 Texas	957	4.80
[illegible]	1,218	8.50	220 Texas	950	4.75
[illegible]	1,305	8.00	14	993	5.25
[illegible]	1,470	8.40	17 cows	1,010	4.90
[illegible]	1,347	8.25	14 cows	1,080	5.00
[illegible]	1,381	8.30	285 Texas	940	4.75
[illegible]	1,431	8.25	126 Texas	889	4.75
[illegible]	1,454	8.25	127 Texas	975	4.75
[illegible]	1,385	8.12½	138 Texas	885	3.60
[illegible]	1,339	8.00	229 Texas	955	4.40
[illegible]	1,208	7.95	21 Texas	950	4.25
[illegible]	1,310	7.90	50 Texas	806	4.00
[illegible]	1,289	7.75	26 Texas	879	4.10
[illegible]	1,216	7.65	50 Texas	867	4.10
[illegible]	1,215	7.40	26 Texas	780	3.62½
[illegible]	1,333	7.25	50 Texas	865	3.85
[illegible]	1,310	7.00	23 Texas	810	4.00
[illegible]	1,190	7.00	108 Texas	949	3.50
[illegible]	1,245	6.75	340 Texas	939	4.00
[illegible]	1,187	6.75	45 Texas	902	4.00
[illegible]	1,217	6.75	81 Texas	766	3.25
[illegible]	1,133	6.75	26 Texas	760	3.25
[illegible]	1,132	6.50	50 Texas	689	3.20
[illegible]	1,138	6.25	60 Texas	711	3.00
[illegible]	1,167	6.00	14 cows pr hd		38.50
[illegible]	1,072	5.85	15 calves	290	5.00

HOGS—The market opened tame, with prices ruling a little in buyers' favor, but the movement soon became active and the feeling became firm, good light and the best heavy advancing 5c—in some instances 10c. The supply, which was moderate, was cleared out in good season at $6.00@7.15 for skips and culls, at $7.35@8.00 for poor to prime light weights, and at $7.40@8.55 for inferior to choice heavy. Light went mostly at $7.70@7.90, and heavy principally at $7.75@8.10. Among the sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$8.55	47	260	$8.00	183	241	$7.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.50	44	205	8.00	152	277	7.85
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.50	68	191	7.95	47	289	7.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.45	69	158	7.95	69	172	7.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.40	49	283	7.95	63	172	7.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.40	68	248	7.95	64	181	7.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.35	71	256	7.90	56	273	7.70
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.35	78	279	7.90	29	261	7.70
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.30	62	272	7.90	48	179	7.70
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.30	53	252	7.90	63	171	7.70
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.30	64	211	7.90	54	182	7.70
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.30	127	193	7.90	52	298	7.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.30	46	191	7.90	51	209	7.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.25	129	196	7.90	158	162	7.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.25	50	191	7.90	74	164	7.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.25	42	213	7.85	51	271	7.60
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.20	59	285	7.85	43	278	7.60
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.20	53	268	7.85	67	159	7.60
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.20	69	174	7.85	30	284	7.55
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.15	126	187	7.85	57	176	7.55
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.15	130	204	7.85	27	209	7.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.10	155	185	7.80	86	153	7.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.10	48	248	7.80	33	271	7.40
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.10	85	233	7.80	109	157	7.40
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.05	62	167	7.80	32	247	7.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.05	42	187	7.80	51	152	7.30
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.00	138	191	7.80	37	149	7.15
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.00						

SHEEP—Were in good request and being in light supply prices remained steady and firm, at $3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs for poor to choice. No choice and few that would class as good were offered.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 1,600; opened better; feeling and tendency to better prices, but soon weakened, and no advances were made; supply altogether of grass Texans, common to fair of which sold at $3.00@4.00; good to choice, $4.00@5.00; native stock strong and good ones wanted, but none here would readily bring previous quotations.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 800; steady on good; dull for common; good to fancy muttons, $4.00@4.25.

HOGS—Active; pigs and light Yorkers, $6.75@7.30; best Yorkers, $7.40@7.65; packing, $7.65@8.10 for butchers' to fancy. Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 350.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, none; no sales; dressed beef dull at 7@8c for Texas sides; 11@13c for native do.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,600; firmer: a shade higher for fair to good sheep, but extremely dull and a trifle lower for lambs; extremes, sheep, 4½@6c; lambs, 6@8c, mainly sheep at 5@5¾c; Southern lambs, 6¾@7¼c.

HOGS—Receipts 1,800; live steady at $7.25@8.25 for poor to best.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, June 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600; shipments not reported; natives firm; steers of 1,130 lbs, $7.25; cows, $2.75@4.00; grass Texans easy, ranging, $2.75@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,900; shipments not reported; strong; a shade better; ranging, $7.40@8.10; mainly $7.80@7.90.

SHEEP—Nominal.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, June 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,122 head; market slow; prime, 7¾@8c; good, 6¾@7c; common, 4½@5c.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700 head; market fair: Philadelphias, $8.20@8.50; Baltimores, $8.00@8.10; Yorkers, $7.60@7.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,600 head; market dull; best, $5.25@5.50; good, $4.50@4.75; common, $3.00@3.75.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—HOGS—Quiet; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,000; light and bacon hogs, $7.25@7.90; heavy packing, $7.90@8.25.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 300; shipments, 170.

SHEEP—Demand active at $3.00@5.00; receipts, 900; shipments, 1,100.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—HOGS—Quiet and unchanged; receipts 14,000, shipments 500.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was nearly bare yesterday, and prices were firm, with shingles selling higher in some instances. We quote:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$11.25@13.00
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	19.00@23.00
Boards and strips	13.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.70@ 2.75
Extra shingles	2.80@ 2.85
Lath	2.35

Following is the official yard price-list issued by the Lumberman's Exchange for the month of June. There are some yards selling under cut lists, however. We quote:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$52.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	49.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	43.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.50
Common dressed siding	21.50
A siding strips	39.00
A siding	21.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 10@16-inch, rough	46.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	40.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing flooring	17.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@24 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Pickets, square head	22.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	12@ 15
Ash, first to second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.50
Maple, common	25.00
Maple clear flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	80.00
Black walnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Black walnut, common	65.00@70.00

Following is the daily report issued by the Secretary of the Lumberman's Union for June 7:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
[illegible]	521,095,000	237,695,000
[illegible]	377,507,000	167,545,000
Increase	143,588,000	70,150,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
[illegible]	762,424,000	398,995,000
[illegible]	546,110,000	224,239,000
Increase	216,314,000	174,756,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 2d; club, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn—6s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 87s. Lard, 57s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—3 p. m.—Corn, 6s 1d.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Bacon—Long clear steady at 50s. Short clear steady at 50s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 57s 6d. Corn—Mixed old steady at 6s 1d. Turpentine firmer at 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—Evening.—COTTON—Hardening: 6 15-16d: sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000; American, 11,800.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Western mixed, 6s 1d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 57s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 50s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 39s 6d.

ANTWERP, June 8.—Petroleum, 17¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 8, 3 p. m.—Corn, 6s.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Wheat dull; corn rather easier at 1d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; red winter advanced 3d. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat quiet, but steady. Pork, 86s 6d. Lard, 57s 9d. Bacon—L. C., 6d higher at 56s; S. C., 6d higher at 59s. Tallow, 44s. Cheese, 54s. Beef, 137s. Weather showery.

LONDON, June 8.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; corn easier at 1d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; fair average. Red winter, 51s 6d. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet but steady. Weather in England showery.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—GRAIN—Speculative interest in winter wheat more pronounced here, and prices, which opened irregular generally on the advance, gaining ½@2c. per bushel, the June and July options showing most buoyancy through the urgency of contract requirements and the influence of local manipulation, the report from the West seeming to stimulate speculative buying, in good part for covering purposes, leaving off less firmly. Less inquiry has been reported for prompt delivery, the higher claims of sellers and advance in iron freight rates contributing to check the outward movement. Spring wheat inactive and irregular; strictly prime stock as scarce held rather more firmly. A further moderate increase is reported in the visible supply of wheat, with an addition to [illegible] of corn of about 700,000 bu. No. 1 red, $1.49; closing [illegible] No. 2 red, $1.47¼@1.48 in elevator, $1.44½ delivered, and about $1.44 in store, closing at [illegible] in elevator; June $1.46½@1.48½, closing [illegible] asked and $1.48¼ bid; July [illegible] closing at $1.30½; September [illegible] closing at [illegible]; do October, $1.22@[illegible], closing at $1.22; year options, $1.19¼@1.23, closing [illegible] red, [illegible]; No. 1 red, $1.50 nominal; No. 1 white, [illegible] in elevator, closing at $1.38¼; [illegible] mixed winter, $1.41@1.41½; [illegible] Chicago and Milwaukee spring, ordinary [illegible] strictly prime, quoted at $1.30@1.32. [illegible] Corn—Extraordinary activity reported in No. 2 corn, mostly speculative, through very extensive deliveries on June contracts—said to be about 1,250,000 bu, quickened in part by warm weather—and the exchanging of June to later months, chiefly to July. Prices opened stronger, the June option fully 2c and later deliveries 1@1½c [illegible] but soon broke sharply, receding [illegible] and rallying again near the close 1¼@2c [illegible] yellow corn scarce and wanted. Mixed [illegible] 74@79c, as to quality and condition; No. 2 white, 94@95c, closing at 95c bid, this grade having been very scarce. Oats in fair demand and quoted generally firmer, though irregular, and gaining, in instances, for the day about ¼@½c per bu. The visible supply of oats is reported as showing a moderate reaction. White Western ungraded, 60@67c, as to quality; mixed Western ungraded, 58@62c; white State, 62½@67½c; mixed State, 62@64c, as to quality; white Canada West, 62c; Canada East, 59c. Rye—Limited inquiry noted from all sources, with values again quoted lower and weak; 8,000 bu sold at 86c; prime State, 89@85c from track and afloat.

PROVISIONS—A restricted movement reported in hog products, even on speculative account, opening at stronger prices, but leaving off less firmly. Business in Western mess pork moderately active for early delivery, leaving off at $19.12½@19.25 for old and $20.12½@20.25 for new; other kinds inactive but firm, with prime mess quoted at $20.00 for Western, and extra prime $17.25, and in the option line Western mess pork in demand, opening at a sharp advance and weakening again near the close; July options closed at $20.00@20.25; August, $20.30@20.40. A fair inquiry noted for dressed hogs at firmer prices, with city quoted at $10.37½@10.50. Cut meats more sought after at full quotations. A sale was made of 25 brls fat backs at $24.75. A firm but dull market noted for bacon, with long clear quoted at $11.75; short clear at $11.87½. Western steam lard is in less request for early delivery, with contract grade quoted as closing at $11.70, and in the option line more active but variable, leaving off less favorable, with June options closing at $11.72½; July, $11.70@11.72½; August, $11.75; September, $11.80 asked; October, $11.75@11.77½; November, $11.62½ bid; December, $11.57½@11.60; seller the remainder of the year at $11.52½; January, $11.65@11.70.

TALLOW—Wanted at full prices, with 8¼c bid for prime.

SUGARS—Raw very dull but quoted steady. Refined in limited demand, but without further important change.

FREIGHTS—Less activity noted, especially in the way of berth-freight accommodation suited to the grain trade, the advanced rates claimed for which impeded shipments. Room for provisions attracted more attention at hardening figures. Tonnage for chartering purposes moderately sought after, chiefly for petroleum, and was quoted about steady. To Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam flour in barrels at 4½@6d; wheat at the materially advanced rate of 2d; provisions in lots at 3s 9d @10s, as to routes and dates of shipment; lard, in small packages, 7s 6d@12s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 8.—COTTON—Steady at 12¼@12⅜c; futures easy; June, 12.15c; July, 12.20c; August, 12.30c; September, 12.12c; October, 11.57c; November, 11.41c; December, 11.42c; January, 11.55c; February, 11.68c; March, 11.81c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 15,000; exports, 5,500; super State and Western, $3.85@4.75; common to good extra, $4.75@5.70; good to choice, $5.70@9.25; white wheat, extra, $7.25@9.25; extra Ohio, $5.00@8.50; St. Louis, $5.00@9.25; Minnesota patent process, $8.25@9.75.

GRAIN—Wheat ¾@2¼c higher and unsettled; receipts, 77,590 bu; exports, 33,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.31; ungraded spring, $1.08; ungraded red, $1.27@1.49; No. 4 red, $1.20; No. 3 red, $1.41; No. 2 red, $1.46½@1.46 delivered, $1.47½@1.48 certificates; No. 1 red, $1.49; mixed winter, $1.41@1.41½; No. 1 white, sales 8,000 bu at $1.38½; No. 2 red, June, sales 400,000 bu at $1.46¾@1.49, closing at $1.48½; July, sales 960,000 bu at $1.29¼@1.30¾, closing at $1.30¾; August, sales 456,000 bu at $1.21¾@1.22¾, closing at $1.22; September, sales 392,000 bu at $1.20¾@1.21¼, closing at $1.21¼.

HAY—In good demand at 70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand and firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; United, 56c; crude, 6⅛@6¾c; refined, 7⅜c.

RESIN—Lower and heavy; $2.10@2.15.

TURPENTINE—Stronger; 45½c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and drooping; 23@23½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and firm; 12@24c.

CHEESE—Quiet and firm; 7@10c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red grain, depot, $1.44; No. 1 white Michigan, do, $1.38; No. 2 red, June, $1.43½@1.44; July, $1.25¾@1.26; August, $1.19@1.19¼; September, $1.18¼@1.18¾. Corn in fair demand; yellow Western, grain depot, 85½c; sail mixed, track, 85½c; do, grain depot, 84@84½c; steamer, grain depot, 84½c; No. 3, track, 84½c; sail mixed, June, 80½@83c; July, 79¾@79½c; August, 79½@80c; September, 80@80½c. Oats—Demand active; No. 1 white, 65¼@65½c; No. 2, 64@64½c; No. 3 do, 64c; mixed, 62½@63c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged. Lard firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firmer; creamery, 23@25c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 23c; do firsts, 21@22c; dairy, 15@21c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady; 25c.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 7¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.17.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,330 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 8,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—FLOUR—Top grades firm, but not higher.

GRAIN—Wheat sharply higher; unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.35@1.35½ cash, $1.27¾ June, $1.10¾ July, $1.04¾ August, $1.03¾ bid year, the highest prices were $1.28¼ June, $1.11¼ July, $1.04¾ August, $1.04 the year; No. 3 do, $1.30; No. 4 do, $1.20. Corn better, and slow at 74¼@75¼c cash, 73¾c June, 72½c July, 71¾c August, 70¼c September, 68c October, 55¾c the year. Oats higher; 57½@58½c cash, 55¾c June, 41c July, 34¼c August, 33c the year. Rye nominal. Barley dull at 80c@$1.05.

LEAD—Slow at 4½c asked.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; jobbing at $20.50; no options. Dry salt meats higher and firm; shoulders, $8.80; short ribs, $11.75; short clears, $12.15. Bacon higher; shoulders, $9.00; short ribs, $12.62½; short clears, $13.00. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—FLOUR—In fair demand; XXX, $5.75@6.00; high grades, $6.25@7.12½.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed, 94c. Oats scarce and firm, 70c; supply exhausted.

CORN-MEAL—Higher; held at $4.75.

HAY—Higher; ordinary, $25.00; prime, $23.00; choice, $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; $21.00. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, 9¼c. Bacon fair in demand and higher; shoulders, $9.75@9.87½; clear rib and long clear, 12¾c.

BRAN—Quiet and weak at $1.17½.

Others unchanged; very little doing owing to incessant rain.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firmer; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@10¼c. Sugar quiet and steady; good common, 7½c; fair to fully fair, 8⅛@8⅜c; prime to choice, 8½@8⅞c; yellow clarified, 8⅞@9¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged; common reboiled, 45@47c; fair do, 50@52c; prime, 55@58c. Rice quiet; Louisiana, 6¾@7¾c.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 8.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and more active; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.40¾@1.41; June, $1.40½@1.40¾; July, $1.23⅜@1.23¾; August, $1.18⅞@1.18¾; September, $1.18¼@1.18½. Corn—Western opened higher, closed inactive; easier; Western mixed, spot, 81¼c bid, June 80@80½c; July 79¾@80c; August 80¼c bid. Oats dull; Western white, 61@62c; mixed, 58@59c; Pennsylvania, 60@62c. Rye dull at 75@80c.

HAY—Unchanged and quiet.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; best common, dull; Western packed, 13@18c; creamery, 23@25c.

EGGS—Steady at 24c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet.

WHISKY—Nominally $1.20@1.21.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,190 brls; wheat, 16,053 bu; corn, 4,440 bu; oats, 800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,200 bu; corn, 7,404 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 274,751 bu; corn, 102,132 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; spring extras, $4.25@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and active; No. 2 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.34; June, $1.34; July, $1.35¼; August, $1.18¼; year, nominal; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.12; No. 4 and rejected, nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 70½c; rejected, 70c. Oats weaker; No. 2, 50c; white, 53c; rejected, 52c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 70c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring cash and June, 84c; July nominal at 85½c; No. 3 spring extra, 74c bid.

PROVISIONS—Advancing. Mess pork, $20.05 cash and June; $20.15 July. Lard—Prime steam, $11.35 cash and June; $11.40 July.

HOGS—Quiet and firm at $7.45@8.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; barley, 3,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 2,200 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 8.—FLOUR—Dull; prices steady for most brands; spring patents firm at $8.25@9.00; winter patents, $7.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; No. 2 and high mixed, 86@88c; steamer mixed and yellow, 86@87c; no grade, 84@86c. Oats steady; holders firm; No. 2 white, 64½@65c; No. 3 do, 62@63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady. Beef firm; extra plate, $1.95@20.50. Lard firm; $12.00@12.25. Hams—Smoked steady.

BUTTER—Western dairy, 18@23c; ladle packed, 16@21c.

CHEESE—Steady; 5@11½c.

EGGS—Firm; 20½@21c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 brls, 1,800 sacks; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 5,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 250 brls.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—COTTON—Firm at 11¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.32@1.35 spot; $1.13@1.13¼ July. Corn quiet; No. 2, 78½c spot; 76½c June; 76½c July; 77½c August; 77½c bid September; 68c October. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed, 55c. Rye dull; 79@80c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong; $20.00. Lard firm; $11.30. Dry salt meats strong and higher; shoulders, $8.50; clear rib, $11.75. Bacon strong and higher; shoulders, $9.50; clear rib, $12.50; clear, $13.50.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13; combination sales of finished goods, 680 brls, on the basis of $1.13.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotably lower.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot, $1.38¼; June, $1.33¼; July, $1.15¼; August, $1.11; September, $1.10¾; year, $1.10. Corn in fair demand; high mixed, 77c; No. 2 spot, 76¼c; June, 74c bid; July, 73½c; year, 58c bid.

Closed—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, spot, $1.32¾; June, $1.32¾; July, $1.16; August, $1.11¾. Corn quiet and firm. Oats firmer; No. 2, August, 36c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 9,500 bu; oats, none.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 8.—GRAIN—Corn active and higher; high mixed, 71½@72c; mixed, 71@71½c. Oats active and higher; No. 2 white, 53¼@53½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 at 72@72½c.

HIGHWINES—Irregular at $1.11@1.13; sales at $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 925 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 17,400 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 1,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 25,500 bu; oats, 21,875 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, 11,000 bu; stronger; No. 2 red, $1.16 bid cash; 90c bid July; No. 3 do, 93¼@94c bid cash; 87 July. Corn—Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 10,000 bu; quiet; No. 2 mixed, 75c cash; 72c bid July. Oats slow; No. 2 mixed, 52c bid cash.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—PROVISIONS—Excited; accurate quotations can scarcely be given. Mess pork, $20.00@21.00. Bulk shoulders, $9.00; clear rib, $11.75; clear sides, $12.35. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 12¾c; clear, 13c. Hams and lard firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Nominally unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn—No. 2 white, 86c; No. 2 mixed, 78@80c. Oats—No. 2 white, 56c; mixed, 55½c.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—FLOUR—$6.00@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.29⅛; No. 2, red, $1.37; No. 2 white, $1.25⅜.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; firmly held at $1.60 for No. 1 hard Duluth. Corn inactive; No. 2 offered at 77c. Other grain neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.31@1.32. Corn firm; 73¾@74c. Oats dull; white, 53@55c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn nominally unchanged; yellow, 86c.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, June 8.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 57c; highest, 57c; lowest, 56c; closed, 56⅝c; shipments, 52,375 brls; charters, 34,007 brls.

PITTSBURG, June 8.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates steady; closed at 56⅝c; refined, 7⅜c, Philadelphia delivery.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 8.—PETROLEUM—Still depressed; opens at 57⅛c; highest, 57⅛c; lowest, 56c; closed, at 56¼c; sales, 46,000 brls; total shipments Tuesday, 56,886 brls; charters, 33,800 brls.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, June 8.—COTTON—Nominal; net receipts, 83 bales; exports coastwise, 365; sales, 25; stock, 10,000.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 525 bales; gross, 675; sales, 9,300; stock, 90,830.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—COTTON—Steady; middlings, 11¾c; sales, 330 bales; receipts, 165; shipments, 145; stock, 26,900.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—No general activity in the market; still some looking around for small assortments of seasonable fabrics, and some attention extended to qualities and classes of goods for later wants, but of the latter the takings have been of no special importance. As a whole the market has been inactive, with prices for cottons showing much steadiness.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; 42½c.

RIOT, NOT RELIGION.

The Illegal Performances of the So-Called Salvation Army on Morgan Street.

The following letter was received yesterday:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—In the name of an outraged community I wish to protest through your columns against the disgusting nightly disturbances which take place in a tent recently pitched on Morgan street, near Madison, by the so-called "Salvation Army." Until late every evening we are compelled to listen to their crazy methods of revival work, consisting mostly of a succession of fanatical, blood-curdling shrieks, groans, and exclamations, which are kept up well towards midnight. What is supposedly the worship of Almighty God is to us outside the tent degraded to the level of a sacrilegious and hideous orgie. The neighborhood questions the right of these people to change what was once a respectable locality into a very bedlam, and this principle it will soon have asserted in the form of an injunction restraining such disgraceful and unseemly performances. SANGAMON.

The complaint of "Sangamon" is just. A squad of the "army"—five men and three women—under the command of "Capt. Harry," are camped on the lot in question. They start out early in the evening, stop on a street corner, sing and collect a crowd, and then return to their tent, followed by a rabble, shouting and hooting at them. When under the canvas the "meeting" begins. There is singing by the squad, who have strong lungs and can be heard a block off; next, "Capt. Harry" appeals to the sinners; and when he gets through there is more singing, and another of the guard talks—sometimes a woman, who has hysterics, and she creates a great commotion, waking all the children in the neighborhood who slept through the other part of the performance. The "army" has been in camp on Morgan street for about two weeks, the lot they occupy being owned by ex-City Engineer Chesbrough, a quiet gentleman who can't hear the noise, as he is in Detroit. A meeting is held every weekday evening from 7 to half-past 10, and on Sunday from 6 in the morning until far into the night. As all the squad sing as loud as they can, it is no wonder that their voices are heard far away. Ordinarily, Capt. Harry cannot be heard in the street, but he has

AN UNFORTUNATE HABIT

of emphasizing his words now and then by ascending a scale as it were. The first word of a sentence is uttered softly and sweetly, but the last one is uttered so suddenly and in such a way as to startle his hearers, who for the moment apparently are believed to be deaf. There are several boarding-houses in the neighborhood, and the keepers thereof are tearing their hair because roomers move in one afternoon, can't get any sleep at night, and go away the next day.

"Capt. Harry" himself seems to realize that he is making a rumpus, but he glories in it. He said last night: "This is the quietest meeting that will ever be held down below. When we get above there will be a grand meeting and an unbroken shout of hallelujah. We are only men and women down here, but there will be angels, and archangels, and cherubim, and seraphim—the redeemed spirits of just men made perfect; and they will join in one great song of hallelujah worthy the Lamb; to Thee power, and honor, and glory, and dominion forever and forever." So he said the one in the tent was the quietest kind of a meeting. When they had gone up to glory—got to Heaven—having passed from time to eternity, there would be one ceaseless song one day after another forever, in a place where they wouldn't need a candle or the light of the sun, but would have God's light.

IF ANYBODY DIDN'T LIKE SALVATION NOISE

down here they would be sorry if they went where the Savior lived. He was part of the "Lamb's bride," as all were, and he was going to shout glory. He has seen the "terrors of Sinai," and been saved. He wanted no more of the fleshpots of Egypt. He had gotten into the refuge where he was safe, and enjoying a foretaste of Heaven, and wanted his "dear fellow-travelers to the grave to get right with God."

An injunction would certainly lie against the army as they conduct their services at present, and something ought certainly to be done to suppress the meetings, or to require "Capt. Harry" to tone them down so as not to bring reproach upon the cause he preaches, for at present he is making more scoffers than converts.

WILD HOGS.

Attacking Farmers and Killing and Devouring Sheep in Burlington County, New Jersey.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

BROWN'S MILLS, N. J., June 2.—A drove of full-grown wild hogs, made savage and desperate by hunger, have been roaming up and down the highways of Burlington County for a week past, attacking travelers, killing and devouring sheep, dogs, and poultry, and in several cases driving farmers from their work in the fields. During the War, a mother and litter of pigs belonging to J. L. Crampton, a farmer of this county, took refuge in the swamps, and became as wild and savage as peccaries. From that litter of pigs have sprung all the wild hogs that live or have lived in the miles of swampy and unreclaimed land in Burlington and adjoining counties since 1864. Between 1870 and 1875 several were killed by hunters, and during the severe winter of 1877 those farmers who had suffered by the depredations of the wild porkers made arrangements for a great drive-hunt. Seventy men and boys on foot and horseback took part in the drive, which lasted four hours and ended when thirteen hogs, weighing from 100 to 200 pounds each, were killed. The hogs were barbecued on Christmas-Day, and several hundred people assembled to enjoy the feast, which, however, did not prove as satisfactory as was expected, the meat being too highly flavored with fish, pine-cones, and other aromatic but unpalatable things that the swine had fed upon.

This hunt had the effect of making the hogs that escaped retreat to the depths of the swamp and become wilder than ever. A few pigs are killed by hunters every winter; but, as the hunting has to be done over bogs and creeks, and through almost impenetrable underbrush, none but enthusiastic sportsmen attempt it. It is said that in the summer season the old ones devour the pigs, and that in the winter the strongest kill and eat their weaker companions. "Old" John Pateman, a professional pot-hunter, declares that in 1880 he saw ten or fifteen wild hogs attack the weakest one in the drove, and, after they had killed and ate it, they at once attacked another; but the second made such a desperate resistance that it was not killed for nearly an hour. Last winter the wild hogs were unusually bold, particularly in the neighborhood of the Ryan, Fairfield, and Big Pine Swamps. There is more mash in and about these swamps than anywhere else in the county, and consequently the hogs centre there in search of food.

On Friday, May 26, a drove of five attacked a horse that James Cooke was driving along the Brown's Mills turnpike. Cooke endeavored to drive through the swine, but his horse became so frightened that he refused to move in the desired direction. The horse wheeled, however, upset the buggy, tumbled Cooke out, and ran away. The hogs followed the horse a few yards, and then returned, intending to make a meal of Cooke—who, by the way, weighs over 200 pounds, and is young, and no doubt tender and juicy.

Anticipating their desire, Cooke started at a fat man's racing speed for a small pine tree forty or fifty yards away. The hungry hogs followed, and the race was close and exciting to the finish. Cooke reached the tree a few yards in advance, and managed in some unaccountable way to climb it and perch himself in safety on the only limb that was stout enough to support his weight. His porcine pursuers were frightfully enraged at the escape of their prey, and spent an hour gnashing their teeth and jumping fruitlessly at Cooke's dangling legs. After gnawing the bark entirely off the butt of the tree, they stretched themselves on the ground, and waited for Cooke to come down and be eaten. Cooke's runaway horse was stopped at the Mount Misery toll-gate; and, as the owner of the equine did not appear before dark, a party of men on horseback started to hunt for him. The approach of this party frightened the hogs off, and Cooke was saved. He was in the tree five hours, and he declares that he could not have stuck to his perch much longer.

Nearly all the wild hogs that have been seen in Burlington County are of a dirty-brown color, and their legs and snouts are much longer than those of domesticated swine. Cooke said that one of the hogs that treed him was jet-black.

Two days after Cooke's adventure a farm-hand named Berry was chased across a thirty-acre field by a drove of hogs, and, to escape from them, was compelled to take refuge in a hayrick. They kept him blocaded about an hour and then went away. This occurred in the morning, a mile south of the Peterson tavern. That afternoon the same drove, led by a black boar, killed and devoured two dogs on the farm of Joshua Ludwig, four miles to the south.

On Tuesday last Hiram B. Barclay saw his flock of sheep running wildly around their pasture field. Supposing that they were attacked by dogs, Barclay got his gun and ran to the field, where he found five hogs feeding on a nice, fat merino ewe. Barclay shot and crippled a brown hog, and the others retreated rapidly. He killed the crippled hog with another shot.

On the following day the same band of hogs gave chase to a farmer named Murphy, who lives in Tally-ho and was driving home when the porky pirates sighted him. They raided John Tierney's poultry-yard on Tuesday evening, and remained there all night. On Wednesday morning, Tierney, who is a farm-hand, was unable to leave the house on account of the hogs that roamed around the yard in search of live or dead food. As Tierney had no gun, he, his wife, and three daughters were compelled to remain in-doors, watching their blockaders chasing chickens and ducks around the yard until noon, when the four hogs trooped away, and Tierney came at once to Brown's Mills and told his story. A hunting party of eleven men was organized, and the pursuit of the hogs began. The trail was followed from Tierney's place to Big Pine Swamp, where two of the hogs were killed. Two escaped, and after them the dogs and hunters went across country, through quaking bogs, and muddy creeks, and underbrush, and clumps of pine woods, until at last the game was brought to bay. In the battle that ensued two dogs were killed and half-a-dozen others were wounded by the tusks of the swine. Seven bullets killed one of the hogs, and thirteen were fired into the other beast, a black boar—no doubt the one that had Cooke up the tree. The hunters saw no other hogs during this chase; but it is said that a number live in the Ryan "mash," eight or nine miles south of this place. The heads of the four hogs killed on Thursday were on exhibition here yesterday, and attracted a great deal of attention. Two of them, a black and a brown, were purchased by Gen. Husted, and will be sent to Philadelphia, handsomely mounted, and used as hall-ornaments.

A PRINCE OF CATHAY.

The King of Siam's Half-Brother to Visit America Shortly—His Royal Highness at Present a Lion in London—King Chulalonkorn's Prosperous Reign.

New York Mail.

Society at Newport and other resorts patronized by the world of fashion will this summer have a new visitor to lionize. No less a personage than an Asiatic Prince of royal blood is to visit this country, and his arrival may be expected very shortly. Prince Prisdang, a half-brother of the King of Siam, and a member of the Cabinet, left his native country some six months ago for an extended tour through continents other than that on which he was born. It is not for pleasure alone that he is traveling, but to study as well the manners, customs, laws, civil and military institutions of Caucasian civilization. Since the reign of the father of the present King an enlightened and statesmanlike policy has pervaded the councils of the Siamese Government, and the King is anxious to place his thriving country on a level with those of Europe. For this purpose the entire court has been urged to devote itself to the study of Western language and literature, and encouraged by the example of the King himself, has made remarkable progress. Prince Prisdang is well versed in European manners, speaks several languages fluently, and has a decided taste for polite literature. He was expected to have sailed from London last month, but as no notification has as yet reached Mr. David B. Sickles, ex-United States Consul to Siam, it is to be presumed that he will not leave the seat of the British Government while political questions are at such fever heat as at present. While in this country he will be chaproned by Mr. Sickles and Col. Vose, of the Seventy-first Regiment. These gentlemen are making arrangements to secure the Prince a hearty welcome upon his arrival, and provide every facility to enable him to fulfill the objects of his journey. He will remain in this country for several months. Among other things he will make a thorough study of the National-Guard system, its mode of organization, maintenance, and arming. The Seventy-first Regiment will, therefore, be very attentive to him. Col. Vose has received the score of the Siamese national air, entitled Sang Kreseam Barami, and the bandmaster of the regiment is now at work rehearsing it with his men. At Washington Secretary Frelinghuysen will take charge of the arrangements for his welcome, and a reception worthy of his rank will be tendered him. He will then make an extended tour through the West, as also through the manufacturing towns of the East, and thus his visit, while interesting and instructive to himself, bids fair to afford another outlet for the products of American industry.

The Kingdom of Siam came into prominent notice some two years ago, when Somditch Phra Paramonde Maha Chulalonkorn, the reigning King and present incumbent of the throne, decided to go to England, to be himself the bearer to Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales of the Order of the White Elephant. His Majesty is one of the most enlightened representatives of Asiatic royalty, and the manner in which he dealt with the troubles created by the secret societies of Chinese laborers in his Kingdom, the solicitude shown by him as to the commercial prospects of his country, and his munificence in the prosecution of the works, canals, roads, and harbor surveys necessary for the development of commerce have secured him the warm co-operation of the representatives of European Powers in his States. The King is himself a Buddhist of the Buddhists, for in the estimation of a large section of his coreligionists he stands at the head of the faith, being the son of a priest whom the priests of Ceylon themselves recognized as the premier Buddhist in the East. Nevertheless religions alike are welcomed, and a glance at the Bangkok Directory shows how extensively Roman Catholic and Protestant missions have availed themselves of the monarch's liberal views. The present King of Siam, the fortieth of the line, ascended the throne in 1868, succeeding his father, the great priest Prince, whose life was among the most remarkable in Eastern history, while his talents and accomplishments exceeded probably those of any previous Asiatic ruler. Born to the throne, this great monarch deprived of it by the sudden death of his father, while he himself was a child, his friends, fearing for his life, dedicated him to the service of the temple. Until beyond his 40th year the Prince remained a priest, studying with rare diligence all that Eastern missionaries and the Siamese hierarchy could teach him, having given up all hope of ever ascending the throne. The reigning King, however, died, and, instead of being succeeded by his eldest son, the people called the priest to the throne, and the character of his rule justified their choice. As a ruler the father of the present King gave Siam its first important impulse toward reform and civilization, and in his own person set an example of industry and enlightenment which was a marvel. His Sanscrit studies made him recognized in the East as a veritable sage, while his scientific attainments astonished the Western savants who visited his kingdom to observe the eclipse of the sun. On arriving they found that the royal astronomer, absolutely unaided, had already accurately forecast all the circumstances of the phenomenon and could discuss with them in English the most abstruse points of meteorological research. As an author he was not alone voluminous and erudite, but practical also, compiling, himself, manuals for schools and examining the scholars in person periodically, preparing calendars for public use, and other works of the same kind. His family, eighty-four in number by thirty-five members of his harem, all married after he was 40 years of age, were educated to a certain standard; but the eldest sons, the present King among them, received more than ordinary tuition.

King Chulalonkorn has, therefore, ascended the throne enjoying advantages not possessed by any of his predecessors, and during the fourteen years that he has reigned his government has been exemplary. In person he is tall and slender, with a face of great intelligence, which lights up wonderfully when interested, and the Prince Prisdang is said to resemble him very much. Still young and strong of constitution, fond of manly exercises, with his appreciation of Western ideas, his country bids fair to attain a very high degree of prosperity. His present palace is built of imported stone, put together by imported workmen, and furnished with everything modern and luxurious. He is now building a magnificent new palace which will in every way eclipse the old one. The furnishing alone will cost over $300,000. The King has no Queen, as there is no Siamese woman of sufficiently high rank to permit an alliance matrimonial. His harem, however, is by no means lacking in number. A few years ago the King lost his favorite, the light of his harem, in the most distressing manner. She was young and remarkably beautiful, and was being taken to the farther palace in one of the royal barges, when a passing steamer, coming too near, swamped the barge, together with the rowers, the King's favorite, her baby, and its nurse. All the Siamese are good swimmers, and each struck out for himself or herself, no one daring to lay hands upon a member of the King's harem under pain of death. The poor girl, covered by the upturned barge, could not extricate herself, and there, in sight of those willing and anxious but afraid to render assistance, she drowned. The water was so clear that her every struggle was distinctly visible, and all saw her sink to the bottom, yet no arm was stretched forth to her rescue. Her death was a fearful shock to the King, who really loved his beautiful slave, and he shut himself up in his castle by the sea, inconsolable and heartbroken. His people are anxious that he should marry some foreign Princess, so that he may have legitimate heirs to the throne. In case of the present King's death, the elder of his own two brothers would succeed him.

BRITISH STATE BALL.

The Debutantes—The Supper and the Champagne—The Objectionable Presentation—Gentlemen and Flunkies.

London Truth, May 25.

The first State ball was not a very large one. The same number of invitations are always sent out—nearly 2,000; but so many families are in mourning, and so many not in town this season, that the proportion of those "unavoidably prevented from obeying her Majesty's commands" was much in excess of the average. There was, however, a prodigious muster of royalties. The Princess of Wales decidedly carried off the palm for beauty and grace, and for the admirable taste displayed in her dress, which excited general admiration.

It was amusing to observe the débutantes staring about, evidently struck almost dumb by the splendor and animation of the scene. As a man of many seasons remarked: "I like to see these débutantes looking frightened to death, and stealing about as if they fancied themselves chaussées in Cinderella's glass slippers, which they are afraid of breaking. One goes to another ball a month later, and sees the same girls strutting about as if they were shod by the Veterinary College." "And," added another experienced beau, "how amusing to observe the mammas, undecided whether to be pleased or angry when they hear it loudly whispered by old friends like X. and myself that 'Lady Mary is pretty enough, but will never be what her mother was twenty years ago!'"

The prettiest sight at the ball is the supper procession of the royal family, followed by the Ambassadors, and attended by the great officers of the household. Shortly after midnight Lord Kenmare waves his wand, and the band plays "God Save the Queen," whereupon the company draw up in two lines down the room, and the great folks pass along between them, returning in about half an hour in the same manner, after which the general company go and refresh themselves. The supper-room looks very fine with all the gold plate displayed, and, although you have to eat standing—what Theodore Hook described as "tables against the wall, covered with cold negus and warm ice, where men, women, and children take perpendicular refreshment, like so many horses with their noses in the manger"—yet when once the first crush has subsided, and you can get to the table, you find that the meal is an excellent one. The champagne is dry, properly iced, and in all respects unexceptionable. The Queen in this sets an admirable example to the herd of ball-giving people, who too often do not scruple to half-poison their guests with the filthy liquor they place before them. In "Lothair" Lord Beaconsfield alludes to Lord St. Jerome's "giving the same champagne at his balls that he gave at his dinners," as being a fact sufficient to stamp him at once as a host of the right sort.

There has been a good deal of fuss about the recent objectionable presentation to which I alluded last week. I hear that the lady who stood sponsor had only the very slightest acquaintance with her protégé, and was absolutely ignorant of the highly discreditable antecedents. The officials concerned were content to rely on the discretion of the lady, and were not altogether without justification, inasmuch as she is on terms of private friendship with them. Publicly to rectify the blunder would be most vexatious to innocent relatives, so it is probable that a hint will be given to the audacious dame that she must not again present herself at court, and the unfortunate lady who has been so unscrupulously made use of will get off with a reprimand that in future she will be more careful in her recommendations. The fact is, however, that, as I observed last week, it is the duty of Mr. Ponsonby-Fane (who is the de facto Lord Chamberlain) to make careful inquiry into the real positions of all persons unknown to him; but to enable him to do this in any adequate manner the names should be sent in not two days but two weeks before the drawing-room takes place.

Lord Kenmare still seems very nervous when he officiates as Lord Chamberlain, and appears to "take his time" from Lord Sydney. Really, when one sees great Peers and distinguished commoners obsequiously bowing and scraping, and going through all the servile and ridiculous courtier's routine, one cannot help being reminded of Lever's remark in his admirable "Bramleigh's": "What a happy arrangement it is that in an age when our flunkies aspire to be gentlemen there are gentlemen who ask nothing better than to be flunkies."

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

Sanguinary Religious Rites of the Indian Khonds.

New York World.

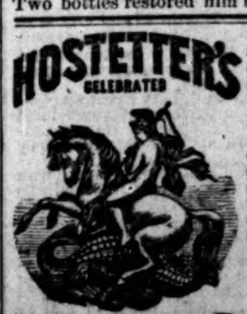
The news which reaches us by cable today of the hideous atrocities committed by the Khonds in the Town of Bhownapatna, in India, where over 400 victims have been slaughtered, is probably not exaggerated. Its accuracy, unfortunately, is vouched for by the ghastly detail that parts of the flesh of the victims have been distributed among such Khonds as had not joined in the affair, this being a signal for them to rise and join in the revolt. From time immemorial human sacrifices have been a part of the customs and religion of this strange people, which present many analogies with the most repulsive features of the old Aztec system in Mexico.

The Khonds seem to have been planted in India long before the conquest of the country by the Hindoos, and still occupy a considerable territory near the northwest shores of the Gulf of Bengal. They wear a single garment reaching to the knees, and a red cloth wound about the head, and are armed with knives and javelins, like the savage Gauls and Germans before the Roman era. The origin of human sacrifices among the Khonds is completely lost, but the object of these sacrifices was to gain the good graces of their goddess, "The Earth," whom they worship as the Germans did Hertha. Whenever the tribe was scourged by an epidemic, plagued by tigers, or overwhelmed with a flood, human sacrifices were at once made to appease the wrath of "The Earth." The Hindoos who came among the Khonds to traffic in various commodities were made the go-betweens for the purchase of human beings, who were taken in exchange for fowls, sheep, and other commodities. Their goddess was satisfied with victims of any age or sex, but was supposed to have a preference for children. The victim thus purchased was called a meria, and was well treated, often for a number of years, before being sacrificed at the shrine of the goddess. The similarity in this point to a well-known Aztec practice is striking.

When some calamity came upon the tribe, the priest, interpreting the will of the goddess, called for the death of the victim, which, however, was not consummated for three days—days of misery to the victim and of rejoicing to the whole tribe. The first day was taken up with prayers and feasting; on the second the victim, clad in new white garments and crowned with flowers, was conducted to a small and sacred grove reserved for such purposes. Here he was bound to a stake, and the crowd came with offerings of flowers, oil, and saffron. During the night the manner of the sacrifice was decided on by the priests. On the third day the meria was taken to the place of death, where, after the priest had made an incision in his breast with a knife, the crowd at once hurled themselves on the wretched being and tore him to pieces to the sound of infernal music and barbarous yells. All being over, each took his own way, carrying with him a piece of flesh as an offering to his household god. In some districts it was customary to fill a trench with the blood of a newly-filled hog. In this the meria was first stifled, and then the dismemberment took place. That the number of victims thus slaughtered was considerable is plainly shown by the fact that on one occasion the English troops released nine merias from one small valley.

The English Government by great exertions had almost entirely suppressed these horrible practices some years ago, and it was thought as effectually as Thuggee, but this late atrocious outbreak shows that the ancient spirit of the Khonds has only been sleeping. This sanguinary tribe have also been in the habit for ages of destroying female children under the belief that all the evil influences of humanity are concentrated in the female sex.

A fireman of the Old Colony Railroad, Mr. George S. Morey, of Cohasset, Mass., was cured of a most torturing case of rheumatism, from which he suffered more or less for fifteen years, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. Two bottles restored him to perfect activity.



The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia, and indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

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Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	‡ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 9:30 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:30 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:30 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 6:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:00 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 3:45 p m
Nebraska Express	b10:30 a m	b 3:20 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:30 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:25 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	a 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	†11:00 p m	‡ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m §11:00 p m	* 2:25 p m § 7:15 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:50 p. m.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:35 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:20 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	8:05 p. m.
Night Express	8:20 p. m.	8:05 a. m.

For explanation of reference marks (*†‡§ etc.) see head of the time-table.

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

203 S. Paca St., Baltimore.
Nov. 28, 1881.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.
JOS. MCCAWLEY.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is *not* a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.

JESSE JAMES.

Wanted—Agents for the Life, Times, and Treacherous Death of Jesse James, written by his wife, the only life authorized by her, and which will not be a "blood and thunder" story, such as has been and will be published, but a true life by the only person who is in possession of the facts—a faithful and devoted wife. Don't be fooled by persons advertising old books as new, authorized works. THERE IS ONLY ONE BOOK AUTHORIZED BY WIFE AND MOTHER. Copies of letters of authority, with facsimiles of signatures, mailed on application. Truth is more interesting than fiction. Agents should apply for territory at once. Book now ready. Send 50c for sample book.
J. H. CHAMBERS & CO., Chicago, Ill.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
*Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	*12:05 p m	* 3:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:55 p m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 3:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:09 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‖ 1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	* 9:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Special Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	§11:00 p m

cDaily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only. ¶Solid through train.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mil., Oconomowoc & La Crosse	* 8:00 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 3:05 p.m.	* 2:00 p.m.
Mil., Waukesha, Madison, &c.	* 5:00 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a.m.	§ 2:00 p.m.
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, &c	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Gr'n Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Stevens' Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota & Minnesota	* 5:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Libertyville	* 6:20 p.m.	* 8:25 a.m.
Rock'd, R. I., and Janesv'e	*10:00 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Dubuq'e, Sioux City, & Yank'n	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:15 a.m.
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p.m.	*10:25 a.m.
Elgin Special Fast	* 5:15 p.m.	* 8:45 a.m.
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p.m.	10:25 a.m.
Itasca	* 6:30 p.m.	* 6:40 a.m.

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 p. m. daily. Sunday excepted.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:35 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	* 7:35 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:25 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:25 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:45 a m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§10:00 a m
aNight Express	†10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		* 4:00 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

aSaturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	8:50 a m	6:35 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:10 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express (except Saturday)	9:20 p m	7:30 a m
Blue Island Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	3:50 p m	7:45 a m
South Lawn Acc'mdatn (ex.Sun)	12:00 m	3:50 p m

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 8:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot, corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:35 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:35 a m

* Sunday. §Daily.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE:
TWICE DAILY.
For Racine and Milwaukee at ... *9 a m and 8 p m
The morning boat goes through to Sheboygan and Manitowoc.
For Ludington and Manistee daily at ... *9 a m
For Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and Kewaunee daily at ... *9 a m
For Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns via Escanaba, Saturday at ... 9 a m
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Etc., Daily at ... †7 p m
For Frankfort, Pierport, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays at ... 9 a m
*Sunday morning excepted. †Sunday excepted.
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION LINE STEAMERS

Leave Chicago every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m. for
Collingwood, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and intermediate points.
Through tickets for Boston, Portland, New York, and all points in New England, Northern New York, and Canada.
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Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

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WITHOUT MEDICINES.
ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES.
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No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.
No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.
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Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excess, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. [illegible]
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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

THE COURTS.

Another Batch of Gaming Cases Disposed Of by Judge Gary.

Record of Divorces, Judgments, New Suits, Etc.—The German National.

The Gambling Cases Nearly All Disposed Of.

The trial of the gaming cases was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Gary, and the first case called was Nos. 1,083 and 1,324, William Wightman, David Johnson, George Guyon, and George Hankins, indicted in connection with No. 134 Clark street.

Mr. Storrs opened with an appeal for mercy in behalf of his client, George Hankins, saying that he had been twice convicted for the same offense during a preceding term of court, and that the last indictment was dated only eight days after an offense for which he had been already convicted and sentenced.

The Court was not at all sympathetic despite Mr. Storrs' appeal, and dismissed the matter by summarily interjecting a remark that conviction did not give a man license to go on offending.

None of the defendants were in court, but their attorneys entered pleas of not guilty.

Capt. Buckley had visited No. 134 Clark street two or three times. He saw gambling there Feb. 21, and again on the succeeding day. Wightman was present apparently as a spectator, and when asked where Hankins was said up-stairs in bed. Witness was admitted by David Johnson. George Guyon he did not know.

Detective Londergan had been in the house a number of times, and had seen Wightman there twice, but had never seen him doing anything or heard him giving any orders. He had seen David Johnson there, and was once admitted by him. He had seen Guyon there only once, and he was then acting as "lookout" in a game of faro.

Detective Ryan had seen Wightman in the house probably two or three times, but did not remember what he was doing. He knew Johnson and had seen him there frequently; was admitted to the house by him several times. He also knew Guyon and had seen him there several times, once tending the hazard table.

Hankins and Wightman were found not guilty, but Johnson and Guyon were clearly guilty from the evidence, and were so adjudged by the Court.

In No. 1,086 the two indictments against Frank Leonard and Harvey Taylor were dismissed, the police alleging that they had no evidence against them.

In No. 1,087, the case of John Ferguson, and No. 1,308, the case of Cliff De Hority, indicted in connection with No. 176 Clark street, the Court held that nothing had been proven against them and they were discharged.

William Mead, indicted as the keeper of No. 13 Calhoun place, was declared not guilty.

In the case of George Rider, indicted as keeper of No. 77 Halsted street, Mr. Bowen appeared for the defense, and made a motion to quash on the technicality that the time and exact location were not specified in the indictment. This having been overruled, he entered a plea of not guilty.

Detective Pat Costello had known Rider between five and six years, and had frequently seen him in the gaming-house at No. 77, but never doing anything in particular.

Capt. Bonfield knew the house by reputation, but had never been there; knew Rider, and had several times talked with him about the gaming-house business. Rider used to be on Madison street, and shortly after moving to Halsted street met witness on the street, and, telling him of the change and the manner in which he had fitted up the new place, invited him to call upon him.

Detective Ryan had visited the house frequently, and upon asking Rider who was the proprietor of the house was told that he was.

The Court thought Rider plainly guilty, and so ordered, and at the same time intimating that when sentence-day arrived the penalty in this case would be a $250 fine.

No. 1,321, George Norris, indicted in connection with No. 176 Clark street. The Court held the evidence insufficient, and found Norris not guilty.

Cases 1,095, Hugh Brady and Jule Train; 1,096, Ike Marks and Samuel Gilbert; 1,339, George Belknap, and 1,340, Samuel Dahl, were dismissed, the prosecution being satisfied that the evidence, such as they had, was entirely insufficient to convict.

In Nos. 1091 and 1549, David Forrest, alias Foss, a white-dealer indicted in connection with a colored gaming-house at No. 295 Clark street, a plea of not guilty was entered. Capt. Buckley and Detectives Ryan and Londergan testified having frequently seen Foss dealing at the house, and he was promptly adjudged guilty.

The case of Dyer Smith and Hugh Dunn, indicted as keepers of the house No. 189 West Madison street, was passed until this morning, when it is to be tried before a jury.

The State's-Attorney then had cases No. 1,080, Wilson and Ferris; 1,091, Whiting; and Nos. 1,323 and 1,093, Levans, stricken off the docket; and entered nolle prosequis in all the landlord cases remaining on the docket.

To complete the work Mr. Mills then asked that the indictment against Thomas A. Crowther, the embezzling clerk of Robert Law, be stricken off the docket with leave to reinstate. This, he stated, was Mr. Law's wish. The Court acquiesced, and Mr. Crowther, who has worked while in jail as an assistant clerk, walked forth a free man.

The only remaining gaming cases other than the Dyer Smith and Hugh Dunn case are the indictments against Ben Metzger, James Crane, Marcus Warren, George Martin, and George Saviers, who have not yet been arrested.

The German Savings Bank.

In the case of Beris vs. The German Savings Bank the Receiver, O. H. Horton, filed a report before Judge Jameson of his doings as such Receiver from May 31, 1881, to June 5, 1882, which shows as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Real estate	$106,000
Bills receivable	38,193
Rents	8,000
Cash items	18
Loans on collateral	2
Furniture	50
Total	$152,685

EXPENDITURES.

Abstracts	$ 197	
Court costs	148	
Insurance	362	
Office expenses	2,568	
Legal expenses	2,405	
Receiver's fees	10,000	
Transfers of bank property per order of court	1,212	
German National Bank overdraft	1,013	
Taxes	1,788	
Release of judgment	100	
Commissions for sale of bank building	1,580	
Receiver's fees	12,724	—$ 34,100
Balance		$118,764
Cash on hand last report		653
Total amount on hand		$119,417

The Receiver says that he has exhausted all the assets except $25,000 in secured notes of Luther K. Tucker, which he has counted in as cash, and $125 in a certificate of the German National Bank, besides some notes of doubtful value and small amount. The report was referred to a Master in Chancery, who approved it, and yesterday Judge Jameson ordered it to be confirmed, unless objections are filed in ten days.

Divorces.

Elizabeth L. Irwin filed a bill yesterday against John F. Irwin, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Helen M. Johnson asked for a divorce from Jonas M. Johnson on account of his confirmed habits of drinking.

Julia Bruckner complains that her husband, John Bruckner, has been in the habit of kicking and beating her frequently during the three years of their married life until she was obliged to leave him a short time ago. Even since then he has bothered her, and the only way to keep him away from her is evidently to get a divorce.

Oliver G. Bryant says that in May, 1858, he married Sarah Rappiee, a rich man's daughter, and while he was able supported her in good style. But about 1876 he met with reverses, and came to Chicago to better himself. In September, 1879, his wife's stepmother died, and the wife intimated a desire to go home to her father's to comfort him. Complainant gave her $300, and sent her on her way, but to his surprise and grief she has never returned to him. She has been in the city several times since she left him, and he saw her in January last, but she refused to come back to him. He has exhausted all means, without success, to induce her to return, and now asks that the marriage may be dissolved.

William Park filed a bill for divorce from Nettie Park, on the ground of desertion.

Items.

It is expected that the Supreme Court will today make the new assignment of Appellate Court Judges.

Judge Harlan did not arrive yesterday as expected, though he sent Judge Blodgett a telegram to that effect. He will probably be here today, and will sit with Judge Blodgett and hear the case of Smith vs. Goudy. He will then go to Springfield for a few days, and on his return will hear several set cases.

Judge Drummond returned from Milwaukee yesterday and will be in chambers for business as usual today.

State Courts.

Sarah Warner commenced a suit in trespass against George W. Higgins and George W. Newbury to recover $10,000 damages.

Charles D. Cole commenced a suit for $3,000 against Mary E. Mosher and William H. Mosher.

Ellen Cowan, administratrix of the estate of Edward D. Colgan, deceased, began an action in trespass against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, laying damages at $5,000.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Laudelia Hettich letters of administration were issued to George Hettich. The estate is valued at $4,500.

County Court.

In the County Court yesterday there was the usual run of business. No insane cases were tried, and most of the day was taken up in the trial of several Western Indiana condemnation cases, which will be continued today.

Criminal Court.

The case of Tracey and Rock, the alleged murderers of Police-Officer Huebner, was to have come up before Judge Rogers yesterday, but as State's-Attorney Mills was busy in the gaming cases on trial in Judge Gary's court it was postponed until Wednesday. The only other case ready for trial was that of William Bemrich, and he was speedily found not guilty by the Court.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGES HARLAN AND BLODGETT—Set case Smith vs. Goudy.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 4,768, 4,780, 4,782, 4,836, 4,838. No. 4,760, Nicholson vs. Boyer, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Term Nos. 6,145 and 6,147, and calendar Nos. 434, 436, 438, 442, 446, 447, 449, 450, and 452. No. 6,065, Dodge vs. Wilcox, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 6,312 and 6,232. No. 5,972, Munday vs. Haish, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 9, 13, 15, 16. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13. No. 7, Almy vs. Smith, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 220, 221, 229, 230, 232½, 234, 235. No. 39, Bartels vs. Lipe, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Set case No. 3,858 and term Nos. 2,936, 4,484, 4,638, and 4,642. No. 5,491, Korter vs. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16. No. 11, Weeks vs. Carpenter, on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—Set matters in the morning. In the afternoon No. 27, Bond vs. London & Liverpool & Globe Insurance Company.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Case on trial. No call.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Adolph Fischer vs. J. B. Runge, $176.40.

JUDGE SMITH—P. F. Gibbons vs. A. L. Rood, $394.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—N. C. Newell et al. vs. Albert M. Osgood, $426.75.—S. M. Dodd et al. vs. James R. McDowell, $1,855.28.—W. J. Quan et al. vs. Patrick Grogan, $402.73.—J. B. Robb vs. Stephen White and Jacob Powell, $256.70.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—Lena Thorson, administratrix of the estate of John Thorson, deceased, vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; verdict; $3,000, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 1,202, 1,305, 1,326, 1,327, 1,328, and 1,335.

SIMS STUCK.

George R. Sims Before Commissioner Hoyne on a Charge of Forging a Pensioner's Name.

When George R. Sims went into the pension agency business in this city four or five years ago those acquainted with him knew that it was only a question of time when some crooked work would be at least alleged against him. He had been concerned in sundry queer businesses, and was looked up once on a charge of confidencing a man, and his reputation was not ultra good. A little while after he started he was suspended from practice by the department at Washington for taking $150 for collecting a claim, $10 being the legal fee. This, however, made no difference, he going right along, and, according to his story, no fault was found, since he had shown by the affidavit of the pensioner that the latter made him a present of the $150 because he collected over $3,000, when the man expected to get only $700 or $800.

But he is again in the clutches of the law, having been

ARRESTED YESTERDAY FOR FORGERY.

The warrant was based on the complaint of Paul E. Williams, a special agent of the Treasury, stationed at Indianapolis.

It sets out that on or about the 20th of May, 1882, at Chicago, with intent to defraud one Jacob J. Walser, Sims feloniously altered and passed a certain falsely-made and forged obligation of the United States—a check drawn by Fred Tuetler, Pension Agent at Indianapolis, upon the Assistant Treasurer at New York, for $1,000, payable to the order of James H. Reese, and purporting to be indorsed by Reese. Also, that, on the same day, with intent to defraud one Richard Lothholz, he passed a like check for a similar sum.

When Sims was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hoyne, the Government asked a continuance in order to get the checks from Washington, so the case went over until the 16th, Sims being committed in default of $5,000 bail.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw him before he was locked up, and he said he didn't know what the charge was, but thought the thing could be straightened out so that he wouldn't get the worst of it. When enlightened as to the contents of the complaint, he said Walser was a railroad ticket agent on Clark street, and Lothholz a butcher on the North Side. He didn't know Reese. He frequently got pension checks cashed for people who saw his advertisement in the newspapers and brought the drafts to him and he identified them at the bank. Reese was evidently a pensioner, or he never would have had a pension check drawn to him. He came into his (Sims') office as others had and had three drafts calling for $2,157, and wanted them cashed. A man was with him at the time. Sims didn't know either of them. Having had the same kind of checks cashed before

HE CONCLUDED IT WAS ALL RIGHT.

So he took the smallest draft, which called for $157, and took it to a man from whom he bought his groceries, as he had in hundreds of cases, and got the cash for it. He gave Reese the money, and received a draft for $1,000, telling him it would take seven or eight days to go through the bank. As Reese had plenty of money the delay made no matter. Sims took the draft to Walser, who had cashed pensioners' checks for him lots of times, and told him to send it through his bank. Walser did so, and the money came back all right, and was paid by Walser to Sims, and by the latter to Reese. Supposing the remaining check for $1,000 was straight, he took it to Lothholz, who put it in his bank, but in a week or so Lothholz got a notice that the pensioner had been paid before.

"I was only the agent of Reese," said Sims, "to get the checks cashed. I usually am cautious about such matters—look at their papers and make them show me everything; but this party looked square—appeared to be farmers—and talked all right; and I would have bet $10,000 to a cent that they were not frauds. I had an appointment to meet Reese at my office tomorrow evening, but my arrest will 'knock him out'—he won't show up if there is any fraud."

"You are charged with

FORGING HIS NAME?"

"He indorsed the drafts. I didn't do it. I am the d—n fool, and got collared for it."

The reporter saw Mr. Lothholz, who keeps a butcher-shop on North Clark street, and he said Sims traded with him and owed him $20. May 20 he came into the store with a Government draft for $157, and asked for the difference in cash, which Lothholz gave him. Last Friday Sims came in again with another draft for $1,000, said his banker was out of town, and asked him to collect it, remarking that he didn't want the money until it was paid. Lothholz knew Sims' reputation was bad, but was willing to do him a favor, and, as his banker to send it to New York for collection. Two or three days ago it came back protested, with "payment stopped" indorsed on the face.

Mr. Walser said that Sims brought him a Government draft for $1,000 May 20, and asked him to collect the money. He deposited it in his bank, and when notified that it had been paid he held on to the money for thirteen days so as to satisfy himself that there was nothing crooked in the transaction, Sims' reputation being a little off. As he heard nothing in thirteen days, he concluded the draft was all right, and handed Sims the $1,000.

It appears that the Pension Agent at Indianapolis mailed the drafts to Reese at Lafayette, Ind., on the 19th of May, and that Reese denies ever having received them or the money. How they got into the hands of Sims on the 20th of May—the day following—is a mystery. It may be that, through a misdirection on the envelope the drafts were sent to Sims, who has had some correspondence with the Indianapolis office, or it may be that the mail was robbed, and the "farmers" stole the letter containing the checks. But one thing is certain, Reese's signature was forged, and Sims has gotten himself into trouble by being the first one who had the drafts in possession after they left the Indianapolis office. And he has been the means of beating Lothholz out of $157 and Walser out of $1,000, for these gentlemen will have to pay to the Government the money obtained on the fraudulent paper.

The Electric Railway in the Bleach field.

London Times.

The operation of collecting cloth from bleachfields is generally long and tedious. A novel way of facilitating it has been recently introduced at the large linen-bleaching works of M. Duchesne-Fournet at Le Breuil-en-Auge (Calvados) by the managing-engineer, M. Dupuy. From the account in *La Nature* we learn that each piece of cloth is 100 metres long (say, 333 feet) and about thirty-seven acres of ground may be covered. M. Dupuy had long thought of constructing a railway with special mechanism for bringing in the cloth, but a steam-engine in a bleachfield is very objectionable on account of the smoke and cinders. The objection does not apply to electricity, and M. Dupuy has had a small line made along the meadows, crossing the ends of the lines of cloth, with a Siemens dynamo-electric machine and collecting apparatus in one vehicle, a set of Faure accumulators, giving the motor force, in another (the tender), and a series of trucks for the cloth. The line is 500 metres in length and has twenty-one branches. The train goes to the field empty. On stopping, the machine is set to actuate the collecting apparatus, to which one end of a piece of cloth is brought. The pieces are previously connected end to end, so that the work goes on continuously. The cloth passes into the locomotive truck, and thence over rollers to a truck attached, in which a man sits to guide it. This one man will collect 5,000 metres of cloth in half an hour, an operation formerly taking eleven hours. The train when loaded carries 10,000 metres (over 33,000 feet) of cloth. The machinery is very easily worked. Moving a lever one way or the other varies the speed of traveling; a second lever serves for reversal, and a third to connect the dynamo either with the locomotive or the collecting apparatus. The Faure accumulators in the tender (which are of the Regnier type, large model) are arranged on three shelves, and in hampers containing two each. They are sixty in number, and the weight is 500 kilograms (1,250 pounds). They are charged with the current of the Gramme machine, which has been used since 1879 in lighting the works. With a commutator on the tender, the number of accumulators employed may be increased by successive additions of six up to sixty. The time of action is about three hours. The system, which has been at work about two months, has given entire satisfaction.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Not a Candidate.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, June 8.—It would be affectation in me to ignore the fact that my name is being used in connection with the office of Congressman for the Fourth District. While deeply sensible of the intended compliment, I must say that this is an office to which I have never aspired, and which I have no desire to fill.

J. H. KEDZIE.

Breakers Ahead.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The principle of forcing values on articles which enter into daily consumtion is drawing the attention of the whole country to its damaging effects upon the mercantile, manufacturing, and working classes, blocking up all the channels of industry by "strikes." The combination of capital for such purposes is an ill omen for the General Government; with its recuperative powers "stopped" it will create a serious injury to the National credit. It behooves the Government to face it now and not wait for a revolution of the people, which is inevitable if permitted to continue. Any combination which tends to injure the people injures the Government, and its solemn duty is to protect itself and the people by legislation, and enact such laws as will check the growing evil.

There is such a thing in Republics as to be too free, and turn liberty into license, and when that takes place adieu to Republics. Yours,

B. GIROUX.

Washington Street Boulevard Gutters.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Not only as a resident upon Washington boulevard, but as a physician who cares for the sanitary condition of its inhabitants, and particularly that of his own family, I ask the Park Commissioners that from healthful considerations, if for no other, the agreements promised us in the ordinance should be carried out as to gutters. Unless these gutters are put in a hole will be made by horses before every hitching-post along the street, which will not only make it unsightly, but dangerous; and the rocks pawed up will lie loosely all over the street, soon the street will be covered with filth, and from its crowning shape this filth will be carried to the curbing-stones, and much of it will remain and seep through the macadam, filling the soil with matter that will constantly emit malaria before every door on Washington street. This secret enemy (malaria) is a poison that cannot be guarded against too carefully, and I do hope our Park Commissioners will see to it that these gutters are not only put in according to contract, but as perfect as they can be made, so as to carry off readily all filth and discharge it into the sewer, where it belongs.

Our Commissioners deserve great praise for what they have done for Washington street so far. Certainly, so far as completed, there is not a street in the City of Chicago its equal. Gentlemen, carry out the agreement as provided in the contract ordinance, and you will have the blessings of every citizen on Washington street. Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. BURT, M. D.,
652 Washington street.

The Germ Theory of Disease and Phenic Acid.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, June 8.—The idea that some of the diseases to which man and animals are subject result from the presence in the system of minute organisms or germs is one that has been in dispute by physicians and scientists for a long time. The arguments in favor are mainly founded on analogy. Until quite recently it has not been entertained by any one that any diseases excepting those known and admitted to be contagious were the result of taking into the system living contagium particles or germs which produced the morbid phenomena by propagation, multiplication, and growth. Small-pox, scarlet-fevet, measles, whooping-cough, and mumps are the principal contagious diseases, and there may be some grounds for believing that some of them are caused by germs. The recent claims made through the public prints that a great majority, if not all, of the serious diseases to which mankind is subject—as cancer, consumption, diphtheria, typhoid or malarial fever, etc.—are caused by germs, or bacilli, or bacteria, is a startling assertion which claims the profound attention of medical men.

Tyndall's recently-published letter on this subject claims that Koch has furnished abundant evidence that consumption is caused by a living germ, bacilli; that the bacilli multiply and grow; that they swarm in the breath of the sufferer and in sputa; and that if they enter the systems of the persons by whom he is surrounded it will establish in them the same disease. Notwithstanding Mr. Tyndall is an eminent scholar and reliable authority on scientific subjects generally, he knows nothing about consumption, and Koch, like many other eminent physicians that we can think of if we look back over medical history, has gone astray on a subject that he has made a hobby. He has a germ theory bias, and his bias makes him see things that a disinterested observer could not discover. Germ or no germ, consumption is not contagious. There are thousands of physicians of observation and experience who stand ready to substantiate that statement and furnish in its support the most abundant proof.

Accepting in their entirety the ideas of Pasteur and Koch in regard to germs, it is an easy step to the position of Déclat—a universal panacea for all the serious ills to which humanity is subject. In this early stage of the phenic-acid craze—which to an observer seems like the blue-glass mania of a few years ago (for phenic-acid bottles with Déclat's name upon them are as frequently to be seen throughout the country now as blue glass was when that craze was at its hight)—it cannot be pronounced without foundation. But this much can be said of it, that, if it is true, it will create the most stupendous revolution in medicine the world has ever known. All true philanthropists would hail the approach of that period with infinit delight. The theory in a few words is simply this: All serious diseases are caused by the presence, in the system, of infinitesimal microscopic animalcules, called germs or bacteria, which by their propagation and multiplication cause derangement of function, impairment of structure, and finally death. A purified carbolic acid, called phenic acid, such as Déclat makes, or sells, or recommends, will kill the animal without hurting the patient, and consequently cure the disease.

If that is true, as we all most devoutly wish, we are on the eve of a physical millenium in which disease and suffering will be heard of no more in the land. In that happy time in the near future there will be no necessity for physicians, and all the great army of medical practitioners, including the 800 now at St. Paul, can pack up their boluses and pellets, stop their study and research, as well as their wrangling about pathies and precedence, and turn their attention to some other method of serving mankind and gaining a livelihood. I know of one who already has the promise of a situation as cashier in a bank when the millenium shall have arrived.

All the practice of medicine that will then be necessary will be to make Dr. Déclat or some other competent person Superintendent of an immense phenic-acid factory and establish depots for its distribution throughout the country, and let each individual kill his own animalcules whenever he gets any.

O. H. MANN, M. D.

THE WORK OF THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

The general agent has been doing some very effective work during the past two days. Wednesday J. C. Snider, No. 61 West Jackson street; William Henry, No. 179 South Canal street; Carl Gramann, No. 182 South Clinton street, and C. D. Sattler, No. 181 South Canal street, were all called for trial in the Criminal Court, before Judge Rogers, charged with selling liquor to a person intoxicated and who is in the habit of getting intoxicated. Snider pleaded guilty and was fined $20 and costs, and the rest were let go on payment of costs on promise that they would not offend again.

Ascher Petzile, of No. 395 Clark street, charged with selling liquor to persons intoxicated and who are in the habit of getting intoxicated, continued until June 14, under bonds of $300 by Justice Wallace.

M. Zimmerman, 422 Clark street, charged with selling liquor to persons intoxicated and who are in the habit of getting intoxicated, when the case was called failed to appear, and his bonds were declared forfeited by Justice Wallace.

Yesterday Charles Hasterlik, 447 South Jefferson street, charged with selling liquor to persons intoxicated, and who are in the habit of getting intoxicated, was found guilty and held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $200 by Justice Ingersoll.

George Lutigar, 490 South Halsted street, charged with keeping a public nuisance by selling liquor to minors and drunkards, was found guilty and held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $200 by Justice Ingersoll.

Joseph Cahill, 3720 Cottage Grove avenue, charged with selling liquor to persons intoxicated and who are in the habit of getting intoxicated, was continued until June 17 under bonds of $300 by Justice Wallace.

P. K. Ryan, 1 Twenty-sixth street, charged with selling liquor to minors, was continued to June 12 under bonds of $300 by Justice Wallace.

The Executive Committee of the league would earnestly request all citizens interested in this good work to at once report all violations of law with regard to the sale of liquors to minors or drunkards to the headquarters of the league, Room 8, 127 La Salle street.

QUESTIONS OF VERACITY.

Between the President and Mr. Platt.

THE PRESIDENT'S SIDE OF IT.

Mr. Arthur's Statement to a New York Herald Reporter, May 26, 1881.

"During the whole of last Sunday only six gentlemen who called at my house found me at home, and three of them were social visitors from out of town. I presume that there are few persons of large social acquaintance in New York who would not receive as many, or more, friends on coming to the city after a considerable absence. There was no conference at my house of a political nature or of any other nature."

Mr. Arthur's Statement to a New York Times Reporter, June 13, 1881.

"It was reported everywhere in the newsapers that a conference was held here on a Sunday a short time ago. Now, you know me, and when I say that no conference was held in this house on that day, you believe me? Two or three gentlemen were here, it is true. The newspapers set forth that the Vice-President of the United States desecrates the Sabbath by having political conferences on that day. I tell you there were no conferences here."

MR. PLATT'S SIDE OF IT.

NEW YORK, May 31, 1882.—MY DEAR MR. CONKLING: In response to your recent inquiry I beg to say that I did participate in the conference of your friends at the house of (then) Vice-President Arthur in this city on the 22d of May of last year [Sunday], at which Gen. George H. Sharpe was present. . . . Yours sincerely,

T. C. PLATT.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE FOR MR. PLATT.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1882.—MY DEAR SIR: You are right in your recollection that I was at a conference of your friends in New York after you resigned from the Senate. . . . Your friend,

JOHN P. JONES.

ALBANY, May 26, 1882.—MY DEAR SIR: My recollection is distinct as to the part taken by Gen. Sharpe at President Arthur's house in May last, on the occasion when the subject was discussed whether you should or should not consent to stand as a candidate for United States Senator . . . Yours truly,

C. M. DENNISON.

UTICA, May 26, 1882.—MY DEAR SIR: I have seen with great chagrin and disgust, but without surprise, the astounding lies which appear from the newspapers to have originated with Mr. Sharpe. I am ready to state anywhere and in any form my recollection of all that took place at the meeting of your friends at Gen. Arthur's house. . . . Sincerely yours,

A. B. JOHNSON.

[With similar letters from S. B. French, John F. Smyth, and Louis F. Payn.]

SHOWING THE PRESIDENT THE ONLY WAY OUT OF IT.

New York Evening Mail.

In this serious view of the Sunday meeting at the Vice-President's house, which he denied was a "conference," the New York *Tribune* is right in assuming that the veracity of the President is brought in question. He denied that there was a "conference," in the common sense of the word. At the time it could not have occurred to him that "Steve," and "Lou," and the rest of "the boys" were at his house for anything like a "conference." The late A. T. Stewart might as well have held a "conference" with his clerks as Mr. Conkling with "the boys" on any serious matter. Mr. Conkling has carried his joke too far. The veracity of the President must not be impeached for anybody's purposes.

Between Mr. Conkling and Gen. Sharpe.

MR. CONKLING'S SIDE OF IT.

From Mr. Conkling's Statement to a New York Herald Reporter, May 22.

"I will say something of this particular libel in the Kingston *Freeman*. It seems to consist of three parts or of three charges: 1. That I became a candidate for reëlection of my own head and not by the advice and wish of party associates. 2. That friends and supporters from time to time urged me to desist and withdraw, and that I refused to do so. 3. That a 'corrupt bargain' was about to be consummated for my election and that of another person, and that I was a party to this bargain. The term 'corrupt bargain' is used by the Kingston paper, but for some reason is changed in reprints in other papers to 'questionable means.' Each of these charges is without truth, and positively against truth."

GEN. SHARPE'S SIDE OF IT.

From Mr. Sharpe's Interview with the Albany Correspondent of New York Tribune.

"A year ago it was reported, General, and the statement has frequently been repeated since, that at a conference of Stalwarts in New York in May, previous to the Senatorial election, you made a speech in which you earnestly urged Mr. Conkling to go to Albany and seek a reëlection."

"I never made such a speech. It is a falsehood."

"Did you advise Mr. Conkling to go to Albany and seek a reëlection?"

"Let Mr. Conkling give the names of the men who advised him to go to Albany. I should like to know their names. I don't know who they were, and yet I think I would have known if any one knew them. Let Mr. Conkling disclose the names of these men and expose them to the shame of having given him such advice. Whom did he consult at Washington before resigning his place as United States Senator? Did he consult any of his friends there or in this State? He never consulted them. He went back on them, and now seeks to put the blame of his defeat for reëlection on their shoulders. Yes, let us know who was responsible for that defeat."

EVIDENCE AGAINST SHARPE.

Gen. Sharpe advised your (Conkling's) being a candidate for reëlection and urged your going in person to Albany. He was confident of success, and expressed the opinion that there could be no failure unless a prominent member of the party, whom he named, should prove unfaithful.

S. B. FRENCH.

Mr. Sharpe did more talking than any other person present, expressing his views with great emphasis and apparent warmth, first on the question of your (Conkling's) standing for reëlection, and among other things said: "In my judgment Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt should be candidates for reëlection. I entertain no doubt as to this."

A. B. JOHNSON.

Gen. Sharpe did more talking and was more emphatic than anyone else. He made a little speech, or what appeared to be one, as he happened to be standing at the time, strongly urging his course.

C. M. DENNISON.

No one was more emphatic in his confidence of the result or in his advice that you (Conkling) were bound to stand for reëlection and to meet the members of the Legislature personally than Gen. Sharpe. He asserted that you were sure of reëlection if one old friend whom he named did not betray you, and that you could not with honor in such a crisis desert the friends who had stood by you for many years. This was in answer to your own repeated objection to the course proposed.

JOHN P. JONES.

[With similar letters also from Thomas C. Platt, Louis F. Payn, and John F. Smyth.]

REPORTED EVIDENCE FOR SHARPE.

Albany Evening Journal, June 3.

There is abundance of evidence to prove not only that Mr. Conkling was a candidate for reëlection before he left Washington, but also that Gen. Sharpe was opposed to such a course. A member of the Assembly who took an active part in the fight against Mr. Conkling informed us only this morning that on the Thursday before the reported conference at Vice-President Arthur's house in New York Gen. Sharpe said to him during an interview: "Mr. Conkling's friends will not allow him to be a candidate. I shall go to New York tomorrow and shall advise him to decline to have anything to do with the matter. I do not believe he could be elected if he should be a candidate."

A REMARKABLE MAN.

The True Story of Charles Sumner's Brother and the Czar.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 8.—If a story is worth telling it is well to have it told correctly. The account published in yesterday's TRIBUNE of Charles Sumner's brother and the Emperor of Russia, though founded on truth, is calculated to convey a very erroneous impression of a man who, in his way, was quite as marked a character as his distinguished brother.

As I was cognizant at the time of the many interesting incidents, of which his interview with the Emperor was but one of a series, I venture to give you from memory a sketch of his career. In the first place, the statement that he was a raw Yankee boy "with the arms of his jacket out at the elbows," is an absurdity introduced to give greater effect to the story. Before going abroad he had been for years in the counting house of one of the principal shipowners of Boston and had so improved his mind by study, and the companionship of men of the best intellectual attainments that he felt himself at ease in the society of educated gentlemen.

He united two characteristics which, to say the least, will go very far towards supplying the place of genius. His powers of memory were wonderful. He never forgot anything he had once learned, and the facts thus stored in his mind were always at command when wanted. In addition to this, he possessed rare tact and discrimination, and perfect self-reliance. Before reaching Russia he had achieved a feat which evinced the value of these qualities. Being at Copenhagen, he accidentally learned that the Queen of Denmark had been trying in vain to find a copy of "Clarence"—a novel by Miss Sedgwick, which was descriptive of New York society, and was at the time very popular. Sumner had in his trunk the very book that was wanted, and immediately sent it to the Queen. This led to his presentation at Court, and nothing more was required to enable him to make his own way by his intelligence and address.

From there he went to St. Petersburg, where it is true that Mr. Dallas declined to present him to the Emperor, as he had no claim to such honor. But he succeeded in procuring an interview, and gave to the Emperor an acorn from Mount Vernon. The favor of the Emperor, however, instead of being granted as a kindness to a ragged, penniless boy, was won by the skillful address and sterling intelligence of a gentlemanly youth, full of the earnest wish to gain knowledge, and to develop the faculties which doubtless impressed the Emperor as they did every man with whom he came in contact. The Emperor gave him permission to travel where he pleased in his dominions, and furnished him with an escort of Cossacks to enable him to do with ease.

After leaving Russia he spent several months with a tribe of Bedouin Arabs, adopting their dress and mode of life. Then he went to Athens, and from there sent home for publication an exceedingly interesting account of the political condition of Greece at that day, containing such details of statistics that, when it was published in the *Democratic Review*, it excited great curiosity to know how he could possibly have got access to them.

I was at that time frequently meeting familiarly with Charles Sumner (then practicing law in Boston, in partnership with George S. Hillard); and I remember his reading to me two letters from his brother after leaving Greece—the first from Rome, giving a detailed account of a long conversation with the Pope; and the other of a two hours' interview with Prince Metternich. He subsequently lived for many years in Paris; and a friend of mine who knew him intimately there told me that he was hand and glove with the leaders of all parties—breakfasting with one, and dining with his bitterest opponent; and "the secret of it all," said my friend, "was, that he was a walking dictionary of every imaginable fact that could be of service to men of any party, and had them all at his fingers' end when wanted."

In Pierce's "Life of Charles Sumner" you will find an account of the frequent gatherings of the circle of friends who were known in Boston some forty-odd years ago as "The Five of Clubs." I had often the pleasure of being present at those meetings; and it was there that Charles Sumner used to produce and read the letters from his brother which told of experiences that seemed almost fabulous.

The memory of those days, and of the bright spirits then just entering on the courses of life which they were all destined to distinguish, is as vivid in my mind as the events of yesterday.

One of the five said to me in after years, when recurring to the interest with which we used to listen to those letters, "I think he was the truest embodiment I have ever met of the Kentuckian's boast, that he could run faster, jump higher, dive deeper, stay longer under, and come up drier, than any man living."

X.

COLORADO ENJOYMENT.

Some Interesting and Amusing Experiences of a Sheep-Herder.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 6.—In a Western hotel, not long since, with a number of others, your correspondent sat and listened to Aaron Cotant tell his experience on a Colorado sheep-ranch; and, while amusing, the narrative was not void of information. He told his story, in a comical fashion of his own, about as follows:

"I had a cousin out in Colorado, a sheep-rancher; and he wrote to me and offered me $15 a month and board in summer and $25 in winter to go out to his ranch and herd sheep. He said it would be enjoyment to do that kind of work. Maybe he would call it enjoyment—strange enjoyment I should say. Before I got through with it, I thought I would rather have good board and no $15 per month.

"When I first went to my cousin's ranch, I thought it was a fine place—visiting you know, for the first two weeks; but I soon found out when he sent me fifty miles out to the sheep-ranch. Fifteen dollars and board! You ought to have seen the meat. I took a slice of it about a foot long, and tried to cut it with a sharp knife—mind you, we did all our own cooking—and couldn't cut that meat at all, then I took it by either side with both hands, and, sitting on the little round stool, tried to tear it. Well, I braced both feet, and tugged with all my might, until my hands slipped off; then over I went backwards, all in a heap.

"Then that man out there! There was only one beside myself. When I came back to my cousin's after a day's experience, my cousin asked me why I didn't like sheep-herding, and I told him I was afraid I might turn sheep myself. Why, that man out there, he had hair clear down his back, and I was afraid of him, and couldn't sleep the first night for watching him, for fear he would 'give me one.' He asked me why I couldn't sleep, and I told him I was watching the sheep; but it was him I was keeping my eyes open for, for he had two rows of cartridges clear round his belt, and I was afraid some of them might go off in the night and hit me.

"That long hair! Why, I asked the fellow how old he was one day, and he said: 'Do you mean to insult me?' I thought he must be a hundred years old from the length of his hair.

"Then the sleeping! Why, we lay right in among the sheep, with half a straw in a bag on a plank for a bed. The dog, and us, and the sheep all slept together; and I could put out my hand on one side and touch the sheep and on the other and touch the dog; but you bet I didn't touch the dog for fear the beast would bite me. And I believe that man was lousy, and I had rather sleep with the sheep than him.

"You see I wasn't armed, and the other fellow had two big revolvers sticking out of his belt; and I didn't dare say much, for every time I said a word he would look down at his belt full of cartridges.

"He asked me one day if I was afraid of anything, and said: 'Never you mind, I'll protect you.' Protect nothing! I was more afraid of him and his two rows of cartridges than I was of anything else. What was I to do if he took a notion to 'give me one' out there, fifty miles from civilization? Throw a sheep at his head? That was all the protection I had.

"Then the cooking!—the way we cut our beef! When I went there the meat was lying on the floor in the corner of the shanty, and two or three sheep lying on it. Fifteen a month and board!—I should say board! And, when we went to cut the meat, we took an ax with an edge about as wide as your finger, and pounded it off. Then, when we took a piece of that meat about an inch thick, and commenced to fry it in the skillet, it would swell up as high as the top of the skillet, as though it was alive. That was board for you, and cook your own meals! Now, wasn't that fine? Enjoyment? Yes—that's beautiful enjoyment for those that like it—but I never could get used to it; and I believe if I had staid there a year I should have gone clean crazy. But there wasn't any place to jump off there—the land was all level about the place.

"Then there were the jack rabbits. That fellow with the long hair told me to watch them to see that they didn't kill the sheep. You better believe I had my hands full watching the jack-rabbits—that man and myself. I was more afraid of the rabbits getting me than I was of them getting the sheep. Why, they were as big as a horse, and I believe one of 'em could leap clear across the street at one jump. One of 'em was big enough to swallow a sheep whole.

"That fellow out there on the ranch, fifty miles from home, was always making game of me, and he kept me in fear of my life all the time. Why, one day I saw a little bird, and took after it to catch it. I did catch it, and I would have been glad to have let it go again, for it was a little owl, and ran its claws in on my wrist with all its might. The more I would pull to get the claws out the more, the little beast would stick his claws in. Well, that fellow said, 'Hold still, and I'll shoot it off!' and took out his revolvers to do it; and he would have shot at the bird if I hadn't hollered at him to hold on or he would shoot me. Then we both pulled at the ugly thing, and finally got it off; but you better believe I never caught another owl.

"When I went out on the ranch, my cousin told me that I wouldn't have any trouble with the sheep, for they were tame. Tame! I should say tame. You ought to have seen them when the wind came up—they could run like deers, and I ran after them until my wind gave out. They say the air is light out there; and I should say it was too light to chase sheep five or six miles on a dead run. I stopped after a bit, and the other herder asked me why I didn't keep on. I told him I was no horse; but didn't dare say much, for I saw him looking at his revolvers.

"They say tending sheep on a ranch is fun. Well, maybe it is, but it wasn't any fun to lie down at night in a shanty, when, if there was a little snow-storm, the snow would fall all over you.

"I gave it up as a bad job the second day, and jumped on a wagon to ride down to the house. When started away the other herder wanted to know if I was ever going to come back; and I told him that I had found another job, but didn't tell him all I thought about sheep-herding, for I remembered that I had no revolver with me.

"That was in April; and he said, 'You ought to stay here until shearing-time; then the fun commences.' They shear the sheep about this time in June and July; but I'd have been dead if I had staid until now. No, sir—no shearing for me! That meat, and sleeping with the dog and sheep, were enough for me without staying until shearing-time. Why that night I lay on my back and looked at the stars and wondered if I should ever see York State again. Shearing was no object to me; I had had enough of sheep-raising in Colorado, without helping that dirty man hold them to have their wool cut off.

"Why, for six months after that I could see nothing but sheep, whether I was asleep or awake; they swam before my eyes the whole time. And when I got among civilized people again, they asked me why I went to bed so early; and I told them it was because I was kept awake so much herding sheep in Colorado. No, sir—no more sheep-herding for me! That one day was all I wanted of it; and, you bet, I'll never go to work for a cousin again. I keep away from my relations now as much as possible when I want any employment. Give me old York State before Colorado every time. Why, those fellows on the sheep-ranches would as soon shoot a man as eat any day, and they ain't half-civilized."

And then Aaron stretched himself back in his chair, and the others waited patiently for more; but no more came, for he had finished his story of a day on a Colorado sheep-ranch.

WERN.

LUCAS HIRST.

How an Eccentric Lawyer Disposes of the Bulk of His Estate.

Philadelphia Times, June 5.

Lucas Hirst, the lawyer, who died on Saturday morning of typhoid fever, bequeaths nearly the whole of his fortune, valued at $180,000, toward the foundation of a free law library in Philadelphia for the use of poor members of the profession. Mr. Hirst started in life forty years ago without a cent, and throughout his career was known for his saving disposition. It was in Attorney-General Brewster's office that he was first employed as office-boy, his duty being principally to sweep the floor and run errands. Here he contracted a love for law and used to spend hours in poring over the volumes in his master's library. In 1845 he was called to the bar and rented a small room at the top of a building where the *Ledger* office now stands, and there he could be found long past midnight wading through the most abstruse and learned law treatises by the light of a small tallow candle. In time he began with a tremendous amount of labor to make a little money, and he acted on the principle of saving something daily, whatever might be his receipts. Sometimes at the outset he would earn only 25 cents in a day, and out of this small sum six cents went for food, a few more paid his rent, and whatever remained was added to his little hoard. By and by he got to be known among the poorer classes for his ability and the small fees which he accepted. He was employed largely by criminals who had not much money, and these he generally managed to get off.

In a few years he moved to a room in a house on Seventh street, next door to the Philadelphia Bible Society. His whole furniture consisted of a table two and a half feet in hight, which had been presented to him by an officer of one of the courts who admired his ability. By degrees his little office got to be better known and was thronged by persons eager for advice. From some of his clients he received half a dollar, and from others $5. Divorce cases he conducted for $50. He amassed more and more money, and a suit brought by a Market street merchant named Tamms, which he conducted and won, seems to have been the turning-point in his career. Tamms was so delighted that he presented Hirst with $100, a sum he never dreamed of receiving for a single case. His good fortune did not turn his head or make him spend one cent more than the little pittance which he allowed himself and which he never exceeded. He went right away and invested the hundred dollars, and it formed the nucleus for a fortune to which he added cent by cent till at the time of his death he was possessed of nearly $200,000.

The actual sum which he allowed himself for food and lodging is thought never to have exceeded $10 a week at any time of his life. Probably the average was $8 or $9. He was always badly dressed, and his friends often wondered for what purpose he was saving. The idea of founding a law library only came to him a few years ago, but it is conjectured that he always meant to leave his money to charitable institutions. While lately hunting up something about an old law he went to the Law Institution, and, pointing to a book, asked if he could borrow it for a few moments. He was told that on payment of $40, a year's subscription, he could inspect any volume in the library, but otherwise they would not allow him to. Greatly disgusted, he returned to his office, and throwing himself into a chair protested that there should be a free law library in every city of the Union. "When I die," he said in the presence of several friends, "I will leave $100,000 toward the founding of one." This was treated as a joke, but as he repeated it on several occasions, every one became convinced of his determination to do so.

He had three sisters in very poor circumstances, whom he gives annuities. All the rest of his estate, of which the Fidelity Trust Company is the executor, goes to the library. It is thought that it will be called the Hirst Free Law Library.

THE HAMILTON SALE.

Some of the Treasures Which Beckford Collected and Which Are Now to Be Scattered.

Cable dispatches announce that the sale of the great Hamilton Library will take place on the 30th inst. The London *News* says: Some idea of the extent of the sale of what belongs to Hamilton Palace may be realized by stating that the illustrated catalogs are to be sold at the price of one guinea. The magnificent Ducal residence of Hamilton, which has always been known as a "palace," is to be all but gutted of its precious contents, which will be scattered to the four quarters of the world in a London sales-room. Pictures by the first masters, rare sculptures, ancient vases, cabinets of the most curious and costly workmanship, a library with a world-wide celebrity, objects of historical interest—a collection which it has taken centuries to bring together—is coming at last to that end which all collections seem to reach—the hammer. The Beckford and Hamilton libraries will go to one salesroom and the other objects will pass through the great redistributing office of Christie & Manson. The people about Hamilton are under the idea that after this great break-up the Duke will never again visit the ancestral seat of his family. Many rumors are current in the locality just now, and the probability of the palace being sold or shut up is talked of—even its transformation into a hydropathic establishment is one of the future possible contingencies. There are many old traditions connected with Hamilton, and its still older name of Cadzow, which will linger round the locality—the hammer of the auctioneer cannot dissipate these. When great houses pass through trials and turning points in their history, any striking coincidence becomes a matter of interest and is noted. One of these has just turned up in connection with the events now taking place at Hamilton.

The title of the Duke of Hamilton dates from the 12th of April, 1643, and the curious coincidence in connection with this date is that on the 12th of April last the anniversary of the creation of the Dukedom, the officials of Christie and Manson appeared at the palace and began their work of dismantling and packing off the various articles to London. Had this happened in the early ages, when seers with second sight were common and bards were the historians, it would have been sent down to posterity with many additions, and been one of the noted features of a stirring tale. As it is, there is a gloom around Hamilton at what is taking place. When the subject is mooted ominous shakes of the head are given, and dolorous remarks pass from mouth to mouth. The great development of the iron and coal trade in the Valley of the Clyde has not tended to improve the neighborhood of Hamilton as a situation for a country seat; chimneys are now all round pouring out clouds of smoke, and some of them are uncomfortably close to the palace. They have invaded the ancient forest of Cadzow, and the rugged old oaks will not have the little greenness which is still left to them improved by the smoke, nor will the old breed of wild white cattle, supposed by some to be the original breed of the old Caledonian forests, remain so secluded and pure in color as they have been. This may explain why the palace at Hamilton has had such seldom visits in the past from its present head and why the visits are likely to be still more angelic in the future.

To the literary world the sale of the Beckford Library will be a great event. It is said to contain about 800 volumes of MSS. and 26,000 printed tomes. It was collected by William Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey, a man who was left a princely fortune by his father, Alderman Beckford, and who devoted it to the construction of a splendid residence, which was celebrated at the time for its magnificence and the costly treasures with which it was filled. Byron called Beckford, "England's Wealthiest Son." He earned a high reputation in the literary world in his day by the publication of an Oriental romance called "Vathek." There are other works which bear his name, but from his literary tastes and unlimited means the value of his collection of books may be guessed at. The reason of this collection being now found at Hamilton Palace was owing to Alexander, the tenth Duke of Hamilton, marrying Beckford's daughter. Beckford's death took place in 1844, and the library was then transferred, the Duke having constructed a place in the palace for it which has gone by the name of the "Beckford Library," to distinguish it from the "Hamilton Library." It is said to be designed after the model of the Vatican library, the walls are adorned by portraits of Beckford himself, his father, and his daughter. The Hamilton Library is also to be sold, and it also contains some very rare works.

Christie and Manson's fame is not unknown in Hamilton, and the high prices they get are at present much talked of there in connection with the coming sale. As Hamilton Palace is believed by the people about to be the grandest thing of the kind in the universe they have been making guesses at the probable result. No less a sum than £2,000,000 is the figure they have put down. The large picture of "Daniel in the Lion's Den," by Rubens, is talked of as likely itself to realize £40,000; in fact it is said that this sum has been already offered for it. It is a large canvas, measuring 10 feet 10 inches by 7 feet 6 inches, and was presented to the Duke of Hamilton by Charles I. Having been in Hamilton Palace ever since its authenticity must be beyond a doubt. There are other works by Rubens, one of which is peculiarly interesting. It is called the "Loves of the Centaurs." George IV. wished to possess this picture, but the Duke of Hamilton managed to secure it, and this led to an unpleasantness and produced some curious events, which are said to have occurred at Edinburg when the King visited that place. This picture is in a very perfect condition, but that may be said of nearly the whole collection. There is a large fresco by Botticelli; it has been brought home and framed, and is said to weigh six tons. It was exhibited in the Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy a few years ago. There is a Hobbema, which is about as fine a specimen of that master as is known. There are also pictures by Albert Dürer, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, Corregio, Guido, Rembrandt, Vandeveide, etc.

The family portraits are not to be sold. Among these are some very fine works. There is the first Duke of Hamilton, a full length, by Vandyke; a full length of the second Duke, by Mytens; and the third Duke, by Paul Van Somer. There is a portrait of one of the Dukes taken at Rome by Gavin Hamilton. This has a special interest, for the Duke was a young man traveling in Italy at the time with his tutor, "John Moore, M. D.," whose portrait is also given, as well as his son, who afterward became Gen. Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna. There is a bulldog in the picture, regarding which a rather incredible tale is related. Among the historic portraits not to be sold are some specially important ones. There is the Earl of Darnley, by Zucchero; Charles V., by Velasquez; Charles I., by Vandyke; Napoleon I., by David. There is also a very fine full length of William Fielding, first Earl of Denbigh, by Vandyke. His daughter was the first Duchess of Hamilton.

In the Great Hall there are five statues, cast in bronze from the originals, of the Apollo Belvedere, Diana, the Gladiator, Antinous, and Hercules. They were made by the order of Francis I., and were bought in Paris by the Duke Alexander to place in the hall of the part he added to the Palace. These are to be sold. Among historical objects is Queen Elizabeth's cradle, and two chairs which have the names of Queen Mary and Cardinal Wolsey attached to them. In the Charter Room is presented the gun with which Hamilton, of Bothwellhaugh, shot the Regent Murray at Linlithgow; and in the same room is a gold ring with a sapphire which was sent to the Hamilton of that time by Mary Queen of Scots the night before her execution. It is preserved in a silver box which had been used to carry love-letters and love-tokens between Queen Mary and Lord Darnley. These curious relics of the past are not to appear at Christie and Manson's. There are an innumerable number of cabinets and boxes of rare workmanship, many of them with historical associations, which the published catalog alone can detail, and which will draw large crowds to see them when "on view" in London next June.

The grandfather of the present Duke made large additions to the palace and improved the grounds around it. It was he who married Beckford's daughter, and he evidently had the instincts of a constructor and a collector. He has left ample evidence of this in the perfect condition of everything. He must have desired that the Palace of Hamilton would be a monument of the greatness of his family that would go down to posterity with all its richness and splendor. At a vast cost he constructed a magnificent mausoleum. It is 120 feet high, and is one of the sights of the place. The bodies of his ancestors, thirteen in number, were moved into its vaults; and in an ancient Egyptian sarcophagus of Syenite marble, covered with hieroglyphics, he himself reposes.

GARIBALDI.

Personal Incidents of Her Career.

Philadelphia Times.

Anita, whom Garibaldi married in South America, he is said to have met first under circumstances even more prosaic than those under which Werther met his Charlotte. Anita was doing the family washing at the river, with a display of solid personal attractions which the soldier could not resist. He took her on board his gunboat and they steamed away, leaving her first husband and her rich father cursing the freebooter who had robbed them. The old ranchero refused to have his daughter visit him, but wrote and forgave her after she had gone to Italy and Garibaldi had become famous. Anita rode and fought by her husband's side, and even exercised subordinate command in emergencies. Twelve days after her first son, Menotti, was born she was in danger of capture by Rosas' troops, but mounted a horse and, carrying her child, rode sixty miles through the woods and escaped. She was a type of creole beauty, but with the mind, the manners, and the strength of a man. Garibaldi records that she was "amiable in the house." Her children are all living but the last one, a daughter, who was burned to death in Montevideo with her nurse. Menotti has proved himself a good soldier, but is not popular among the Italians, who think him avaricious. Ricciotti, on the other hand, is disliked because he is a gambler and a prodigal. He ran off with his father's yacht, the Osprey, given him by some English admirers, sold the vessel, and appropriated the money.

Theresita, the daughter, resembles her mother, but is even more masculine and powerful. She married some years ago Gen. Stefano Canzio, one of the survivors of Garibaldi's Sicilian "thousand"; and King Victor Emmanuel would gladly have given her a handsome dowry had it not been for Garibaldi's repugnance to pecuniary benefits. Instead, therefore, the King sent a magnificent diamond necklace worth a fortune. Gen. Canzio is a practical man, and soon after the marriage he converted the diamonds into cash, and is reported to have employed the proceeds in various enterprises of a speculative nature—whether it would be red or black, or something of that kind. Theresita has four children, who seem to have been named to please the old General, who was a great hero-worshiper. Two bear Italian names, but the youngest are named after Abraham Lincoln and John Brown.

Like all unselfish, big-natured men, Garibaldi was frequently the dupe of designing villains who surrounded him. In the winter of 1859 Cavour called on Garibaldi to take command of a body of volunteer troops known as the "Hunters of the Alps," and to operate against the Austrians in Lombardy. It was one of his best campaigns, and made him the idol of his countrymen. In May, after a series of brilliant successes, Garibaldi was about to attack Gen. Urban at Como, in order to avoid being surrounded by the Austrians. Into his camp at Cavellesso came a young and lovely girl, with the wild beauty of a gypsy and the apparent innocence of a nun. She said she was a daughter of the Marquis Raimondi, and sought an interview with Garibaldi to deliver to him some correspondence of the Austrians which she had secured, and which she said disclosed their plan of operations. Her information of the position of the enemy Garibaldi afterward said was valuable, but about the alleged correspondence he never gave any opinion. Whether moved by a sudden passion for her heroic countryman or by mere base motives of intrigue is uncertain, but the girl proceeded to throw herself, figuratively, into Garibaldi's reluctant arms. She was 18 and he was 42, but still not above all the weaknesses of humanity. He wanted no nonsense, but the girl was bent on making a fool of herself. Her father appeared next day and coolly explained to Garibaldi that his daughter wished to become his wife. The General declined, with thanks, but said he never intended to marry again. His heart had perished with his soldier-wife, Anita. The Raimondis persisted, and represented that the girl was carried away by her devotion to the ideal of patriotism and valor which she found embodied in "The Liberator." Garibaldi foolishly yielded to this flattering plea and the marriage was celebrated in the cathedral at Como. A gentleman in Milan personally unacquainted with Garibaldi heard of the intended marriage and hastened to Como to give the General some important information regarding the blushing and innocent bride. He was too late. When he reached Como the bells were ringing in honor of the event. He rushed to the church. The wedding party was just coming out of the door. He called Garibaldi aside and said: "I have been that woman's lover. She discarded me for Luigi Caroli, your friend and fellow-officer. She is now in a condition which should have made her marriage with Caroli a necessity."

Giuseppina recognized the messenger and knew intuitively his story. Pale as death she entered her carriage. Garibaldi left her without a word and walked to his quarters. He never saw her again, but when a few months later she became a mother his large generosity prompted him to offer to adopt the boy. Caroli, the scoundrel who allowed the marriage to take place without informing Garibaldi that he was to be victimized, was one of four sons of a rich widow, all of whom fought under Garibaldi and were particularly intimate with him. His mother and brothers discarded the fellow, and he was banished from society, and finally fled from Italy, joined a Polish insurrection, was captured, exiled to Siberia, and died while his sister was on the way to meet him with a pardon from the Czar. Giuseppina, who was an illegitimate daughter of Marquis Raimondi, is still living. Owing to complications in the law Garibaldi was unable to get a divorce until two years ago, but as soon as it was obtained he married, Jan. 2, 1880, Francesca, a nurse who had been brought to Caprera to take care of his grandchildren. By her, meanwhile, he had a daughter and a son, Clelia and Manlio, now in their teens.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—Articles of incorporation were filed today with the Secretary of State by the Charleston, Martinsville & Nashville Railway Company; capital stock, $1,000,000. The road is to run from Charleston, Coles County, via Martinsville, Clark County, to a point on the Wabash River near Vincennes, Ind. The incorporators are O. B. Ficklin, William E. Adams, Lewis Monroe of Charleston, John B. Briscoe of Westfield, William Lindsey, John Gamble and Samuel A. Fasig of Martinsville, E. Pratt Buell of Warsaw, and J. C. Allen of Olney. Articles of incorporation were also filed by the Toledo, Texas & Rio Grande Railway Company; capital stock, $2,500,000. The proposed route is from Charleston, Coles County, via Martinsville to Cairo. The corporators are J. C. Allen of Olney, John Mason, John H. Hall, Newton Jay, and G. Rupert of Decatur, E. Pratt Buell of Warsaw, O. B. Ficklin of Charleston, F. A. Vongassy of Effingham, William Lindsey of Martinsville, Robert Hanna of Fairfield.

The Secretary of State today licensed the organization of the following corporations: Cook County Electric Company, of Chicago; capital, $2,000,000; corporators, Henry Corwith, William Grant, Edward R. Dyer, William H. Bradley, and Edward Koch. Hotel Construction Company at East St. Louis; capital, $60,000; corporators, W. J. Pomeroy, A. F. Dyer, and Horatio Page. The Marseilles Coal Company, Marseilles; capital, $15,000.

EPISODE IN A WAUKESHA COURT-ROOM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 8.—At the Circuit Court here today, a young lady was called to testify against a young man, but refused. She almost immediately went into spasms. She was removed to a room in the court-house and there gave birth to a child.

Persons recovering from wasting diseases, such as malaria, fevers, etc., will be greatly benefited by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, a true tonic.